

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Thursday, June 23, 1966.

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

QUESTIONS

EYRE HIGHWAY.

Mr. BOCKELBERG: I heard on the radio news this morning that the Western Australian Government planned to complete the Eyre Highway as far as the South Australian border within the next three or four years. Will the Minister representing the Minister of Roads ascertain from his colleague the plans for reconstructing the Eyre Highway beyond Ceduna as far as the Western Australian border?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Yes, I shall be happy to obtain that information for the honourable member.

GLENELG SUNSHINE CLUB.

Mr. HUDSON: My question relates to the Glenelg Sunshine Club which was originally established in the Glenelg area to provide accommodation for elderly people, and licensed under the Charitable Purposes Act. In order to buy property in the Glenelg area, the club has in the past received a Commonwealth Government subsidy on a two-for-one basis. Certain original residents of the club paid sums varying from \$500 to \$2,000, and took out an agreement with the club for lifetime residence, together with a weekly rental. About three years ago a dispute arose between these residents and the club when an attempt was made to increase rents, and since then all appearance of harmony in the club has ceased to exist. The management of the club forbids other residents to speak to the people to whom I have referred; residents are abused; and the life of every aged person resident at the club has been made a misery.

Mr. Quirke: Does the sun ever shine?

Mr. HUDSON: No. The Glenelg Sunshine Club is a complete misnomer. Originally, three trustees of the club were Mr. Pat Galvin, M.H.R., Sir Baden Pattison, and the Town Clerk of Glenelg (Mr. Fordham). Their representations and attempts to alleviate the situation were completely ignored, and they have all resigned as trustees. The management has now taken further legal action to try to resolve the problem that exists, and intends to spend club funds for this purpose. Those concerned in defending these actions

have little money and, of course, even a successful defence would cost a considerable sum. In view of the past history of this institution (where the management refers to the residents as inmates), will the Premier ask the Chief Secretary to investigate this organization to see whether some resolution cannot be achieved between the management and members of the club? If that is not possible, will the Premier ascertain whether consideration can be given to withdrawing from the club its licence under the Charitable Purposes Act?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I will take up this matter with the Chief Secretary. However, I have some background knowledge of this organization. I once waited upon the management, members of which are allegedly living in rent-free accommodation whilst the other residents pay rent. I interviewed the Rev. A. E. Vogt, whom I consider to be an authority on the management of this kind of accommodation, at the Central Methodist Mission. I was well received and he was prepared to adjudicate and to try to solve the problem. However, to my great surprise the people in charge of the organization implied that they knew more about the care of the aged and their requirements than did the Rev. Mr. Vogt. I dispute this because Mr. Vogt is a man of the highest calibre with overseas experience who is doing a great job, and this reflection on him did not meet with my approval. Unfortunately, I was unable to do anything further. I assure the honourable member that, in the interests of justice, I will ask the Chief Secretary to have a complete investigation made to see what can be done in the interest of people in the eventide of their lives who have paid deposits and maintained their rental payments.

CONTAINERIZATION.

Mr. HALL: I understand that in May a shipping conference on containerization was held in Canberra, after which reports appeared in the daily press about the advances made in shipping in this manner. It has been stated that companies throughout the world intend to standardize an open type of container that can be used in ports throughout the world. As South Australia, in common with the rest of Australia, depends greatly on its exports, will the Minister of Marine say whether he is aware of these advances and whether the Harbors Board is doing anything further concerning the containerization of goods through our wharves?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: At the request of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade (Mr. McEwen), Mr. Colin Verco (Chairman of the South Australian Harbors Board) and Mr. Sainsbury (General Manager) attended a conference at which many aspects of the use of containers were considered. The reports indicate that only preliminary work has been done, and that many problems are being investigated. While in Melbourne recently, I had a brief look at the operations of containers in Port Melbourne. Like the honourable member, I am well aware of the great importance of the future use of containers and am confident, from films I have seen and material I have read, that they will be operating in Australia far sooner than most people think. This will reduce the turn-round of ships from days to hours and, in the interests of industry and rural development in South Australia, the board is continually in touch with other authorities with a view to arranging a future conference to make the necessary arrangements to meet this demand when it arises. Some problems are involved in this matter, one being that it would appear that there will probably be one or two major ports in Australia, and the other ports will, because of the limited quantity of goods over the wharf, have to be feeder ports. This will necessitate the equalization of charges so that one State will not be at a disadvantage with another. So the honourable member can see that we are right on the ball and that the board is doing all it can so that we shall be ready to handle the containers when the time arrives.

Mr. RYAN: As this matter is now being considered by a conference set up by the Commonwealth Government comprising employer and employee interests (the result of which is eagerly awaited, as it may have some drastic effect on containerization in regard to shipments to other States and overseas), can the Minister of Marine say whether employee interests will be considered and whether the result of the conference will be awaited before a firm decision is made on the matter by the Harbors Board?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: As far as it has been possible, the outcome of discussions on the matter have been made known to the South Australian Branch of the Waterside Workers' Federation. We have told the federation as much as we can at this stage. A film was made available by the Melbourne authorities and the President of the federation was invited to view the screening, which he attended. The film is to be returned and screened for

the benefit of the federation so that it may fully understand its position in the future, and so that it may make any submissions it wishes to the proper authorities, in regard to the future of containerization. Naturally, a great variation in the use of manpower will be involved. The customs authorities will have to employ many more people, because much of the work will be undertaken at the factory or at the receiving centre; the containers will be unloaded from a boat on to a trailer, and taken to a factory where the customs work will be undertaken. Waterside workers are aware that their work in this regard will be fairly limited, and they have acknowledged that fact but say they have no desire to impede progress. The Commonwealth Minister concerned has been notified that the federation is anxious to discuss the matter with him with a view to doing the best it can for its members and for Australia in general.

ADELAIDE RAILWAY STATION.

Mr. LAWN: Yesterday, references were made during question time to certain costs involved in Government expenditure. Will the Premier obtain from the Minister of Transport a statement on what would be involved in the repainting of the Adelaide railway station, which work has been sought by some members of the Opposition?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I shall take up the matter with my colleague. It may be necessary to refer it back to the department of the Minister of Works.

NURIOOTPA ROAD.

The Hon. B. H. TEUSNER: My question relates to the suggested re-opening of the old road from Tolley's Corner (Nuriootpa) to the Greenock road, to which I have referred on several occasions, the last being February 10 of this year, when the Minister of Lands said:

Further information regarding the traffic movement in the Nuriootpa, Greenock, Tanunda and Angaston area is currently being obtained, and the points mentioned in the honourable member's question will be taken into account in the re-appraisal of the proposal.

Will the Minister ask the Minister of Roads whether his investigation has been completed and, if it has been, whether he can indicate the present position?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Yes.

ARTERIOSCLEROSIS.

Mr. HURST: I think every honourable member realizes the interest that has been displayed by the honourable member for Adelaide

(Mr. Lawn) in the treatment of arteriosclerosis. He has been endeavouring to arrange modern treatment in Australia so that migrants would not have to go to Dr. Möler's clinic in Germany for treatment. I understand that the honourable member has met with some success in his negotiations, and as this matter is causing much interest, and as the complaint appears to be becoming more prevalent, will the honourable member report to the House the result of his negotiations with the various authorities?

The SPEAKER: Does the honourable member for Adelaide wish to reply?

Mr. LAWN: Yes, Mr. Speaker. I appreciate the interest of the honourable member and other honourable members in this matter. Some of our own citizens as well as migrants have had to go overseas for this form of treatment. I understand that the investigation (in Adelaide and Melbourne it is called an "investigation" at present, not "treatment") into this form of treatment is being proceeded with at the Royal Adelaide Hospital, and to obtain admittance sufferers from arteriosclerosis should get their local doctor to recommend them to the Outpatient Department for investigation. The Outpatient Department will then make an appointment for the patient to be interviewed and examined by Professor Jepson, who will decide whether or not the patient will be accepted for investigation. I have received letters from two ladies from South Australia who have been to the Royal Melbourne Hospital, where the method of oxygen therapy treatment is being investigated. The first is a letter I received from one of my own constituents, who states:

At first the doctor tried cutting the nerves of my leg, which was expected to give a better flow of blood and so heal my two wounds. This they thought would be much easier for me, as I am now 85 years old. However, that was not a success, and they then took X-ray photographs of the arteries in that leg and finally decided to give me the oxygen therapy. I had the full course of these treatments. The doctor was not very hopeful of the result as my arteries were too far gone, and he thought the best course would be amputation. However, I said I would carry on as long as I could without that, and really I feel much better in health, for the time at least. I have no pain, so it must have done something for me. I think that the general opinion is that the "cure" is rather over-rated, but I am sure that my age was against me, although I am in very good health otherwise. Whilst I was having treatment I stayed at the After-Care Hospital at Victoria Street, Collingwood. They transported me to and from in an ambulance. There were other patients being treated. One had several toes

off, and she had the oxygen therapy and finally consented to having the foot amputated. So in some cases it evidently does not act. I wish I could sound more hopeful, but it seems to me that those who venture must just take the chance. The doctors are exceedingly kind and helpful.

Another lady who wrote to me upon her return from Melbourne also wrote to me while she was a patient at the Royal Melbourne Hospital. Her first letter, dated March 2, whilst she was in hospital, states:

I have been waiting to see how my foot and leg would react to treatment here. I came to Melbourne on January 9 and was able to see Mr. Johnson at Outpatients on Monday, January 10. At that time I was suffering from severe pains in my left leg and foot. One toe—the top of which had been removed last November—was quite raw, and very painful, and the top of another toe was quite black and very painful. I was admitted to the Royal Melbourne Hospital on January 17 and oxygen therapy treatment was started the same day. I felt relief after the first treatment, and within a few days I was completely free from pain and my toes had started to heal.

This lady had difficulties, apparently, in taking the oxygen and the doctors stopped giving it to her. A couple of weeks later pains commenced again and the investigation was again commenced. The letter continues:

However, they have not given up hope here of saving my leg. Last Monday, 28th (February), they started using a new drug on me. I believe it has proved beneficial in cases such as mine, and once more I am free of pain and the doctor seemed to think that once they can get my toes to completely heal I may, with the help of this new drug, get quite a bit of use out of it yet. The second letter states:

Although there is a form of oxygen therapy available in Melbourne and Adelaide it is, I believe, totally different from that used by Dr. Möler. I base this belief on my own experience and descriptions of the treatment given to me by a person who has had treatment in West Germany, and who called to see me and discuss this treatment. From my own experience I know that in Melbourne treatment merely consists of a hand injection to the femoral artery once daily, and I believe the same applies in Adelaide, and whilst this treatment has given me a great deal of relief, it is evidently not nearly as effective as that given by Dr. Möler.

The relief I felt after receiving oxygen therapy in Melbourne has continued. My toes, which were infected with gangrene, have been amputated, and my foot has completely healed. I am now able to do my own housework and walk short distances with little discomfort. I live in fear, however, of gangrene setting in again. I discussed this fully with Mr. Neil Johnson the day I was discharged from the

Royal Melbourne Hospital and he told me if that happened they had nothing to offer except a full amputation.

According to my information and the letters published in the *Advertiser*, an amputation would not be necessary if Dr. Möler's treatment was available to me. I would like to point out for the benefit of any sufferers of this disease you may know that if they are unable to go to West Germany, it is worth while trying the limited treatment available here, as five months ago a doctor at the Royal Adelaide Hospital wanted me to have my leg amputated, and now thanks to the treatment I received in Melbourne, I still have my leg and at present am not having very much trouble with it.

As a result of this lady's statement, "From my own experience I know that in Melbourne treatment merely consists of a hand injection," whilst I was advised during my visit to Melbourne last year it was intended to carry out the investigations by similar means to those used by Dr. Möler in West Germany, I wrote to Melbourne and received a letter yesterday afternoon, which reads in part:

You will remember when I first met you, we discussed the differences in using oxygen and air and I told you at that stage, simple air injection was being used. Since that time, Mr. Flanc has been using oxygen on several of his patients as has been described by Dr. Möler. The construction of our automatic injecting equipment has been rather slow and to date all of our injections have been given by hand.

That is the information that I have and I know that the investigations being carried out at the Royal Adelaide Hospital are available to our people, provided they make application through their local doctors.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Mr. McANANEY: Unemployment figures were discussed here yesterday, and there has been a big increase in the number of people unemployed in this State. It was claimed that this was possibly because of a slackening-off in the motor industry. I understand that General Motors-Holden's is now employing considerably more men than the company employed in the period immediately before it made some lay-offs last year. Can the Premier say whether the Government has any record of the industries in which unemployment is occurring?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: From information I have received both in Canberra and in this State, South Australia can be regarded, as far as secondary industry is concerned, as being fairly dependent upon the motor car industry, particularly in the field of new vehicles. This State's economy depends also

upon the manufacture of such household goods as refrigerators and washing machines. When considerable overtime is worked in secondary industry the market always tends to be buoyant, but it is not now as buoyant as it has been, according to information I have received. In this State two organizations, one of which is situated at Mannum, manufacture agricultural machinery. The demand for such equipment has fallen off somewhat, and I have been told this has caused some unemployment because primary producers have not been able to buy equipment.

EMERGENCY GANGS.

Mrs. BYRNE: On May 6 the Minister of Works informed me by letter that the emergency night gang operated by the Engineering and Water Supply Department in the Tea Tree Gully area had not been cancelled and that, in fact, there had been an increase in the number of watermen available at night to attend to emergencies in the metropolitan area, the increase being due to the establishment of the new sub-depots at Tonsley Park and Marden. Escaping water from a broken main in Bowen Road, Tea Tree Gully, was reported by telephone to the Engineering and Water Supply Department at 7 a.m. today, and the caller was informed that a gang would not be available to restore the water supply until after 7.30 a.m., when the men would commence work at the Marden sub-depot. As it was expected that the water supply would not be restored for four hours, which meant not only that residents were without water but that septic tanks could not operate, causing a health hazard, will the Minister again investigate this matter and ensure that an emergency gang is available at all times, especially in areas where septic tanks operate?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: It is distressing to hear reports like this, as I have been assured by the department that the emergency gang in the area referred to has been increased. All I can suggest is that there may have been several breaks in the locality. I shall call for a report and see that everything possible is done to avoid this type of occurrence in future.

BOOK ALLOWANCES.

Mr. COUMBE: In February I asked the Minister of Education a question about Government payments in relation to school books purchased for secondary students. As some schools are now advising students to

stay on for two years to complete the new matriculation course, will the Minister obtain a reply to my previous question, and at the same time will he investigate the problem that has now arisen in some schools, particularly the large private secondary schools, because students who matriculated when the Leaving Certificate was the matriculation standard are staying at school without intending to do the full matriculation course? These students are doing a special finishing course, and they do not qualify for the Government book subsidy.

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: Yes, I shall be pleased to do that.

ROAD MAINTENANCE.

Mr. CASEY: I have raised the matter of road maintenance charges under the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act on many occasions with the previous Government, but I still find anomalies occurring in the Far North of this State. I recently received a letter from a constituent who operates large transports in the outback, and he claims that roads in some of those areas are not graded for up to six or eight months, although he is expected to pay the same road charges as semi-trailer operators using sealed roads in other parts of the State. Will the Minister of Works ascertain whether consideration can be given to these isolated areas where roads are not graded for long periods, so that some differentiation can be made between these operators and those who operate on the sealed or better made roads in the remainder of the State?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: I, as Minister, and the department are grateful to the men who service the roads in outback areas. They are men who do not worry about Sundays or other days but do the job whatever day it is.

The Hon. Sir Thomas Playford: And a very good job, too!

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: They do, indeed. In some cases they are the third or fourth generation of the family to work at this job and it is a labour of love to them.

The Hon. Sir Thomas Playford: They could not be replaced.

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: If the work is to be done by the Highways Department, I am sure that that department will regret having taken it on. These men will be difficult to replace; they have an interest in and love the area in which they work, but gangs from other places will not have the same

interest in the job. However, I shall consider this matter and inform the honourable member if anything can be done.

CROWN LANDS ACT.

Mr. NANKIVELL: I did not notice any reference in His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor's Speech to any amendments to the Crown Lands Act. As a result of the recent land tax assessment, unimproved values in the country have been raised by about 60 per cent, but no reference was made in the opening Speech to consideration being given to increasing the amount of unimproved fee simple of land that can be transferred under the Crown Lands Act. At present this amount is \$24,000, and it has been suggested to me that unless this is kept in line it could materially affect the development in some areas where land is held in large areas under Crown leases. Can the Minister of Lands say whether amendments to the Crown Lands Act have been considered?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The Crown Lands Act will be amended this year, but it is impossible at this stage to ascertain what the effect of the recent increase in land tax values is having on land transactions, because agents and solicitors who handle these matters, and who are aware of the limitation and examine the unimproved value of the land concerned, often do not bother to forward transactions to the authorities where the limit is exceeded. However, the Land Board is taking samples throughout the State in regard to this matter, and when that is completed a report of its findings will be made to me. I expect that that will be soon, but I do not expect to be able to make any concrete recommendations on the matter to the Government until the objections or appeals against increased valuations have been substantially dealt with. It may be necessary to increase the limitation, but until the matter is thoroughly examined I cannot make any decision, as that may create an inequitable situation, which would not be in the interests of the landholders, generally. When the reports are to hand and sufficient evidence is available, a decision on the matter will be taken.

MENTAL HOSPITALS.

Mrs. STEELE: Last session I asked several questions concerning the Strathmont and Elanora Hospitals. Can the Premier say when it is intended that work will commence on these hospitals and whether he was able to

obtain an extension of time from the Commonwealth Government in respect of a Commonwealth subsidy that was to be granted for this type of work?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I shall obtain a report for the honourable member from my colleague and bring it down, I hope, next week.

GAS.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: Last Tuesday one of my colleagues asked the Premier whether he could make available to the House a copy of his report from the Bechtel Pacific Corporation with regard to natural gas resources in South Australia. Has the Premier had an opportunity to ascertain whether that report can be made available and, if it is possible, can it be tabled so that it can be printed and members afforded an opportunity to study what I believe is one of the most important matters to come before the House this session?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I am prepared to consider the question with the Minister of Mines and Cabinet, and see what can be done.

SOUTH ROAD INTERSECTION.

Mr. LANGLEY: In 1964 I asked a question concerning corrugations at the intersection of Anzac Highway and South Road, in reply to which the then Minister concerned said it was caused by heavy braking and that modifications in the design of the asphalt mix might be necessary. He concluded by saying that it was planned to remove the corrugations. As the intersection is extensively used, can the Minister representing the Minister of Roads say whether work there will be carried out and whether the hazard to motorists will be remedied as soon as possible?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I shall be happy to obtain a report from my colleague for the honourable member as soon as possible.

AIR POLLUTION.

Mr. HURST: Amendments were made to the Health Act in 1963 concerning air pollution, and I understand that a committee was set up to formulate regulations on the matter for presentation to this House. In the districts represented by my colleague the member for Port Adelaide (Mr. Ryan) and me, considerable dust, soot and other similar nuisances create much inconvenience to the residents. Will the Premier ask the Minister of Health to ascertain what progress, if any, has been made in formulating regulations on this problem, which widely affects people's health?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I shall be pleased to raise the matter with my colleague. Of course, on the question of air pollution, it is difficult to know what can be done about buses and motor cars: it is not only industry that causes pollution. However, some of these problems could be alleviated with the advent of natural gas.

"KANGAROO" BRAND BUTTER.

Mr. FREEBAIRN: My question concerns the packaging of Australian butter in London and, as I represent a district that is a substantial butter producer, it has special significance. Reference recently appeared in the press to resistance by British housewives to Australian butter that was labelled under the "Kangaroo" package brand. It was suggested that British housewives thought that "Kangaroo" brand butter was made from kangaroo milk. Has the attention of the Minister of Agriculture been drawn to this matter, and has it come under the notice of the Agricultural Council?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: I noticed press reports on the matter and I read that it was dealt with by the Commonwealth Parliament recently and also in a report published by the Dairy Produce Board. The board is aware of the position and favourably disposed to the name "Kangaroo". As it has been proved that butter sales in Britain are increasing, the board believes there is no reason to worry about the statements made as they have probably been facetious. The butter has been well received in Britain, and the Dairy Produce Board is happy with the progress made under the "Kangaroo" brand.

PUBLIC SERVANT'S DISCLOSURE.

Mr. CASEY: Today's *News* reports that a former public servant is to tell about Government matters. The report states that he will tell how a Cabinet Minister "twice refused a Housing Trust request on one personal principle". Can the Premier say whether a former public servant may write on Government policy and whether the Government will act to see that this is not done?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I do not know the particulars of the matter, but I will have it examined and bring down a report.

SUPERPHOSPHATE.

Mr. FERGUSON: My question relates to the proposed increase in the price of superphosphate. Earlier in the year conditions were made difficult for South Australian primary producers because the fertilizer companies'

employees went on strike on some occasions. As a result of these stoppages, service payments were granted. In addition, the British Phosphate Commission has announced an increase in the price of phosphate rock. These factors have led to the announcement by the management of the companies that an increase of \$2.50 will probably be necessary in the price of superphosphate. As I understand that the price of superphosphate is controlled in South Australia, will the Premier say whether the superphosphate companies have applied for an increase in the price and, if they have, whether this matter has been considered by the Prices Commissioner?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I recollect that last year the price of superphosphate was increased. I understand that many negotiations took place amongst those concerned with the fertilizer business. Although I have little idea of the cost of those negotiations, if I were asked whether the cost involved in the negotiations was greater than that of the service payments I would put my money on the former. I will have inquiries made.

TEA TREE GULLY LAND.

Mrs. BYRNE: On May 12, this year, the *News* reported that \$23,500 had been awarded by consent in the Supreme Court following the acquisition of land for school purposes at Tea Tree Gully. Can the Minister of Education say whether the land referred to is adjacent to the Tea Tree Gully Primary School? If it is, what is its area and why has it been acquired?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: I will check on the details for the honourable member and advise her immediately.

GOODS TRAIN LIGHTS.

Mr. McANANEY: Road transports are required to have certain lights on the side and at the back at night. Recently a lady constituent of mine, on a back road, was suddenly confronted by a long goods train and an accident was narrowly averted. I understand that long goods trains have lights only at the front and at the back. Will the Premier ask the Minister of Transport to see that blinking lights are placed every 100ft. or so on these goods trains to minimize the risk of accident?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I will take up the matter with my colleague and bring down a report as soon as possible.

DARLINGTON INFANTS SCHOOL.

Mr. HUDSON: Will the Minister of Education obtain for me a report on the planned programme of building of the new infants school at Darlington?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: I shall be pleased to do so.

BULK HANDLING.

Mr. FERGUSON: When the Government decided to defer construction of bulk handling facilities at Giles Point a committee was set up to inquire into terminal ports and bulk handling. In answer to several questions, the Minister of Agriculture told me that he would present the report of that committee to the House. Does he still intend to do that?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: I believe I gave that assurance to the honourable member, but I ask him to bear with me for a day or two so that the matter can be further considered.

ADDRESS IN REPLY.

Consideration of Committee's report.

Mr. CURREN (Chaffey): I move for the adoption of the Address in Reply with pleasure and pride—pleasure at having been selected to do so, and pride in the fact that my important district of Chaffey has been honoured by having its representative move this motion. I compliment His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor on his very fine Speech. Much thought and work went into its preparation, and it indicates the large amount of work that will be undertaken during this session. I express my condolences to the families of former members of this Parliament who passed away during the last year. I refer to Sir Richard Butler, the late Albert Thompson, Mr. Craigie, and Sir Frank Perry, all of whom served the Parliament of South Australia faithfully and well over many years.

The legislation indicated in the Speech covers a wide field, embracing social, industrial, civic and business aspects. The principal new measures to be introduced are a Bill to set up a lottery controlled by the Government, as a result of the referendum held last year; a Bill to establish Totalizator Agency Board betting in South Australia, as a result of the opinion expressed in this House last session; and the proposal to establish a State Government Insurance Office. This latter proposal has been thoroughly investigated by the Government over a number of years, and is in line

with the Government's policy as announced on many occasions. I think the people of this State will benefit greatly from the establishment of this office.

The Speech also foreshadowed that the Local Government Act would be revised. A committee is at present inquiring into local government boundaries in the South-East of this State. The Planning and Development Bill is to be reintroduced, and I hope it will be dealt with and passed by this House. Another Bill to be introduced will make much-needed alterations to the Public Service Act, and the Superannuation Act will also be amended. I am pleased to see that it is proposed once again to continue the Prices Act. It is most essential to have some measure of control over prices, for the continuance of this legislation has always been a deterrent to the unscrupulous people who unduly raise prices. It is necessary once again to introduce legislation to prescribe land tax rates, following the quinquennial assessment that has just been announced. Taking it all round, the Speech by His Excellency was a fine one. I am sure that when the legislation that has been foreshadowed is operating it will have a beneficial effect on the people of South Australia and will overcome any disabilities being suffered at present.

I now refer to some of the actions taken by the Government during last session, particularly regarding the wine grapegrowing industry. Much dissatisfaction has been evident in past years in this important industry. The report of the Royal Commission into that industry was tabled, I think after the House rose early this year, although prior to that we had the interim report dealing with prices for the previous vintage. Page 20 of the Commission's report sets out the recommendations. I might add that the report contains a wealth of information and is well worth reading. I am sure that the industries involved will benefit greatly from the recommendations of that Commission when they are put into effect.

Recommendation No. 3 refers to co-operative wineries, and I agree wholeheartedly with the recommendation and the comments made. For many years, for as long as I have been a fruit-grower, I have been a member of every co-operative of which it has been necessary for me to be a member in order to dispose of my produce. I have great faith in the co-operative movement, and I fully endorse the recommendations of the Commission in this regard. The co-operative wineries have played a significant part in the industry in the Upper Murray areas,

and I believe they should be strengthened financially so that they can increase their intake of the produce that is available. Although sometimes this is rather in excess of requirements, up till now it has all been treated. I think the role of the co-operatives will increase, with consequent benefit to the old shareholders as well as the shareholders of any new co-operatives that are formed. A need exists for another co-operative winery in the Upper Murray areas, where about 50 per cent of all wine grapes produced has to be transported to other districts to be treated. The proprietary winemakers state that they are at a disadvantage with winemakers in other States because their produce has to be transported to the large markets in the Eastern States. If the wineries could process their produce in the Upper Murray area, it would save all the cost of carting the raw material to the Barossa and other areas for processing and it would be 150 miles closer to the markets for the transportation of the wine. It is my firm opinion that another co-operative would be of great benefit to the industry as a whole and would assist in stabilizing the situation.

Recommendation No. (4) is that "a Grape Growing Industry Advisory Committee should be set up . . .". As members heard yesterday, the Minister of Agriculture, in reply to my questions, announced that the committee recommended by the Royal Commission was to be established, and he gave details of the personnel to be on it. As recommended by the Royal Commission, it will be representative of the growing section of the industry, the proprietary and co-operative winemakers, and departmental officers with a knowledge of the industry. To work in conjunction with that committee it was recommended that an economic extension officer be attached to the Agriculture Department. I have been given to understand that an officer with the required qualifications is available in the department and will be appointed when the advisory committee has been set up. That will go a long way towards overcoming the many problems that have arisen in the past through an excess of plantings of one variety above the winemakers' requirements for that variety.

On the matter of price-fixing, which was the subject of the interim report that led to Parliament amending the Prices Act to provide for a minimum price for wine grapes, and a different price for each particular variety, I fully support and applaud the action taken by

the Government on that occasion to overcome a situation which had arisen and which I feel sure would have arisen annually, forever and a day, if some action of this nature had not been taken. I refer to something I have called in the past "the annual haggle over prices" and, even though the Prices Commissioner came into the industry, as he did several years ago, to make recommendations on prices, which were the basis for negotiation between the winemakers' and growers' representatives, I feel that that led to the position in which we had this continuing battle over prices, and it was only by negotiation that some stability was achieved. It was achieved only in years of short crop, when there was really no need for any agreement at all: there was no trouble in selling the produce being offered.

During the course of the debate on the Bill to amend the Prices Act, there were some strange reactions by members of the Opposition. The Leader of the Opposition claimed to support the action, but he pointed out at some length the disabilities and the chaos that would occur if this measure was proceeded with. The member for Burra (Mr. Quirke) also made some notable remarks in that debate. They were to me so remarkable that I propose to quote some of them. They can be found at page 4244 of the 1965-66 *Hansard*. His opening words were:

I support the measure. First, it will bring absolute chaos to the wine industry; and secondly, it will give a much-needed lesson to growers and winery proprietors. It cannot fail to cause absolute chaos in the industry, and it is because of the lesson that is needed that I intend to support it.

That is a worthy reason for supporting a Bill before this House, that in his opinion it will bring chaos to the industry, but I think the honourable member will admit now, after the vintage has been completed successfully, that chaos did not reign supreme and that the action of fixing minimum prices to be paid was quite justified and worked to the benefit of most people engaged in the industry.

Mr. Quirke: My prophecy will still come true. The honourable member knows it.

Mr. CURREN: The honourable member spoke at some length on the subject, was so eloquent and got so carried away by his subject that he convinced himself it was wrong to support it. The closing remarks of his speech were:

With those few words of wisdom, I indicate that if the Bill is amended so as to take out

some of the fouler clauses, I shall support it. However, if they remain in the Bill, I shall oppose it.

The fact is that the Government, by amending the Prices Act, was able to fix a minimum price for wine grapes for the past vintage. I sincerely hope that, with the establishment of the advisory committee, and with other actions that will be taken during the next few months, it will not be necessary to fix the prices under the Prices Act, but that we shall have some better method of arriving at a just price so that all who produce the raw material that the winemakers must have in order to carry on in business will obtain a fair and just price, giving them an economic return for their efforts.

The figures prepared by the grapegrowers' representatives for submission to the committee set up by the Minister of Agriculture could not in any way be shot down. Much work had been put into their compilation after research, and the figures could not be disputed by the experts from the Lands Department, the winemakers and others interested who examined them. Although the winemakers' representatives could not dispute them, they would not accept them as being fair and reasonable. The only way in which the wine grapegrowing industry can be put on an economic footing is for the producers of the raw material to be given a just price to cover the cost of production.

Another matter affecting wine and brandy is the excise levied by the Commonwealth Department of Customs and Excise, which the public does not properly understand. The rate of excise is \$8 a proof gallon and the average number of proof gallons to a ton of grapes is 32. Therefore, the duty from the ton of grapes turned into brandy is \$256, but for that quantity of grapes the grower receives between \$40 and \$44.

It will be seen that the excise is a great money spinner for the Commonwealth, and it is one of the reasons for the dissatisfaction in the industry at present. The growers are scratching to get cost of production while their produce is being taxed so savagely that the Commonwealth receives about six times as much for a ton of grapes as the grower receives.

In addition to the excise, sales tax of 12½ per cent is levied at the point of sale on both the costs that have been involved and the excise. So, in addition to the \$256 a ton, there is an added burden of sales tax. The recent increase in excise has inhibited sales to a certain extent. In recent months I have seen reports of a slight drop in releases from

bond, but I would not say that there has been an overall drop in sales, because there was a larger release from bond to winemakers prior to the Budget in August last year in order to defeat any possible increase in excise.

At present the Tariff Board is hearing an application by the Whisky, Gin and Vodka Producers' Association for the removal of the present differential between the excise rate on brandy and that on whisky, gin and vodka. The differential favourable to brandy was imposed some years ago and resulted in a marked increase in sales of brandy. At that time the Commonwealth Government received from increased sales of brandy more money overall than it would have received from brandy at the higher rate of excise.

Since the introduction of the differential the whole brandy industry, and to a certain extent the winemaking industry, have been centred on the benefits of the differential. The whole economy of the industry now rests upon it. Brandy is more attractive to the customer. I consider that if the application to which I have referred is successful it will result, in the words of the member for Burra, in chaos and calamity in the wine grapegrowing industry, particularly in the river districts, which produce large quantities of brandy.

The outlet for wine grapes is limited, because they must be made, in the main, into either wine or brandy, but a small quantity goes into vinegar. Whisky, gin and vodka are made from grain and only a minor percentage of total grain production is so used. That is why the differential should be maintained; otherwise, calamity would befall the wine grapegrowing industry.

Another matter that will affect the wine industry in the next and subsequent vintages is the recently concluded International Sultana Agreement, which came into effect as a result of the efforts of the Australian Dried Fruits Export Control Board, particularly those of Mr. Eugene Gorman as he then was (now Sir Eugene Gorman). The agreement was concluded about four years ago, renewed about two years ago and renewed again last week for a further two years by the signatories, which are Australia, Turkey, Greece, Iran and the United States of America.

That agreement fixes a floor price and selling period for those five main producers of sultanas in the world. The dried sultana price has become rather attractive to the growers and it will mean that fewer sultanas will be available for wineries. Honourable members who know something about the wine industry

will agree that over the years the sultana has been the key to the overall situation regarding wine grapes in any particular vintage. This agreement is of great importance to growers of wine grapes as well as to growers of grapes for drying.

The citrus industry, too, is of considerable importance to my district. As a result of a most comprehensive and interesting report and recommendations, the Government set up by legislation a Citrus Industry Organization Committee. Although this committee is not doing anything spectacular, it is working efficiently and well, and I am sure its efforts will be of great benefit in stabilizing one of the most important industries in the Murray districts. The committee was set up through the goodwill of the vast majority of growers, and the regulations formulated to make its work efficient have been received well by most growers, although many have not returned the forms of statistics requested of them.

Another matter that will have a beneficial effect on the citrus industry is the fixing last year by the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee of a factory price for citrus. That committee previously dealt mainly with canning fruits (apricots, peaches, pears and others) but last year, at the request of the Australian Citrus Growers Federation, it fixed a price for factory citrus. The federation fully supports the action of the South Australian Government in setting up the Citrus Industry Organization Committee, and its efforts are directed towards the introduction of Commonwealth legislation to place the industry on a stabilized basis. It is interesting to note that, even though citrus production is almost at a record level, 22,000 acres of citrus is not yet in production. This is a large area, but by the time it is in production many areas now in production will have gone out because of age and other disabilities. The only possible way to place the industry on a stabilized basis is to have Commonwealth legislation, as has been proved in other major primary industries that have achieved stability.

The commodity that has the greatest effect on the productive capacity and total production of river districts is water. As I have stressed many times in this Chamber, it is necessary to have not only sufficient water but water that is low in salinity. In recent weeks various statements have been made by responsible people that, because of the increase in the salinity of irrigation water, there have been great losses in production. Only two weeks ago it was estimated by an officer of the

Agriculture Department that there was a loss of \$4,000,000 a year in the citrus industry because of the effect of salt water, particularly when sprinkler irrigation was used. There has also been a loss of 30 per cent in the productive capacity of vines because of salt. This has led to considerable research into the uses of irrigation water that is a little high in salt content, and into methods of irrigation. Under-tree irrigation, unlike overhead watering, keeps salt water from the leaves, which absorb the salt rather quickly. This has been investigated, together with more effective methods of furrow irrigation and other matters of considerable importance in relation to irrigation.

We know that the Chowilla dam will have an appreciable effect on the river. I have been assured by the Minister of Works that, even though the dam is not specifically mentioned in the Lieutenant-Governor's Speech, the necessary testing and planning are proceeding satisfactorily and it will not be long before tenders are called for this important work.

As members will recall, we visited the Snowy Mountains scheme as a Parliamentary delegation two years ago. During the recess I had the pleasure of again visiting the area and was conducted to some of the more remote parts of the scheme. As a result, I was able to get a more intimate look at what had been done and to visualize what will be done. I spoke to the officer in charge of the research and planning section (Professor Leech), who was rather incensed that the Commonwealth Minister for National Development would not say what was to happen to the section—whether there would be a continuation of development work of this nature or whether the Snowy Mountains work force would be allowed to disintegrate. This organization, which has some of the brightest engineers in the world in this type of work, has a world-wide reputation, and it would be a national calamity if it were allowed to disintegrate. Its work is recognized throughout the world as being of outstanding quality, and this section has been consulted by leading engineers from many countries seeking information. One engineer, John Kelly (whom we met two years ago), has left the authority and has been appointed to a position in the United Nations in New York to set up a section responsible for assisting under-developed countries to overcome drought problems. It is unfortunate that an officer with such outstanding qualifications should be allowed to leave Australia when we are suffering one of the worst droughts for many years.

Mr. Quirke: A prophet without honour in his own country.

Mr. CURREN: Yes. The present Commonwealth Government lacks the vision of the Chifley Government which, with great foresight, set up the Snowy Mountains Authority.

Mr. Freebairn: You don't know what you are talking about now, brother.

Mr. CURREN: The Chifley Government started this scheme, and I challenge the member for Light on that statement. The opening ceremony, when the first sod was turned, was boycotted by every Liberal member of the then Commonwealth Parliament, with one exception. No doubt this scheme began operating when the member for Light was still in short pants. It will be a national calamity if the present Liberal and Country Party Government in Canberra does not give this authority similar work in other parts of Australia, when there is such a vital need for the development of our natural resources. Should it not do this, it should be heartily ashamed.

I have asked several questions in recent years about educational facilities. Recently, the Public Works Committee submitted its report on the Renmark Primary School and I notice that it favours the erection of this new school. I hope the Government, and particularly the Minister of Education, will see fit to include this new school in next year's works programme. The Berri and Barmera Primary Schools have few solid construction classrooms, but have many supposedly temporary wooden prefabricated classrooms cluttering up the grounds. They are not entirely satisfactory but have filled an urgent need. When solid construction rooms are built, no doubt they will be available for removal and re-erection at other schools where they are needed. A deputation from the council of the Renmark High School waited on the Minister and stressed the need for a new high school but, unfortunately, because of a shortage of finance the Minister could not give a definite answer as to when the request would be granted.

I congratulate the members of the Cabinet on the fine job they have done during the short time they have been in office. Their personal standing in the State, particularly in country districts, is high, and deservedly so. During their recent oversea visit the Premier and the Minister of Mines obtained much information about the uses to which natural gas can be put and the methods by which it can be utilized to the best advantage. This

information will be of great benefit to the State, and I congratulate them on the success of their trip and on their safe return.

Mr. BROOMHILL (West Torrens): I have the honour to second this motion, and I congratulate the mover on a well presented and thoughtful address. It is apparent that the member for Chaffey has a close understanding of the difficulties and problems of his electors. I commend the Lieutenant-Governor for the speech that he presented on the opening of this session of Parliament. He is to be commended for the splendid way in which he performs the duties of his office, and members who attended the opening of Parliament this week noticed the dignity that His Excellency lends to his high office. He referred in his Speech to the visit made this year by Her Majesty the Queen Mother, and I associate myself with those remarks in the Speech. We were fortunate that we could demonstrate to the Queen Mother the progress made in this State, as the visit coincided with the fourth Festival of Arts and the opening of the Flinders University of South Australia. All people present at any function attended by Her Majesty were impressed by the way in which she obviously enjoyed her visit to the State, and I certainly hope that this State is graced by her presence again soon.

It is unfortunate that once again in the Speech opening Parliament we hear of former members who have passed away. I associate myself with the expressions of regret contained in His Excellency's Speech, and extend my personal sympathy to the families concerned.

It is difficult to consider His Excellency's Speech without some reference to the previous session. Honourable members will appreciate that by the introduction of 97 Bills into the House last session we sat for a record number of hours, and that much of the Government's policy should have been implemented. With only one session of Parliament completed under the new Government, many election promises advanced by the Premier have already been fulfilled. Indeed, when we add to legislation already passed the proposals which will be considered this session and which are outlined in His Excellency's Speech, an incredible number of Bills promised to the people of this State will have been considered at the end of the present session. Regrettably, some Bills carried in this House last session were rejected in another place. I say "regrettably" particularly because two Bills were revenue-raising measures that were ultimately denied

to the people who had provided this Government with the right to implement them. I hope that will not occur this session.

The most significant reference in His Excellency's Speech was that relating to natural gas in this State. There is no need for me to elaborate on the benefits that would flow to all members of the community if sufficient quantities of gas were made available to the metropolitan area, not only to the householder but to new industries that contemplated establishing here. We must commend the Premier and the Minister of Mines for taking it on themselves to travel overseas during the Parliamentary recess and for obtaining all the necessary information in relation to future decisions that may have to be made in this regard. I am sure that the people of this State applaud the Premier's actions, particularly in view of the last strenuous session in which he was required to take such an active part, and in view of the equally strenuous session ahead of us.

I believe the most popular item appearing in His Excellency's Speech is contained in paragraph 28, regarding the establishment of a State insurance office, which most of the community applauds. The advantages that will accrue from implementing this scheme are, first, the restraining influence that the competition will have on private insurance companies and, secondly, the savings available to policy holders and interest on loans made available by a State insurance office at low rates. I was somewhat surprised to notice that the press seemed taken unaware by this announcement; the reporters who indicated their surprise are apparently not clear as to the promises made by this Government prior to the 1965 elections, or the press is deliberately trying to throw cold water on the scheme. One paragraph in the *Advertiser's* editorial of Wednesday, June 22, states:

When Mr. Walsh delivered his policy speech 16 months ago, he went no further than to say his Party would "consider the establishment of a State insurance scheme". Whether the matter has been examined more closely since then was not disclosed in the Lieutenant-Governor's Speech. In any case, the Government appears to be going beyond any mandate it may claim to have received at the last election.

Mr. Langley: They're not on our side!

Mr. BROOMHILL: They are obviously on somebody's side, but it is not ours. I believe the Government received a strong mandate from the people in this regard. Reference to a State insurance scheme appeared in the Premier's policy speech and, in addition, the

Labor Party in this State went to no end of trouble to inform the public that, if elected, it would establish a State insurance office. The *Advertiser* should be well aware of this because Channel 7 televised six times a five-minute election programme on February 21, 23, 26 and 28, and again on March 2 and 3 of last year, and at least half of each of those telecasts drew the public's attention to the advantages that would be derived from the establishment of a State insurance scheme.

Mr. Hurst: It was overwhelmingly endorsed by the people.

Mr. BROOMHILL: Yes, at the last election. The *News*, under an article headed "Four Main Aims of Insurance", and written by its political writer, stated, in part:

But it is believed the Government can save thousands of dollars a year by doing its own insurance. This may swing the balance to breaking even or making a small profit which can be used to lower competitive rates. Opponents of the scheme point out Government insurances in other States run at a loss. We should correct that argument straight away, because all Government insurance schemes that operate in all the other States run at a profit—in some cases at a substantial profit. Because a State insurance office exists in every other State in the Commonwealth and the proposal to establish one here was heavily canvassed by the Government before the last election, I suggest the Government has a mandate to establish such an office, and I see no reason why the newspapers should have been surprised when the announcement was made in His Excellency's Speech.

Mr. Langley: We're catching up with other States in many ways now.

Mr. BROOMHILL: Yes; in many cases, within the short space of time of this Administration, we are leaving the other States behind. My district is primarily affected by the matter dealt with in paragraph 13 of the Speech, which refers to the splendid work performed by the Engineering and Water Supply Department. All members know that more was spent by this department this year than was spent last year.

Paragraph 13 refers to the continued improvements proposed by the present Government. Reference is made to the fact that much work has been done and will continue to be done on the Morgan-Whyalla main, and that work will continue on the Grange and Fulham sewerage scheme. I should be remiss if I did not spend some time on the sewerage scheme because it concerns more people in my district than does any other topic in the Speech. Over

the past 10 years the former member for West Torrens (Mr. Fred Walsh) and I have regularly complained about the failure of the Government to provide sewerage for these areas in the West Torrens District. All members are aware that the main reason for the failure to provide sewerage facilities in the area is the low-lying nature of the ground.

Referring back to questions on this matter, I noted a reply by the former Minister of Works to my predecessor in which the Minister claimed that the reason for the delay in providing sewerage facilities for residents in the Grange, Fulham and Henley Beach areas was that, because of the technical difficulties, three, and in some cases five, houses could be sewered in other areas for the same sum as it would cost to sewer one house in these areas. I believe that is a true estimate. However, when that fact is pointed out to residents who are disturbed about the position they put forward a good argument that the previous Government might have considered. They say that, if there was no hope 10 or 12 years ago of providing sewerage, the Government should not have let them build houses in these areas. That argument has much merit and the previous Government was at fault in allowing the considerable development that occurred in those years.

Mr. Quirke: Much of this land was subdivided without Government approval.

Mr. Hudson: The town planning regulations amended by this Government corrected that position.

Mr. BROOMHILL: Yes, the previous Government could have considered that course.

Mr. Hudson: The problem in Fulham and Grange is experienced in many areas.

Mr. BROOMHILL: True. Although the Public Works Standing Committee approved a scheme for these areas two years ago, it will be an expensive and lengthy scheme to complete. The latest information I have from the Minister of Works is that construction of the trunk sewer is programmed to commence in September next. The laying of reticulation sewers is expected to be started in January, 1967, and houses will be connected to the sewers as the work progresses. Therefore, even at best, the people at the tail-end of the scheme will have to go through this winter and at least next winter before their houses are connected to a sewerage system. As I have often said in the House, the land in these areas is sandy and the blocks are saturated. Many people are required to spend the winter months pumping effluent into the

street. Some streets are unmade with no kerbing, and as a result pools of green muck lie throughout the area.

In view of the health hazard in these areas I urge the Minister to hasten the completion of the scheme. The development of the area is retarded because at Henley Beach the Housing Trust owns a large tract, known as Hughes Estate. Although about 100 houses have been completed in this area, about 300 other houses cannot be built until the sewers are available. The land in Hughes Estate is fairly good, and such land within six miles of the city should not be lying idle.

Paragraph 17 of the Speech refers to the activities of the Housing Trust during the last 12 months, and I am pleased to see that the trust expects again to complete about 3,150 houses. It is to be commended for this continued expansion. It is also pleasing to note that during this year the trust will complete the first group of houses specifically designed for handicapped people. Members will recall that during the past year the trust announced that it would commence building these houses and, with their completion in the forthcoming year, I believe the trust will have performed a worthwhile service to this section of the community. The houses have wide doors, with steps and other amenities provided specifically for persons handicapped and confined to wheelchairs.

After congratulating the trust in this way I now want to severely criticize one of its policies. I refer to its decision over the last two or three years to build brick veneer houses. Members are aware that in most of the other States brick veneer houses are popular and, mostly, more of these houses than brick houses are built. However, a good reason exists for this practice. The preference for brick veneer in other States is because local timber is used, resulting in a normal saving to the house builder of \$800 to \$1,000. In other words, if a person prefers a brick veneer house to an all-brick house and is prepared to build a brick veneer house, he will save himself perhaps \$800 or \$1,000. For this reason, one can readily understand the popularity of this type of house in other States.

However, here in South Australia the costs of brick veneer and all-brick houses do not differ. There is no reduction in price for a person desiring to build a brick veneer house, because the timber used is mainly imported, and is usually oregon. This means that we have to weigh the advantages of a brick veneer house against those of an all-brick house—and

obviously there are none. The only possible argument to be put forward is that in some areas where the land is of poor building quality a brick veneer house will not perhaps crack as readily as will an all-brick house. However, experts argue this question and say that, with the development that has taken place and the knowledge now available to builders in the matter of providing adequate foundations, even this is not a very important argument. Many serious disabilities are associated with a brick veneer house. First, sound is transmitted through that type of house more loudly than through an all-brick house. Brick veneer houses are cool in the summer but do not hold the warmth in the winter to the same extent as do all-brick houses. So I am at a complete loss to understand why the Housing Trust is constructing many houses in brick veneer. I refer in particular to the houses built at the Hughes Estate at Henley Beach, where over 100 houses have recently been completed, all in brick veneer—and this is in an area where the soil could not be better for building. So I ask the Minister of Housing to pay some attention to this matter, because we find that not only can no valid argument apparently be put forward for the use of brick veneer but also that, whilst we are constructing brick veneer houses in this State, our brick industry is suffering. Many people have been lost to the industry. We also have to consider the welfare of the house buyer. Normally, a person purchases only one house in his lifetime and if he in years to come regrets the fact that the only type of house available to him through the Housing Trust was brick veneer the reputation of the trust will suffer accordingly.

Whilst dealing with housing, I desire to refer to the omission in His Excellency's Speech of any proposal that would attempt to correct some existing difficulties in our building industry. I was hoping that some reference would be made to providing a form of registration or licence for builders, piece-workers and subcontractors in the building industry. I trust that later in this session the Government will consider legislation along these lines. As did the mover of the motion, I believe that the matters appearing in His Excellency's Speech are widespread. Many sections of our community have an active interest in at least one of the paragraphs of the Speech. I believe that this session will prove to be interesting and lively. I trust that our deliberations will be constructive. I have pleasure in seconding the motion for the adoption of the Address in Reply.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD secured the adjournment of the debate.

recommendations of the Parliamentary Salaries Tribunal.

PARLIAMENTARY SALARIES.

The Hon. FRANK WALSH (Premier and Treasurer) laid on the table the report and

ADJOURNMENT.

At 4.12 p.m. the House adjourned until Tuesday, June 28, at 2 p.m.