

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Thursday, June 30, 1966.

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

## QUESTIONS

## WINNING BETS TAX.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: I noticed with some interest that this morning the Premier commented on a proposed Bill to introduce the totalizator agency board system of betting in South Australia. Can he say whether the difficulties associated with the winning bets tax have yet been resolved?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: The real answer is "No". However, I have not yet completed the second reading explanation of this Bill, because the final draft has not been arranged. When I am able to introduce it and give the second reading explanation, I shall explain what has to be done about the winning bets tax and other taxes associated with that Bill. I shall do that when the necessary arrangements have been completed.

## GILBERTON FLATS.

Mr. COUMBE: Has the Minister of Housing further information on the proposal to build a large block of flats at Gilberton in my district? Although this project was deferred, can the Premier say whether it will now proceed and, if it will, when will work commence?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I regret that I have been unable to arrange a meeting with the General Manager of the Housing Trust. However, future plans in regard to this project and other immediate work are to be discussed. As a meeting will be held early next week, I shall take up with the General Manager of the trust the question raised by the honourable member and ascertain what further information is available.

## PORT PIRIE SCHOOL.

Mr. McKEE: Has the Minister of Works a reply to my question regarding the installation of heating facilities at the Port Pirie Primary School?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: Tenders were called on June 23 this year for the supply and installation of 27 radiant heaters, 15 convective heaters, reconnection of four existing convective heaters, and distribution of pipe work to the town gas supply.

## ALPHA NUMERO SYSTEM.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: As I think South Australia is the only State that does not use the *alpha numero* system of numbering motor vehicles, can the Premier say whether the Government has considered introducing that system into this State?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: The Government, in conjunction with the Registrar of Motor Vehicles, has been investigating this matter since late last year. I expect that an *alpha numero* system will be introduced into South Australia late this year. I assume that, when introduced, the system will be applied as each new registration is made, and that existing number plates will be used for a period. After all, we do not desire to impose an extra charge on the motoring public if it can be avoided. Further, after the system is introduced, a number will remain with a car for the rest of its life, which is different from the present system.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I am particularly interested to hear that we are to have the *alpha numero* system of number plates in this State, and that number plates in future will follow the car and will not be transferable from one vehicle to another. Over the years the fact that it is possible to have a number plate in South Australia made by anybody (as long as it complies with the regulations concerning size, shape and so on it can be fitted to the car), has been criticized because such a system may be abused. I understand that in other States only one authority or the Government can issue the licence plates, which is a monopoly (whether that is necessarily good or bad is questionable). Can the Premier say whether the Government intends to make any change in this aspect of our system, by either restricting the right to make number plates or in some other way?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I thought I said that these matters would be considered in about the last quarter of this year. I last discussed these matters with the Registrar in the last quarter of last year. The details have as yet to be finalized by the Registrar and approved by the Government. Therefore I cannot provide the information requested by the honourable member, but I assure him that the matter he raised will be fully considered together with the other matters.

## BRIGHTON RAILWAY SERVICE.

Mr. HUDSON: I have just received a copy of the new railway time table for the Adelaide-Brighton line, which involves some improvement in the service. Marino Rocks was poorly

served previously and, as yet, I have no details of any projected changes to that service. Will the Premier ask the Minister of Transport to investigate the frequency of the service to Marino Rocks under the new time table and to find out whether any improvement has been made and, if it has not, whether improvement to the service can be further considered?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I shall be pleased to raise the matter with my colleague. If there is any way to get this matter off the rocks we shall do it in quick time.

#### ELIZABETH OCCUPATION CENTRE.

Mr. CLARK: Part of a letter written to me on behalf of the school committee of the Elizabeth Occupation Centre for mentally retarded children states:

The new Elizabeth Occupation Centre has been completed at Elizabeth North, except for one or two items which unfortunately are preventing the students from moving to the new premises. As yet, the school grounds have not been fenced, the grounds need attention, especially the area immediately surrounding the school building, and as yet there is no form of heating. The buildings being used at the moment are becoming rather overcrowded. At the moment there are a number of children awaiting admittance to the school, and until such time as the school does move to the new premises these children are being denied their schooling.

Will the Minister of Education see whether the occupation of this new school can be expedited?

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

#### MENTAL HOSPITALS.

Mrs. STEELE: Has the Premier a reply to my recent question asking whether he had received a reply from the Commonwealth Government to his request for an extension of time so that the South Australian Government might avail itself of the \$3 to \$1 subsidy in respect of capital expenditure on new mental institutions?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: A reply on this matter was given to the Leader of the Opposition in another place, and that appears on page 9 of last week's *Hansard*.

#### HOLDEN HILL POLICE STATION.

Mrs. BYRNE: I understand that a new police station has been built at Holden Hill and will soon be opened. Can the Premier, representing the Chief Secretary, say how this police station will operate; what are the boundaries of the area to be policed; and whether this station will reduce the work and responsibility of the Tea Tree Gully police station?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: The Chief Secretary reports:

It is intended to staff this station with sufficient personnel to maintain mobile radio patrols operating within the area for 24 hours a day, seven days a week. In addition, there will be a permanent Criminal Investigation Branch and women police staff stationed there. The boundaries of the area to be policed from Holden Hill have been determined with a view to greatly easing the pressure of work now carried by the Tea Tree Gully police, and, to a lesser extent, that now performed by police at Walkerville, Gepps Cross and Payneham. The district will include the localities of Gilles Plains, Strathmont, Para Vista, Clovercrest, Valley View, Modbury, Dernancourt, Hope Valley, Highbury, Windsor Gardens and Paradise. The intention regarding this station is in line with departmental policy to establish, as time, manpower and money permit, fully operative stations open to the public full-time, and each replacing, or at least reducing, the load carried at present by small stations which, of necessity, are limited in their scope. Smaller stations are a constant source of complaint, as the officer is frequently absent carrying out normal inquiries when the public call at the station; and the strategic position of this station, coupled with the availability of mobile patrols, will greatly reduce the work and responsibility for police at Tea Tree Gully, and provide a better co-ordinated service to the area.

#### CROWN LEASES.

The Hon. T. C. STOTT: I think the Minister of Lands would appreciate that when an individual desires to purchase a Crown lease that is in the name of a company it takes many months for the necessary securities and other documents to be prepared because of the way in which shareholders' equities in the Crown lease are calculated. Consequently, an individual wanting to purchase a Crown lease from a company is unable to get any bank or other financial institution to finance him, because there is no issue of the necessary security. This seems to delay things and cause much confusion between the company concerned, the individual, and the financial institution. Will the Minister take this matter up and obtain a report on ways of expediting this difficult procedure?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: A question has been placed on notice by the member for Victoria (Mr. Rodda) regarding proprietary companies taking over leasehold land or becoming sublessees of Crown leases, and I should think the honourable member's question could be satisfactorily answered at the time that answer is provided.

The Hon. T. C. Stott: This is the other way around.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: If I have misunderstood the honourable member's question I shall be pleased to examine the matter to see what can be done.

#### OUTER HARBOUR.

Mr. HURST: Newspaper reports from time to time have referred to the new terminal at Outer Harbor. A report in the publication *Waterfront* refers to this terminal, and goes on to say that a second plan is expected to operate next financial year. Has the Minister of Marine read that report, and can he say when the new terminal at Outer Harbor will be proceeded with and what is the position concerning the planning of development in the area?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: I have read the article referred to, which is correct in substance. Some work has been done on the first stage of the terminal building but, because there seems to be a great need to provide services at the harbour to assist primary and secondary industry, this work has been delayed temporarily until further investigations can be made. I cannot say when this work will be continued, but I do not want it to be understood that it has stopped for all time. The honourable member knows that much consideration has been given to the use of containers and the containerization of ships calling at our ports so that the urgent demands of primary producers and industry can be met.

#### EGGS.

Mr. FREEBAIRN: Yesterday I asked the Minister of Agriculture a question about the seconding of an officer from the New South Wales Egg Marketing Board to the Council of Egg Marketing Authorities of Australia, and I explained my question by pointing out that C.E.M.A. was not a marketing organization like the New South Wales Egg Marketing Board, but an equalizing organization. Has the Minister a reply?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: I have received a statement authorized by Col. McArthur (President of C.E.M.A.) and Mr. Todd (Chairman of the Egg Marketing Board of New South Wales), which states:

At the request of C.E.M.A. the New South Wales Egg Marketing Board has agreed to make available to the council for a period of 12 months from July 1, 1966, the services of the board's Secretary, Mr. W. S. F. Ledger, as full-time Secretary of the council. This was announced in a joint press release by the President of C.E.M.A. (Col. M. H. McArthur) and the Chairman of the Egg Marketing Board of New South Wales (Mr. H. G. S. Todd). Mr.

Ledger has been Secretary of the board since 1947. When the Egg Producers Council was reconstituted in 1962 as C.E.M.A., Mr. Ledger, who had been Secretary of the Egg Producers Council since 1948, was appointed Secretary of the new body, which function he has since carried out in conjunction with his board secretarial duties. With the large increase in secretarial work associated with the administration through C.E.M.A. of the Poultry Industry Levy Act, and also having regard to the need for collation and dissemination of accurate statistical information, the most effective functioning of the council is no longer practicable on a part-time basis. In some degree the full-time appointment is experimental and the position will be reviewed after 12 months. In the meantime, Mr. Ledger will remain on the New South Wales board's payroll and, as C.E.M.A. Secretary, will be located at the board's office at Lidcombe, New South Wales. All costs associated with the appointment will be reimbursed to the board by the council.

Mr. Todd said that the New South Wales board had appointed Mr. A. C. Henley as Acting Secretary to the board during the period of Mr. Ledger's secondment. Mr. Henley has been the board's internal auditor for some years. The New South Wales board has also agreed to a further request from the council that the board's General Manager (Mr. W. R. Whiting) whilst retaining managerial status at the board should exercise a liaison with all State boards to ensure the greatest possible degree of co-ordination in the marketing of available supplies of eggs and egg products within Australia; also with the Australian Egg Board, with advice to that board of anticipated stock movements so that the Australian Egg Board might have a more accurate assessment of the quantities of eggs and egg products becoming available for export. It is the opinion of the State Egg Board that these moves will prove of considerable benefit to the industry—at a minimum of cost—and are further indications, if such were needed, of the increasing measure of co-operation being achieved between the egg marketing boards in the various States.

#### JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Mr. LANGLEY: Recently, all members received a list of the names of Justices of the Peace in their districts. On perusing mine, I found that several people on the list did not now live in my district or had died. Also, a quota for the district was shown. I know that it was a mammoth task to obtain these names, but will the Attorney-General consider the nomination of people to take the places of those who are not now living in the district or who have died?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The list of names of Justices of the Peace who, according to the returns made to my department, are still living in the member's district was for the information of the honourable member to

show what apparent number was in the district, so that he might contrast this with the quota to see whether there were vacancies. The list of justices in the district is independent of the quota. If there are more vacancies than are shown on the letter sent to honourable members generally, the view of the department would be that sufficient justices should be provided in the district to fill the quota that we suggested. If honourable members would inform my department of the names of justices who appear on the list but who are not in the places shown or are not active in the work, we would be obliged, as this would help to get our records up to date. Also, the department would be grateful for nominations from honourable members to fill the quotas stated.

#### TEACHING BONDS.

Mr. HEASLIP: I understand the practice of the Education Department, in order to have teachers available for the future, is to educate student teachers and pay them. I understand these student teachers enter into a bond whereby they agree to teach for a certain period after leaving the training college. Can the Minister of Education say whether this bond still exists, is it for the same term, or have variations been made in recent years?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: A variation of the bond was decided on by the present Government. It is an arrangement whereby the agreement (and I use "agreement" for bond) between the student and the department is not signed until the student has been at the training college for six months. The object of this variation is to give the student six months to decide whether teaching is the career that the student wishes to follow. Otherwise there has been no alteration. The bond is for 3 years' service after the completion of the studentship after the student leaves the college. It covers the cost of the allowance only and not the cost of tuition.

#### MOUNT GAMBIER DOCTORS.

Mr. BURDON: For some time there has been much agitation for the appointment of a resident doctor or doctors at the Mount Gambier Hospital, and many questions have been asked on this matter. The State may not be able to train sufficient doctors for these appointments, but will the Attorney-General ask the Chief Secretary whether resident doctors can be appointed to the Mount Gambier Hospital?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I shall refer this question to my colleague and inform the honourable member when I have a reply.

#### SMALL BOATS COMMITTEE.

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: Can the Minister of Marine say when the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the operation of small boats will be available? Also, has the Minister considered my suggestion of last March that members of this committee should receive a sitting fee?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: I cannot say now when the report will be available, although I know much evidence has been taken, but I shall inquire when the report is expected to be ready. Dealing with the second question, after the announcement of the intention of appointing the original committee, I received a request from a deputation asking that I enlarge the committee. This deputation was attended by organizations that were originally intended to be appointed to the committee. I asked them whether, if I enlarged the committee, they would act on a voluntary basis, and the reply was a unanimous "Yes". Accordingly, no payment has been offered.

#### MURRAY RIVER FISHING.

Mr. CURREN: Some months ago I introduced a deputation to the Minister of Agriculture from the Upper Murray Professional Fishermen's Association, and submissions were made on the various ways and means of improving the use of the Murray River by both amateur and professional fishermen, by establishing a hatchery; by permitting the use of gill nets to control the numbers of red fin; and by prohibiting the use of "floppies" in areas other than town fishing reserves. Can the Minister say what action has been taken on these and other related matters, and what action is intended by the Department of Fisheries and Fauna Conservation to improve and conserve river fishing?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: I received a deputation on these matters, led by the honourable member. I referred these matters to the Director of Fisheries, but as yet I have had no conclusive report because there were some discussions earlier about a completely new Fisheries Act. This is now in doubt. However, the honourable member having raised these matters again, I shall consult with officers of the department. I have some thoughts on these matters, but probably they will be better resolved after the appointment of a fisheries inspector for the Upper Murray River areas. Since the former Inspector of Fisheries resigned, we have advertised for a replacement, but I am not aware of the vacancy having been filled. However, I shall ascertain when the

appointee will commence work on the Upper Murray. I believe that it will be easy to implement, by experimentation, some suggestions made by the deputation, but I should like to have an inspector on the spot to supervise matters.

#### STRATHALBYN WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. McANANEY: Some applicants for a water service in the Strathalbyn area have been asked to wait for two years so that the capacity of the new station can be ascertained. Can the Minister of Works ascertain how many hours this year the pumps have worked and what was the level of the reservoir when pumping commenced?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: True, when the water scheme was opened it was stated that two years would have to elapse to allow for an investigation. I shall try to obtain the particulars asked for by the honourable member and let him have them as soon as possible.

#### POTATOES.

Mr. RODDA: I believe the Minister of Agriculture has received a letter from the South-Eastern Potato Growers Association to the effect that the South-Eastern representative did not receive notice of a meeting of the board. The letter states that Mr. Lawson, the representative concerned, submitted the following facts:

(1) By notice June 15, 1966, he was advised that the next meeting had been deferred but would be held on Friday, July 1.

(2) He subsequently received a copy of minutes of special meeting of the board held on June 17, 1966.

(3) No notice was received of this special meeting which, as you can see, was held just after receiving the notice relating to the meeting to be held on July 1.

As I have also received a letter from a Kalangadoo potato grower expressing concern about the unrest existing in this industry, has the Minister of Agriculture any comment to make on the letter from Mr. Hobba, Secretary of the South-Eastern Potato Growers Association, or on the industry generally?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: I received a letter this morning which probably arrived yesterday after I had left the office, because the member for Mount Gambier (Mr. Burdon) showed me a copy before I had received the letter. I have no knowledge of the situation, as it is a board matter, but I have referred the letter to the board for an explanation. It seemed a little odd to me that several members of Parliament should receive a copy of the letter which strictly involves a complaint to

the board. I cannot say whether the complaint is justified. Frequently, in such matters a person can inadvertently be missed; a letter may go astray, or something else may happen. However, I am not able to say what has happened until I receive a report from the board, when I will certainly inform the person concerned.

The letter also relates to allowing a proxy with full voting rights to attend board meetings when it is not possible for the elected man to attend. That, again, is a matter for the board, but I intimated that I agreed with that procedure, and, indeed, desired that it should be adopted. The letter further stated that the board had no knowledge of receiving any correspondence from me; I may have been at fault there, but I intend to rectify the matter in the future, and offer my apology to all concerned.

#### DAYLIGHT SAVING.

The Hon. B. H. TEUSNER: According to a New South Wales press statement last month, the Commonwealth Government asked all State Premiers whether they favoured the introduction of daylight saving during the Australian summer. Can the Premier say whether the Government received such a request and, if it did, what is its attitude to this matter?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I do not recall any representations being made to that effect, but I have recently been in a country where there is daylight saving and, comparing it with another country just over the border where the system does not exist, there does not seem to be much value in adjusting the clock by this procedure. In view of our situation, I doubt whether any real value would exist in trying to introduce daylight saving here, but that is purely my personal view. I am prepared to ascertain whether representations to this effect have been made, although I understand that none has been. When representations are made, we shall consider them.

#### PIKE AND MUNDIC CREEKS.

The Hon. T. C. STOTT: Has the Minister of Works the latest information on rectifying the problem in the Pike and Mundic Creeks area?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: Following a visit to the area and meeting a deputation led by the Hon. Mr. Story (in which the honourable member for Ridley was unable to take part, for which he duly apologized) I point out that a committee was set up to investigate this matter. That committee has taken much evidence and discussed the matter with the

people concerned, and I understand a report that is nearly completed will be submitted to me in the next few days. I understand that alternatives will be recommended and submitted to the people concerned for their decision on what they consider to be best in their interests.

#### EMERGENCY GANGS.

Mrs. BYRNE: Has the Minister of Works a reply to my question of June 23 regarding the emergency night gang used by the Engineering and Water Supply Department in the Tea Tree Gully area?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: The Director and Engineer-in-Chief reports:

There is no emergency gang on duty at all times but in the event of a burst which it is considered should be immediately attended to because of likely damage, the emergency waterman on duty has power to call out "off duty" men from their homes to undertake the necessary repairs. Each case is treated on its merits and every endeavour is made to cause the least inconvenience possible to the consumers in any emergency burst. Had the emergency waterman who received the telephone call referred to by the honourable member at 7 a.m. called out the "off duty" men, those employees would have arrived at the scene of the burst very little, if any, sooner than the regular employees commencing work at the normal starting time.

The report giving the sequence of events in regard to the burst main in Bowen Road, Tea Tree Gully, referred to by the honourable member, is too long to incorporate in my reply, but I will make it available to her if she desires. Having carefully studied the report submitted by the department, I can say that the call was made at 6.10 a.m., and a minute later action was taken by the emergency waterman. I am convinced that it would have been impossible to effect repairs any earlier than they were effected.

#### BRUCE BOXES.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: Has the Minister of Agriculture the information I requested from him yesterday with regard to Bruce boxes?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: Yesterday the Leader asked:

Can the Minister say whether the Woods and Forests Department was consulted before a report favouring the use of Bruce boxes was made? Also, will the department have any difficulty in supplying dump cases required by the fruit industry?

Before the latest report on the Bruce box was discussed in the House recently, the Woods and Forests Department was informed of reports

in the *Journal of Agriculture* on the use and features of the Bruce box. Also, the Conservator of Forests said that the department should have no difficulty in meeting, for the present, dump box requirements, although future requirements were somewhat in doubt. The Leader said that I differed with him on something he said when I made an interjection, and I wish to clear up this matter now. Some concern was experienced in the citrus industry regarding information available on fruit cases in relation to the cost of packing for export and for local markets. As far back as 1960 (before I became Minister) a Citrus Packaging and Handling Research committee was appointed comprising representatives of the four major packing houses, four growers, the Chairman of the Murray Citrus Growers Co-operative Association, and an officer of the department. The committee was requested to inquire into boxes other than dump boxes, which were previously used by the citrus industry. Suggestions have been made in another place that Bruce boxes are connected with all types of fruit, but that is not so. An inquiry was instituted by the citrus industry. The Citrus Inquiry Committee, which was set up by the former Minister of Lands (Mr. Quirke) to examine all aspects of the matter, expressed concern at the use of dump boxes for citrus packing, as this method was not as quick as when a square box was used. The standard pine box was suggested, as this was used not only in South Australia but in other places as well. The departmental inquiry was designed to help the industry's committee. This practice is not unusual; the department does research into many aspects of primary production and does a good job. Mr. Spurling, the departmental officer on this committee, inquired exhaustively not only into the Bruce box but also into other means of packaging, such as cartons and other standard boxes. The Citrus Organization Committee (which was set up by Act of Parliament passed last year) determines the type of box to be used in the industry. Realizing that the Bruce box had received prominence, I arranged for an officer of the Woods and Forests Department, a representative from the private casemaking companies, and an officer of the Horticultural Branch to meet the Citrus Organization Committee and discuss the problem. As a result of the meeting, it has been decided that the export market will be supplied with the standard bushel case, which is a pine box.

However, packaging for the local market is optional, and the packers can determine themselves what box they use.

I think I have been unjustly criticized for apathy in not looking after the Woods and Forests Department, of which department I am the Minister in charge. Criticism was levelled against me as Minister that if I had not actually sponsored the introduction of the Bruce box I had condoned it. However, I deny that quite strongly, for nothing is further from the truth. I have done everything in my power to see that all people associated with the pine industry have been informed of the knowledge that has been provided by the departmental officer by way of service to the committee that was set up in 1960. Those people have been kept informed of what has taken place.

I have been concerned for the people who make boxes, not only the Woods and Forests Department because the department has another outlet for the small timber it is providing for cases by way of wood pulp, and it would not matter a great deal if it no longer processed fruit cases. The department has done this as a service to the fruitgrowing industry, for actually this has been the lowest revenue provider of any of its functions. The department could get more money out of pulp wood. The department provides fitch timber. Other private people who supply timber for cases employ men in the South-East and in the Adelaide Hills, and these are the people I was concerned about, because they would find some difficulty in getting employment elsewhere. I have expressed my concern to the Chief Horticulturist on this aspect, but I have been assured that that is the way this has been brought about.

A private enterprise, the firm of Furness, introduced the Bruce box into South Australia. That firm went into the possibilities of paying this royalty to America and importing the material into South Australia by way of the Philippines. Prior to that firm coming into it, I had representations from three different firms for a supply of timber from the Woods and Forests Department—the larger logs for peeling for the making of the Bruce box. Apparently at that time a representative of an American firm was out here canvassing for the sale of this licence to make the Bruce box. The Woods and Forests Department said it could not supply the timber, and quite rightly so, because the larger logs are used mainly for dressed timber, and we have no supply to provide the veneer type timber for the Bruce box.

All of the evidence that has been provided by the department as a service is from knowledge gained by research into various types of container, not applying only to the Bruce box. Because of this, this packaging committee has carried out much experimentation on this Bruce box. Because of the efforts of free enterprise in producing the Bruce box, it could quite logically be used in packaging for local markets. However, it will not be used for export markets: this packaging will be done in the square or standard type box, because it is easier and quicker to pack in this type of box than it is in the dump box.

I have had complaints, remarkably enough, from apple growers who are concerned about the citrus people not using the dump box because the apple growers get these boxes at secondhand prices. I do not think this attitude is a realistic one, because there is nothing to stop those growers buying these boxes new. Casemakers have assured me that they can be supplied. The citrus industry was the only industry that applied for this research. The apple and pear growing industries did not apply for it, and their only concern is that they are going to lose this opportunity of buying a secondhand box which, of course, the citrus growers cannot use because of regulations prohibiting them from taking secondhand boxes into their area. I hope this explains the situation to the satisfaction of the House. I have done everything in my power to do what I thought was right for the industry.

#### MODBURY PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Mrs. BYRNE: During this month the erection of a second quadruple timber classroom unit was commenced at the Modbury Primary School, Golden Grove Road. The present total school enrolment is 930, comprising 573 primary schoolchildren and 357 infants, including 65 infants starting at the mid-term enrolment. This new unit will obviate the need for two classes of children to be transported each day to the Modbury South Primary School, but five classes are still housed in the old school facing Montague Road. As the school enrolment is expected to be about 1,000 children by the beginning of next year, can the Minister say whether tenders have been let for the erection of the infants school building of eight classrooms and activity room and ancillary accommodation?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: I shall be pleased to get that information for the honourable member.

### SCHOOL SUBSIDIES.

Mr. NANKIVELL: Can the Minister of Education advise the House on the present policy of the Education Department regarding subsidies to schools?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: It was suggested to me that some members were not conversant with the new subsidy policy we introduced last year, and I was asked if I would set it out fully. Regarding general subsidies, for the financial year 1965-66 the Government provided £237,000 or \$474,000 on the Estimates for school subsidies, an increase of 9.7 per cent on the amount provided the previous year. This increase compares favourably with previous increases in recent years, which were 1.4 per cent in 1964-65, 1.8 per cent in 1963-64 and 15.2 per cent in 1962-63. It soon became apparent from the early applications received from school bodies that this amount would be insufficient to meet all requests for the year, as in fact the amount provided in previous years had proved to be. The Government decided to allocate the money available on a basis which would ensure that each school received a fair share. Towards the end of each financial year the school bodies will be asked to inform the department of the amount they propose to claim in the coming financial year, supported by details of the items or work for which a subsidy is requested. The needs of each school will be considered and an allocation made at the beginning of each financial year, having regard to:

1. Enrolments.
2. Date of establishment and needs of the school.
3. The subsidy paid in (the last few) recent years.
4. Any circumstances which warrant special consideration.

Upon being advised of these allocations and the approved projects the school bodies can determine the items to be subsidized within their respective allocations. As some schools may not take up their full allocation, the subsidy will be reviewed at the end of February each year. If it appears that some schools will not spend their allocation, a reallocation will be made to schools needing more money to include some priorities which missed out in the first allocation. The Government believes there is no fairer way of distributing the money available for subsidy.

Regarding subsidies for capital projects, items of capital expenditure such as swimming pools, canteens and assembly halls will no longer be included under the heading of general

subsidies paid from Revenue. These will be subsidized under the Minor Works Programme, on a dollar for dollar basis. Previous policy in the case of swimming pools, for instance, was to pay a maximum subsidy of \$1,000 on a pool costing \$7,000. The present Government has approved the policy of a dollar-for-dollar subsidy on swimming pools, canteens and assembly halls, provided: (1) the scheme is first submitted and approved by the department; and (2) sufficient Loan money is available to the department to allow the scheme to proceed. With regard to canteens, under the previous policy the department would subsidize the building and the equipment. Present policy is that, when building new schools of an appropriate size, the department will bear the cost of providing sufficient floor space for a canteen as part of the school building and that the school bodies will bear the cost of the equipment.

It is important that school bodies should realize that subsidies cannot be paid unless the approval of the department is obtained before making the purchases or before embarking upon the scheme. It is a matter of common business practice that the department could not allow itself to be committed financially by school bodies throughout the State without prior knowledge of the proposed commitment and the opportunity to allot available funds to the most deserving cases. This was the reason for the adoption of the inflexible rule that approval must first be obtained.

The Government is very appreciative of the efforts of school bodies in providing funds that attract subsidy money. The greatly increased parent support for school work is shown by the fact that last year the funds raised by parent bodies increased by 16 per cent to \$540,000. In addition, funds raised by the schools that also may attract subsidy increased in a similar manner. Last year the total funds available that could attract subsidy exceeded \$740,000. The very success of these commendable efforts has accentuated the Government's problem of providing sufficient subsidy money.

### PETROL.

Mr. HEASLIP: An article in the *News* yesterday, headed "Petrol Re-seller Stands Firm", stated:

Mr. Clark sells petrol at his four metropolitan service stations at 2c a gallon under price. The stations are at Darlington, Richmond, Nailsworth, and Norwood. In spite of latest developments he is going to continue to sell at these prices. He said he had withstood

pressure to "get into line" from oil companies and the Prices Minister, Mr. Walsh, for the past 12 months. Mr. Clark said, "If Mr. Walsh is going to shout about my selling petrol at 3d. less, why isn't he yelling about grocers cutting prices? They cut prices but there is no comment from Mr. Walsh. Mr. Walsh accused me of scabbing on my mates, but as far as I am concerned my mates are the general public."

As I understand it, the Prices Act relates only to maximum prices, not minimum prices. Will the Premier say whether the statement that he has accused Mr. Clark of "scabbing" is correct, as I have always understood that the policy of the Labor Party is to try to have things sold at a reasonable price and as cheaply as possible?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I assure honourable members that, when I stated this Government's policy, I said it would continue price control.

The SPEAKER: Order! I think I must rule the latter part of the question out of order. The Premier will be in order in replying to the first part.

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I cannot challenge your ruling, Mr. Speaker, but it has curtailed my reply. I have never mentioned Mr. Clark's name in any discussion on this matter and I regret having to mention it now. I do not recall accusing him of scabbing on his mates, and I do not know who his mates are. If this man has any conscience, he should examine it and see whether he is interested in selling petrol or in selling Japanese tyres and batteries. The petrol industry has marketing organizations and retail outlets. The latter are service stations that provide up-to-date facilities, show courtesy to their customers, and provide services for the motoring public by cleaning windscreens and checking tyres, water, oil and battery at no extra cost. These are the people about whom I am greatly concerned, and I have made this known to the industry. Each service station has a lubratorium and, when a car is being lubricated, the employee checks it for safety. Reducing the price by 2c or 5c is not to satisfy the motoring public: it is, I believe, to attract people to buy Japanese tyres at the expense of a tyre plant in the State which was originally organized by the present Leader of the Opposition, which has an investment of over \$8,000,000, and which I, with the assistance of the Leader, had the pleasure of opening. I am most concerned about retaining industries in this State so that we have full employment. I will do everything in my power to carry out a policy that I believe is in the interests of the people of this State.

#### EDUCATION DEPARTMENT PAYMENTS.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: Has the Minister of Education a reply to a question I asked yesterday about certain statutory obligations regarding *ex gratia* payments to teachers?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: The honourable the Leader on Wednesday, June 29, questioned the making of certain payments to teachers in respect of additional taxation to which they had become liable. The Leader has used the words "*ex gratia* payments". The payments in question were not "*ex gratia*" in the sense of payments above and beyond those for which the Government has a clear responsibility, nor were they "*ex gratia*" in the sense of payments for services beyond the appropriate rates prescribed by statute, regulation, or award. Because of an administrative procedure operating before the present Government took over there were considerable delays, which may or may not have been avoidable, in authorizing salary adjustments to which certain newly appointed teachers had become entitled. The result was that considerable retrospective payments were made in the tax year 1965-1966 in respect of teaching service in the previous year. This increased the aggregate tax liability of the teachers through no fault of their own as well as having made them wait for their increased salary entitlements. The Commonwealth Taxation authorities, on being approached, regretted their inability to make compensating adjustments to the teachers. The Government felt, therefore, that it had an undoubted responsibility to protect these particular teachers against loss, by recouping to them the increased taxation assessments.

Having decided to accept its proper responsibility, the Government further decided that it would be unreasonable to expect the teachers to wait until the passing of the Estimates for 1966-67, because prior to that the additional tax would have become payable to the Taxation Department and the teachers would have been out of pocket. Therefore the Government decided to follow the normal procedure of using the appropriation authority of the Governor's Appropriation Fund in terms of the Public Finance Act, and to call on an excess warrant for a purpose not previously authorized. As the Leader knows, there are each year scores of cases where excess warrants are used to give appropriation authority for small amounts for purposes not previously authorized because they could not have been foreseen, and where it is impracticable or unreasonable to wait for the passing of new Estimates. The

payments amounted to \$2,252 and will appear in the detailed 1965-66 Treasury accounts on a special line "Contributions to teachers for additional tax arising from delayed salary adjustments".

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: I understood the Minister to say that because certain officers had payments made retrospectively they had to pay additional income tax, and that reimbursement was made to them because of that fact. As this happens frequently, can the Minister say whether the Government's future policy will be to make reimbursements in all cases where retrospective payments involve payments in a future year of money earned in the past, with consequent increased taxation, or will the present instance be regarded as a single event and not as a rule for the future?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: If this is likely to happen in the future, obviously it must have happened in the past.

The Hon. Sir Thomas Playford: It happened in the past.

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: The present Government realized what this meant to teachers and was not prepared to see them suffer an injustice. From what he said, obviously, in the past, the Leader was prepared to see those teachers suffer an injustice. We do not intend to see anybody suffer an injustice and we will deal with each case on its merits. We have already taken steps to see that the administrative procedure, which we inherited from the previous Government and which was inadequate in this case, is altered so that teachers will get their proper salaries in due course.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: Can the Minister say whether the incident arose out of the delay in classification of certain teachers, and whether that delay took place entirely in the period when he was Minister?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: I will check on that detail for the Leader, and shall be delighted to give him a truthful answer, as I have always done in the past.

#### TRANSPORT CONTROL.

Mr. FREEBAIRN: Two railway freight services a week operate to Morgan and Cadell on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and there is a daily bus service. Under transport control regulations the bus service is not permitted to carry freight parcels exceeding 21 lb. and I have received a complaint from a Cadell electrical businessman that, if goods are not loaded at

Mile End by mid-day Wednesday, there is no freight service until the following Tuesday. This means that people at Cadell are unable to get freight parcels over 21 lb. for five days. Honourable members will realize that clients of this businessman are not prepared to wait five days for spare parts and, as an alternative, they have to travel a distance of 250 miles on the round trip to and from Adelaide to collect the spares. Will the Premier ask the Minister of Transport to consult the Transport Control Board to find out whether the board will adopt a more lenient attitude to applications for permits for freight parcels over 21 lb. on this bus service?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: First, I should say "Yes", I shall be pleased to take this matter up. Secondly, I have never heard a better case presented by way of question for the need for co-ordinated transport control.

Mr. FREEBAIRN: With great respect, I think the Premier misunderstood my question. There are two freight services to Morgan and Cadell on Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week. Does the Premier think that two services to these towns on the Murray River is sufficient?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I have already told the honourable member that I shall inquire of the Minister of Transport, as transport matters do not really come within the scope of my department, where I have enough work already and where, from the notices of motion this afternoon, it appears that I shall soon have some more. It is not for me to say whether the people of Cadell and Morgan have an adequate freight service. It is up to the member for the district to do the best he can for the people in those areas. Instead of leaving the matter for as long as he has, he probably should have brought it up in the House long ago. Surely this situation has not arisen only this year. If the honourable member is not satisfied with my undertaking to take it up with my colleague, then it will be most difficult for me to satisfy the requirements of people in the areas to which he has referred.

#### CRAYFISH.

Mr. McANANEY: My question relates to regulations to eliminate the catching of small crayfish at Victor Harbour, and the alteration in the period from June to September during which male crayfish may be caught. I know that representations have been made from that area, and I hope that they will be considered. The regulations will affect several families whose livelihood may be taken away, with no period of readjustment. I understood it was

the policy of the previous Government to carry out scientific research into the fishing industry by means of the *Investigator*. Can the Minister of Agriculture say what policy is to be adopted by the present Government to carry out further investigations into the fishing industry and to use a boat like the *Investigator* to do so, so that, if it is necessary to enforce these regulations, alternative fishing grounds can be arranged for these people in order that they can meet their commitments for the purchase of boats?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: It is difficult for me to know what the honourable member is asking. He spoke about the regulations affecting people in his district, but this matter has already been referred to them through the honourable member.

Mr. McAnaney: That was not the question. I asked about the Government's policy.

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: The forest was lost for the trees in this question. If the question had been asked as it should have been there would have been no need for my earlier remarks. If the honourable member is referring to the *Investigator* and research work, I can answer that.

Mr. McAnaney: Now you are getting to it.

The Hon. Frank Walsh: Has the Minister to frame the question for you, too?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: The *Investigator* has not been manned for some time because of the lack of sufficient funds for the Department of Fisheries and Fauna Conservation to operate it. It was intended that the ship should be replaced because it was not really suitable, but this would require much money. The Government desires that this should happen as soon as possible. The question of research has been considered by the Fisheries Council for many years, and has exercised the mind of the former Minister. The council at its last meeting had much to say on the small sum provided by the Commonwealth Government for fisheries research. Much finance is available for agricultural research and extensions, and this is good, but nothing is available for fisheries research. The situation was put forcibly to the Minister for Primary Industry that money should be made available by the Commonwealth Government for research, and suggestions were made that will be considered. The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization has done much research but no money has been allocated to the States for research in these matters. Because of this, funds are not sufficient to do all that the Government or the Fisheries Depart-

ment would like to do, but we hope that this situation will soon be remedied. Although the sum provided on last year's Estimates was more than that provided in former years, it was not sufficient. Every department is requiring increases for running costs, and it is difficult to obtain additional finance when the cake is only so big. In this case, the Fisheries Department has been depressed in respect of finance for many years, particularly with regard to research and other activities. The Government is concerned with research, and as soon as possible something will be done about it, but the Commonwealth Government should help provide money for this important work.

#### SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION.

Mr. McKEE: Mr. Speaker, as Chairman of the Joint Committee on Subordinate Legislation, I ask whether the committee is entitled to your protection from the mischievous moves by the Leader of the Opposition—

Mr. Millhouse: If you did your homework it wouldn't be necessary.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: Mr. Speaker, if the honourable member for Port Pirie is reflecting on me, I ask him to withdraw those remarks.

The SPEAKER: An objection has been taken to a remark which is considered to be a reflection and which, I am sure, the member for Port Pirie will withdraw.

Mr. McKEE: Very well, Sir, I withdraw the word "mischievous". The Leader has been continually niggling in moving for the disallowance of regulations. I am concerned about the valuable time of the House being wasted as a consequence of the Leader's capriciousness. Every member of Parliament receives a copy of a by-law or regulation prior to its consideration by the Subordinate Legislation Committee, and members are invited to comment and to give evidence to the committee if they desire. I point out that the Leader has not yet accepted an invitation extended to him to attend, at his convenience, any meeting of the committee.

The SPEAKER: The Subordinate Legislation Committee is set up by Parliament to make recommendations to the Parliament. That does not take away any member's right to take individual action.

Mr. Millhouse: Hear, Hear!

The SPEAKER: It is the duty of the Chair to protect private members in that regard. Honourable members must take full responsibility for any criticism they may make, but I repeat that it is the responsibility of the

Chair to protect the rights of every member of Parliament, and every honourable member has the right to move for the disallowance of a by-law.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: My question arises out of the Premier's answer to the question asked by the member for Rocky River, to which answer I listened with fascinated interest, as I think every other member did, particularly in regard to the desire he expressed to avoid unemployment in this State. In the last few days members on this side have pointed to the rising figures of unemployment in this State and to the fact that the building industry and other industries are in the doldrums. In view of—

The Hon. R. R. Loveday: Question!

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I was just formulating the first phrase of the question when the Minister called out. In view of the expressed concern regarding employment in this State—

Mr. Ryan: Question!

Mr. MILLHOUSE: —I ask the Premier what action the Government intends to take to remedy the situation that has developed.

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: A little while ago I was studying certain figures in this place which revealed that the Government is involved in an expenditure of more than \$1,250,000 in the works programme of a certain department. If the honourable member's question reflects on the housing situation in this State, in regard to the South Australian Housing Trust, I have no alternative but to refer to a statement appearing in this morning's *Advertiser*.

Mr. Millhouse: There is no reflection on the Housing Trust: I didn't mention it.

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I am concerned with the housing situation at this stage. I shall shortly be obtaining from the Public Buildings Department figures in relation to work at present in progress which has to be met by Government finance. This State at present is spending all the money available; in fact, we over-spent last year to prevent unemployment.

The Hon. R. R. Loveday: The member for Mitcham complained about that.

Mr. Ryan: He would rather have unemployment.

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: The honourable member may have a key to certain doors which is not available to me. However, last Saturday I was privileged to witness the laying of a foundation stone at the new

municipal offices on Marion Road, Parkholme, and, as a result of a conversation I had with the architects concerned, I learnt that certain personnel had to be dispensed with—

Mr. Millhouse: That's general, too.

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: —because the people who expected to continue with the work had drawn a line, and were not proceeding. This is a serious problem, and if we are to get out of these alleged doldrums, let private enterprise show its effort in comparison with that of the Government.

#### POISON.

Mr. RODDA: A centre in the South-East reported that the use of the poison 1080 could have resulted in the death of 10 lambs, four Murray magpies, eight parrots and one rabbit. The publicity given to this report has caused concern in my district about the use of the poison, which is a most valuable medium (as I know from practice) in controlling rabbits. Will the Minister of Lands make a statement about this incident, and clear up the possible State-wide misconception about the use of this poison?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I thank the honourable member for his question. It appears to me that if 1080 were responsible for the death of 10 lambs, four magpies and one rabbit, these people should not have been putting the poison where they put it. I doubt whether the poison would have been responsible for the death of 10 lambs and four Murray magpies. I have been told by Mr. Bromell (the officer in charge of this section of my department) that 1080, used effectively by a person trained in its use, represents little or no danger to bird life and animals, other than rabbits. I believe that even poultry suffer no ill effects. Because this is an important matter and because of the adverse publicity that has taken place as a result of the incident, I will take up the matter with Mr. Bromell and ask for a detailed report. Therefore, it may be necessary for greater details of the incident to be obtained.

#### YOUNGHUSBAND PENINSULA.

Mr. NANKIVELL: Has the Minister of Lands a reply to my question of yesterday regarding shack sites on Younghusband Peninsula?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Contrary to the information given to the honourable member by the member for Stirling, my department has no current proposal to open up new shack sites on land under its control in the locality

referred to, including Younghusband Peninsula and the area opposite Hindmarsh Island.

#### TEACHERS' SALARIES.

Mr. FREEBAIRN: Can the Minister of Education say how woodwork and sewing teachers in primary schools are paid, whether by the month or by the term?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: I will obtain that information for the honourable member.

#### PEAKE WATER SCHEME.

Mr. NANKIVELL: As the Minister of Works is aware, the water in the Peake water scheme was not up to standard. Consumers in the town asked me to re-affirm their desire for water of a standard of 105 grains of salinity a gallon, and I have a letter confirming that the townspeople of Peake are happy with such a supply. I believe that a signed letter is being forwarded to the department in confirmation. Another question is contained in the letter. As the original plans were drawn with the idea, for some unknown reason, that Peake was on a flat plain and was not a town between two sandhills, it was necessary to change the position of the town tank from that proposed on the plans. The council is concerned to know whether the re-siting of this tank will in any way affect the cost of the scheme as estimated in the original submission. Can the Minister of Works clarify this?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: I am unable to give a reply offhand, but I will have inquiries made. I hope to be able to inform the honourable member early next week.

#### ADDRESS IN REPLY.

Adjourned debate on the motion for adoption.

(Continued from June 29. Page 193.)

Mr. LANGLEY (Unley): I support the motion for the adoption of the Address in Reply. From what is contained in the Speech we will obviously have another busy session, and the people of this State will benefit greatly from the legislation to come before the House, the same as they benefited last year. I, like other members, congratulate the member for Chaffey on moving and the member for West Torrens on seconding this motion and on the competent way they presented their addresses. Although they are relatively new members, I am sure their keenness and their attentiveness to their constituents, as well as the way they put their cases to Ministers, make

them highly respected in their districts. I am certain they will remain members of this House for a long time to come.

We find in this debate that the topics dealt with are wide and varied. I think most people, when given the opportunity, delight in speaking on the many matters that come before them in the course of their work. Naturally, we were all delighted to have the Queen Mother with us, and I think the highlight for members and their wives was the opportunity they had to meet the Queen Mother at supper one evening. I congratulate our popular Premier on the way he escorted her around amongst all the members and made everyone feel at ease. I also congratulate the women folk on their dress and appearance on that occasion. I am sure they all enjoyed the opportunity of meeting the Queen Mother, whom I am sure we would like to see back in our midst, because she is a very popular figure in this State.

I also express my sympathy at the passing of several former members of this House. Of those members, I knew only the late Sir Frank Perry. I am sure Sir Frank was held in very high esteem by the members of both Houses, and his loss is regrettable after such a long time in the industrial life of this State. He will also be well remembered because of the firm he represented and the great progress that firm has made over the years.

I listened attentively to the speeches by the Leader and the honourable member for Mitcham (Mr. Millhouse), particularly their references to unemployment. However, I am sure their comments, which were gloomy, were very one-sided. Both those members read only the headlines and then picked out the gloomy side, which is nothing unusual for them; I suppose that is how they try to get on in this House. It is necessary for all matters to be considered, and I intend to give figures that will show the whole picture. When Government members challenged those speakers to read out other parts of the articles they were dealing with, they would not do so, because the rest of the articles did not show such a gloomy picture. In fact, the position is no more gloomy than it was when the Opposition was in power in recent years.

I am sure most people read last night the figures regarding the housing position in this State. Those figures, which I am sure are authentic, give an idea of the activity in building since the Labor Government came into power. In 1961, only 9,828 houses were completed, in 1962, 9,863 houses; in 1963, 11,132 houses; in 1964, 12,148 houses; and in 1965,

12,746 houses were completed. Members can see from those figures that the trend has been upward over those years and that since the Labor Party has been in Government the figures for completed houses have risen. I am sure there will be revival in this industry.

Mr. Hall: If you say the figures have continued to rise, why would you want a revival now?

Mr. LANGLEY: I am talking about 1965; we do not yet have the figures for 1966. However, I should not be surprised if at the end of the year the figures were at least as good.

Mr. Hall: Then we would not need a revival?

Mr. LANGLEY: Well, an improvement, or whatever the honourable member likes to call it. There may be a slight slump, but it does not apply throughout the building industry. Also, there are several reasons for it. The \$843,000,000 referred to the other day would do much to help the economy of this State. During this time of the year it is not unusual for the building trade to slacken off to a certain degree. Also, there has not been as much rain as we expected, therefore work on buildings has gone ahead much more quickly because so little time has been lost. These days, many buildings are completed ahead of schedule. Also, there are more skilled tradesmen about. Some of our own Government works have been completed more quickly than was expected, and we as a Government are very pleased that these things are going ahead. I am sure the people of South Australia are also pleased about it.

Mr. Hurst: They have more confidence in this Government.

Mr. LANGLEY: Yes. I have had fewer complaints in the last three months than I used to get when I was first a member of this Parliament. We should keep the people of this State in employment. The Government has spent to the full (and that is what should happen) to keep things moving, and the same thing will happen in the next 12 months, so we will continue to progress. Many fine buildings are being erected, and we also had to carry on works of the previous Government that had not been completed. We all know that, if the Labor Government promises things, they will be carried out. I am sure it has not happened in any other country that less than 50 per cent of the people vote for a Party, yet it remains in Government. The Opposition will be lucky to get in again for many years.

Many years ago a builder was a builder, but the system of subletting and subcontract-

ing came into being. Since the war much building work has been subcontracted to different people, and in many cases apprentices have been lost to the trade. This has resulted in poor workmanship, and I blame the then Government for introducing this system. Instead of a builder running the show, subcontractors have taken over in many cases. However, now a change is taking place because builders are aware that there should be stability in the industry. They are now trying to gather a team of workmen of different trades so that the job can be done properly, and the people of this State given something that is worthy of the building trade. A person's greatest security is to own his own home and to know that it has been built properly. Because of the price cutting that was rife, the standard of workmanship on many houses had declined. The Government will consider ways of stabilizing the building trade and of bringing it back to its rightful position. Most skilled tradesmen are employed now, but the whole situation has to be reviewed and no doubt this will be done by the present Government.

Many questions have been asked about petrol, and, obviously, the marketing of this product is not stable at present. We have known for many years that slight concessions are made to certain people and that there has been a war between petrol stations. It has not been unusual to see that, where a petrol station was started in an area and did well, another station was immediately erected almost opposite.

Mr. Freebairn: What do you think about coin-in-the-slot petrol sales?

Mr. LANGLEY: They are for the benefit of the public. Petrol stations should not stay open all the time, so these machines are necessary. We had the period when petrol sellers were handing out gifts and gimmicks. The marketing and selling of petrol has been carried on for many years, but the situation is now awkward for people buying and selling petrol. Many times one should consider fair play, and in this case there does not seem to have been the fair play that one would normally expect. Many people will do anything for a sale, even by reducing the price. That practice is rife and should be stopped.

Mr. McKee: It's a racket!

Mr. LANGLEY: Whatever it is, it is not fair and should be exposed. The organizations that sell petrol at such reduced rates get to the pocket of people who find the placards on the footpath hard to resist. Surely, the people selling petrol at low prices are able to obtain

the product at a low price, for no-one in business can sell below cost price, and survive. There are four outlets for the sale of petrol: petrol stations and a lubritorium combined; those conducting another business such as carrying; some organizations with their own bulk supplies and tanks (such as those conducting a motor transport business); and, finally, a single person owning one, two or three large diesel trucks for the carting of quarry rubble, etc. However, it is usually only a service station and lubritorium combined, selling petrol at a profit of 4c a gallon, which offers the personal service of looking under the bonnet of a car and attending to tyres, etc.

Mr. Hughes: It gives a service to the motoring public.

Mr. LANGLEY: Yes, and these service stations cannot afford to sell at reduced prices. Indeed, the profit they make is just enough to enable them to keep going, particularly with service stations so close to each other these days. It is the organization that not only sells petrol but also conducts, say, a freighting business that can offer so much off the price of a gallon of petrol. That is the organization that makes a profit of up to 10c a gallon, despite the fact that it sells below the normal retail price. Such an organization can double or even treble the sales that a little service station makes, and can naturally afford to lower prices, whereas the ordinary service station proprietor has to adhere to the marketing body's price.

Mr. Hughes: The petrol companies must be supplying petrol to some people at a cheaper rate.

Mr. LANGLEY: Why should this be allowed to happen? I am sure that some concessional adjustment must be made at the end of each month for the service stations unable to sell petrol at reduced prices, or they would have to close down. Most of the service stations are owned by the marketing bodies, anyway. A proprietor on his own would soon be forced out of business if he did not receive a concession. Petrol is a commodity used by tens of thousands of people in this State. I am sure it is time stability was introduced to give people a chance to earn an honest living doing things the right way. Marketing bodies should not have such a wide range of profits. I believe the price of petrol was increased in December last year. Paragraph 25 of the Speech refers to the Planning and Development Bill, and such a measure has been badly needed in South Australia for many years.

The District of Unley has many old houses for which high rents are charged. Some of these are in a bad state of repair and this Bill will do much in this connection. I am sure the members for Norwood, Hindmarsh and West Torrens will be pleased that something is being done, because those areas, like mine, are close to the city and many houses are in poor condition.

Already some councils have moved in this direction. The Hindmarsh council put forward a worthwhile project but it has been delayed. I am sure that with proper planning and with detailed reports of the position in different areas, South Australia will eventually have planning to the benefit of the people generally. Industries are being moved from the inner suburban areas. Sites of factories like Chrysler Australia Limited, on the Anzac Highway, will eventually be moved and such sites will be used for housing development. People will have to give and take a little. The job cannot be done without some friction, but in the end everyone will benefit. The Government does not wish to hurt anybody and it has already purchased many dwellings to facilitate necessary changes.

It is all very well for people in the foothills area to say they are well off with drainage. I am pleased to see that paragraph 38 of the Speech refers to a Bill to provide for the prevention and control of floodwaters in the metropolitan drainage area. The Attorney-General and I, over many years, tried to have such a measure brought forward, but it was by-passed a couple of years ago by the previous Government. I am pleased that this Government has seen fit to do something about the predicament confronting our districts. Water flows from the higher suburbs of the foothills, such as Burnside and Linden Park, and floods a section of the Unley area.

Mrs. Steele: It flows the other way.

Mr. LANGLEY: I will show the honourable member a report from the Minister of Local Government which states that the water flows from Linden Park, Burnside and adjacent areas. In the Unley area bituminized roads and new footpaths have been laid, and they do not absorb the water. As a result, creeks that used to be nothing more than trickles now endanger flats, houses and certain sections of the Wesley College. Now something will be done to ensure that these properties are not endangered by the increasing levels of water. Previously a rainfall of 3in. caused the creeks to overflow, but recently a rainfall of less than 1in. was all that was necessary for

this to happen. I am glad the Planning and Development Bill will be re-introduced and I hope that it will not be long before funds are available so that improvements can be made.

I am sure all members were pleased to see reference made in the Speech to the Public Library. With the member for Mitcham (Mr. Millhouse), I attended the opening of the Mitcham Memorial Free Lending Library, a fine building certain to be well patronized. Soon, the Unley council will open a library in the shopping centre, but I do not think it will be big enough to cope with the people who will go to it so seek information on many subjects. Young New Australians particularly (and I include those who have been naturalized), are willing to learn and to use our libraries. With the emphasis on education these days, I am sure that if these libraries were put in as many places as possible they would do nothing but good. On a recent visit to the Public Library I saw the way these free lending libraries are given the opportunity to obtain books at short notice. The way these libraries are serviced and kept in first-class condition is a credit to Mr. Brideson and his staff. However, as I say, I am sure the Unley free lending library will not be big enough to cater for all the people in that area.

I know that something else mentioned in the Speech will be welcomed in my district. Many people in Unley are pensioners or are on fixed incomes, and they find it difficult at times to find a large sum for such commitments as rates. Those people can only cover these things by budgeting and by paying in instalments, and I am sure that being able to pay their water rates in instalments will benefit them greatly. The Minister of Works is to be congratulated on the part he played in this matter.

The member for Light (Mr. Freebairn) always likes to have a little bit of a go at members on this side, and on this occasion I intend to deal with some of his comments and his implications regarding a meeting at the Australia Hall. I do not know whether or not the honourable member was there, but I was, and I was on the outskirts. Whatever the press had to say about this, I assure the House that it was mainly a case of "cheers" and not "jeers" for Mr. Calwell. The honourable member for Semaphore (Mr. Hurst), who was the chairman, conducted the meeting very well, and the proceedings were orderly, as anyone who was at that meeting would confirm. I admit that there were a few jeers, but there were many more cheers. I do not know whether the press reports on the minority or on the majority,

but I think one of the newspapers here always reports on the minority. I consider that in this case it was shocking for one newspaper to have the headline it did when it was nowhere near the truth. I say that unreservedly. I consider that a very biased statement was made. People speak of the freedom of the press, but at the same time I think the press should do the right thing and that it should be courteous. If we did not have the Australian Labor Party, one of the newspapers would have much smaller editions. Admittedly, it gives praise at times, but it always has that little word "but" in it: it never gives full praise to our Party.

Mr. Curren: The only good Labor man is a dead one, according to the *Advertiser*.

Mr. LANGLEY: Even in its editorial we find the word "but". The other day it carried headlines about "unemployment". A little bit of fairness from the press would not go amiss.

Mr. Hall: Do you think the *Australian* gives you a fair run?

Mr. LANGLEY: That is an Australia-wide newspaper. I am talking about the morning newspaper here. People today are more educated than they used to be, and they can see both sides. On a visit I made to a school recently various people were invited to speak, and this enabled the whole picture to be given, but under the present method only one side's ideas are put forward.

Yesterday the Minister of Education clarified the position concerning two high school boys: he was able to supply to this House the correct version of what happened. That story had been printed in the newspaper in a way that did not give the true picture. I repeat that, when the Commonwealth Leader of the Opposition spoke, there were mainly cheers and not jeers, whereas the newspaper made it appear just the other way around. I support the motion for the adoption of the Address in Reply.

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN (Alexandra): I support the previous speakers in their preliminary remarks on this motion. I agree with the remarks made with reference to the visit of the Queen Mother. I endorse the remarks made about the passing of several members of this House, although I shall not discuss in detail what I know of those members, some of whom I knew well. I am glad to see that when a former member passes away, even though it is many years after he has left Parliament, not only is his demise noticed but respect is paid to him by the public in general. I join with a few other speakers in welcoming back to the

House the honourable member for Wallaroo (Mr. Hughes). We are all sorry that he has had such a bad time with his health, and we are glad to see him restored to his usual genial self.

To my mind, the Speech this year was probably the drabest and least informative on record. It told us very little, and what it did tell us we either knew about already, or we totally disagreed with. Obvious things, which should have been referred to by a responsible Government, were avoided. In this State there is a slowing down, and this should have been referred to in the Speech. Why is there this slowing down? The Australia-wide picture is encouraging but this State is beset by financial difficulties. Our public works programme has been severely curtailed with a series of works being delayed or postponed. This will have a bad effect not only on the public works but on the State's economy. The Government must increase the public works programme otherwise conditions will become worse. The building industry is depressed and the Government has a big responsibility in this matter. The Government can be blamed for spending unwisely in its first year of office: too much on social welfare, too little on development.

No-one questions the importance of a living standard, as we all want to see the highest living standard consistent with the financial resources of the State. However, it must be realized that unless development continues the living standard will suffer, despite additional money going into various kinds of social welfare to honour pre-election promises. I remind members of the tremendous impetus given development by the Playford Government. In the words of the modern American phrase, with the Playford Government on development it was all systems go, whereas today it is all systems gummed up. I blame not only one Minister but the entire Government including the Treasurer and other Ministers, because they have taken money from public works for their own departments. Paragraph 5 of His Excellency's Speech states that the Premier's Department is a great success, and it refers to the establishment of an industry. This is a large and important industry and is welcome, but it seemed lonely in the statement.

This department's results cannot compare with those of the previous Government operating with a Premier who brought industry to this State. Last year the Attorney-General was asked whether the Labor Party was grateful for Sir Thomas Playford having

industrialized South Australia and so produced a Labor victory. The Attorney-General said that he was pleased that industrialization had taken place, but the part played by Sir Thomas had been exaggerated as no department had been concerned primarily with new development as in other States. He said that in South Australia the only such department had consisted of Sir Thomas and two typistes, and that this lack had resulted in other States, including Tasmania, developing faster than South Australia had developed. It seems to be rather a hollow criticism today when we find that in spite of the new department only one new industry has been established, while some industries have disappeared. We have to compete with other Australian States.

In the early years of the last war, in the words of the then Prime Minister, we were a poor State. From being a poor State, South Australia became probably the highest developed proportionately of all States, but now we have to struggle to retain that position. The natural force of gravity and our comparative lack of natural resources should not let us slip back to the position from which we had, industrially, climbed out. The building figures in this State are a shock to everyone. The "Economic Outlook", by the well-known economist Mr. P. S. Shrapnel, shows that the South Australian building approvals for April, 1966 in comparison with April, 1965, were down by 16.6 per cent, yet in that time the total for Australia fell by a mere 1.7 per cent. Building commencements for the December quarter last year in South Australia dropped by 10.2 per cent from the previous year, while the Australian figure had risen by 9 per cent.

How can we slip to that degree? I shall be interested to know if the Government realizes what has happened. Many references have been made to housing, but at no time have I noticed the Premier saying other than that the Housing Trust is doing well. We are proud of the trust, but that is dodging the issue. The position in the building industry is causing hardship to many people working in the industry and those waiting for houses, so that this problem should be tackled by the Government. Dealing with primary industry, the Leader aptly pointed out that only two lines of paragraph 6 of His Excellency's Speech referred to it by stating:

My Government will continue to pursue policies designed to make full use of the potential of the State in agriculture, mining, land settlement, irrigation, forestry, and other fields.

This is the only reference to primary industry, the industry that is still the most important in this State. We are told only that the Government will continue to pursue its policies, but we badly need a "get up and go" policy in this matter. Dr. F. H. Morley, of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, has estimated that 400,000,000 acres in Australia is capable of development and that of this area about 10,000,000 acres has been fairly well but not fully developed. South Australia is still ahead of the other States in its approach to its agricultural potential, and this is due principally to the efforts of the farmers themselves, who I believe have been hardened by a climate that is more difficult than that in other States. A Mediterranean climate in a State where the country ranges from desert to places that have a wet winter has made farmers work their properties more efficiently, and over many years this has caused this State's agriculture to develop better than that in other States. Some credit should go to the Government in power when this improvement took place, and I would not mind giving this Government credit if I could see that it was grappling with the problems we now face and trying to proceed more vigorously than at present.

The dry North of this State, which constitutes 85 per cent of our land, is reaching its potential more quickly than any other part of the State is. Unless we get cheap desalination or some break-through in relation to rain-making we will not get any great increase in development there. Some experts believe rain can be increased in some areas by between 15 and 25 per cent, so we should be doing something to encourage rain-making. I have not heard any comment about it, and I should like to know this Government's views on the progress of research on this matter.

Mr. Hurst: Isn't that a job for the C.S.I.R.O.?

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: Yes, and it is carrying out research in the Eastern States, but I do not know whether anyone from this State is watching those experiments. We should be taking an interest in what is happening, as the results may be vital. Many people laugh at the idea, but it may have a tremendous effect in our dry North and even in areas that are fairly well watered. In the North, when there are droughts stock numbers are depleted tremendously, but in a good season people cannot get stock there quickly enough. South Australia should be fighting vigorously for Commonwealth Government assistance in

relation to beef roads. I do not know what has been done. The previous Government took fairly vigorous action to get something done, but since the change of Government I have heard little about this matter and no money has been provided. Unless good roads are made available in the North the whole State will be affected.

The cattle population in the so-called cattle country outside the dog fence early this year was about 100,000. In the Murray Mallee and the South-East is an area of 4,000,000 acres developed for either pasture or cropping. If 100,000 more cattle were sent to that area, that would represent only one beast to 40 acres, which is negligible in terms of grazing. In fact, these areas will in the normal course increase their cattle population to this extent, without the cattle population in the North being reduced. When there is rain in the North there is a tremendous supply of feed, and it is important that people should be able to get stock on to the land, feed them and then take them off again rather than leave them there until they are in scarecrow condition. The North is capable of producing fat cattle and a profitable supply of store cattle for southern farms, markets or killing works, and development can take place there only if beef roads are improved. South Australia has been dominated largely by the supply of beef coming from the North of South Australia, south-west Queensland and Central Australia; although herds in the South-East are increasing tremendously, that area is supplying Victoria and New South Wales as well as the growing export markets. For many years we will need cattle from the North, so we badly need good beef roads, and I hope the Government will press this matter.

There is much argument about northern development, and anybody from the south of the continent who talks about this matter at all critically is regarded as being selfish, but I should like to know whether the money spent in the far north and north-west of the continent could be better spent on further development in the south. That argument will not be resolved. Eminent people have taken both sides of the argument, but we are concerned about the tremendous development that is still available in the south-eastern part of the continent.

Previously a small primary industry, the egg-producing industry has grown rapidly in the last few years despite set-backs. The Minister of Agriculture said the other day that the C.E.M.A. plan was working well. The levy

has increased by 30 per cent, but I point out that the maximum statutory level is \$1 per bird per year, and that the levy has now reached 91c. Others, as well as I, confidently predicted the tremendous increase in production that has resulted. The effect of the C.E.M.A. plan, first, was to put many small people out of business, because they could not be bothered with paying a bird levy of the kind involved in the plan. However, many people in the industry started to increase hen production, and new people entered the industry. After an initial set-back, hatchery sales increased, and eggs are now being produced at a rip-roaring rate.

The production first goes to satisfy the local market and the surplus is exported at a tremendous loss. Indeed, it is exported at prices that we could not meet, and still keep in business. Because of that, the levy has had to be increased, and will continue to increase as the population of birds increases. Consequently, I believe that C.E.M.A. will be looking to the various Governments eventually to allow an increased levy over the statutory limit. If that happens, the scheme will begin to act as a squeeze on existing poultry farmers—a slow squeeze that will force the less efficient producers out of business and retain the more efficient ones at the expense of others. No-one can deny that that will happen if the levy continues to increase. If it does not increase, it is anyone's guess as to what will happen, but the export loss is likely to continue to grow.

It distresses one to see how almost daily one public work after another is being postponed and delayed. What has happened to the 500-bed hospital for Tea Tree Gully? The Minister's answer to that was: "Your guess is as good as mine." What about the hospital at Bedford Park? That is an interesting question, because I sent a polite letter recently to the Chief Secretary, stating:

Dear Mr. Minister, I have been asked about the programme of building of the new hospital in the Bedford Park area. Could you please give me an indication as to when this hospital will be opened?

That seems to be a fairly reasonable request, and I received a prompt reply in which the Minister said:

The Government has proceeded with all speed to acquire the land and establish a planning committee for an 800-bed general teaching hospital adjacent to the Flinders University.

He then refers to the Universities Commission's obligations, and an inquiry by the Public Works Committee, and so on, and continues:

Total funds provided for hospitals by the previous Government were such that hospital buildings were very slowly built.

Well, they are not proceeding at a very fast rate now! The letter continues:

The present Government will proceed with every measure to see that the hospital adjacent to the Flinders university is completed as soon as humanly possible, although we are hampered by the fact that the previous Government had no plan for a new teaching hospital and had overcommitted the Loan funds for South Australia to such an extent as seriously to embarrass any building programme.

That is indeed a sad tale. As a matter of interest, the previous Government's building programme was endorsed repeatedly by the then Opposition, which subsequently stated that it would honour all the previous Government's commitments. However, the list of commitments that the present Government is not honouring has grown, and the list of those it is honouring seems to be shrinking. Earlier this session we were told that the Kimba water scheme would not be proceeded with for the time being, and a delay has occurred on the Tailem Bend to Keith water scheme.

The Kangaroo Island water scheme particularly interests me; people there had to contend with about 553 grains a gallon in the water during the last summer. I remember when that project was approved by the Cabinet of which I was a member, when the then Premier said, "We must go straight ahead with this project, and complete it." The main was installed for this water supply from the Middle River which flowed for much of the year, and immediately provided good fresh water for the existing reticulated scheme in Kingscote. However, expansion did not continue, because a reservoir would have had to be built at Middle River to hold sufficient water when the river stopped running. Until that reservoir was built the Engineering and Water Supply Department would not be able to extend reticulation to other areas and, again, until it was built, salt water would occasionally be used in the Kingscote water supply.

The then Leader of the Opposition went to Kangaroo Island in February, 1965, and promised, if elected, to proceed immediately with the construction of the Middle River reservoir. Since then, so little active and visible signs of progress have been evident that the district council was moved to write, I think to the Minister of Works, complaining about the Premier's promise to complete the work, stressing the difficulty suffered particularly at the hospital, and urging that something be done to complete the project immediately. We know

that that project could have proceeded long before now if it had been pressed. Actually, I think it is now due to be completed about the end of 1967—in about another 18 months. The reservoir may not even hold water for the 1967-68 summer! So that is the sort of thing about which I complain in public works.

In social welfare matters, in which we seem to have got rid of much money, there still seem to be many things that have not been carried out. The Attorney-General said the Labor Government would honour an undertaking given in 1964 to reduce the fees at the University of Adelaide. I quote from the *Sunday Mail*:

Mr. Dunstan said that the Parliamentary Labor Party had opposed the last increase in fees, and would certainly move to have them reduced. Mr. Dunstan said that he had been asked yesterday by university students whether the Government intended to increase student allowances, but had told them that it did not. Those fees were not reduced. I took up this matter in Parliament last year and quoted to the Attorney-General the report in the university paper *On Dit* of his remarks about these fees, because I well remembered there had been an increase in university fees six months previously, when the then Opposition had made a great fuss about it. It gave an undertaking willy-nilly as to what it would do about it, but it did nothing. I was diverted in my questioning of the Minister of Education—"The Labor Party's suggested policy is to see . . ." I cannot remember the exact words, but the effect was that a means test would be involved. How much remission of fees has been made I do not know, but certainly the previous Government remitted some fees in certain cases of hardship. This Government has probably done likewise, but it has not reduced university fees or reduced even the increase about which it made such a protest and about which the Attorney-General gave an undertaking. He said he was not quoted fully in the university paper. Since then I have found that he was also quoted in the *Sunday Mail*. He was not quoted fully there but he was quoted more fully than in the university paper.

I want to complain about the Government's attitude to taxation, because everyone knows that taxation is dear to the hearts of the Australian Labor Party. In case we were in danger of forgetting that, the Leader of the Opposition in the Commonwealth Parliament (Mr. Calwell) reminded us only the day before yesterday that, if a Labor Government was

elected in Canberra, taxes would be increased. I presume that that statement would be fully endorsed by the South Australian Labor Party. The strange contrast between our Labor Party and Mr. Calwell is that Mr. Calwell calls the shot in advance. He will go to the election having made that statement, whereas this Government went to the election having made no such statement. In fact, on assuming office, it immediately set to work to increase taxation, particularly land tax. How the Government can say that it will "continue to pursue policies designed to make full use of the potential of the State in agriculture, mining, land settlement, irrigation, forestry and other fields" and at the same time bring in a previously unannounced land tax impost, as it did last year on the eve of the announcement of the new land tax assessments, I do not know. Those assessments were all ready to go out with the conversion to decimal currency, yet the Government did something unprecedented in modern times: it brought in a Bill to increase the rates before those assessments were released. Everybody knew that the assessments would rise steeply. They did in 1960, and obviously they would in 1965. The Government hoped to increase the rates first and then to increase the assessments. That is doing it the wrong way.

To the great satisfaction of the primary producers of the State, another place did affect the Government's plans by preventing their being put fully into operation. Today, we are told of a new land tax Bill to be introduced. I hope it is a sensible one, because we cannot "make full use of the potential of the State" if we are to insist on loading the primary producers with capital taxes.

The Government policy on freehold has caused considerable hardship and reduced the available buyers for perpetual lease property. Some people are obviously not able to buy perpetual lease property because they do not qualify. Under the Act the limit of the holding for eligibility for further perpetual lease is land of an unimproved value of \$24,000. It was raised to that figure in 1960, and it has not been altered since then. There is no way perpetual lease can be freeholded unless some other transaction was in an advanced stage when the present Government took office. The result is that perpetual lease properties are offered and are not taken up by people who are able to develop. Much of the land being developed is freehold and much is perpetual lease, which people have been able to get in other days. We should be pleased that people

are prepared to develop properties. Those who have done so have helped the State's economy tremendously. We are stopping these people to a large extent by not allowing free-holding.

Some other States are shooting away from us in this matter. People are interested in going to Western Australia because of the land policy there. Queensland, after a long time, is beginning to realize how its restrictive land policy held back its land development, and today its tremendous potential is at last being realized by people who want to develop land. But here in South Australia we have gone back in this respect by refusing the free-holding of land. We should urgently increase the limit of the unimproved land values of holdings.

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: Do you think people are going to Western Australia and Queensland because land is available for opening up or because of the restrictions here?

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: The Minister has given me a new idea that I should like to develop now. It will take me only a few minutes. In reply to the Minister's question, I think that people are going to Western Australia and Queensland partly because they realize the tremendous land potential there and largely because of the changed land policies and land tenure in both Queensland and Western Australia. Particularly, people are now encouraged to go to Queensland, which they would not look at previously because its policy was so restrictive.

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: I am saying that we do not have the land to develop that other States have.

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: The Minister is saying a lot, but he will have his opportunity

to speak later. I repeat that the changed land policy in Queensland has made a great difference to the ability to attract people to that State, which has far more natural resources than South Australia. I emphasize that the limit of unimproved holding required to make a person eligible to buy a perpetual lease should be raised as soon as possible. It was last fixed at \$24,000 in 1960. Since then, the value of unimproved land (excluding the Adelaide metropolitan area) has increased by 45 per cent. If 45 per cent is applied to \$24,000, the result is about \$34,000.

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: For how long has this happened?

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: Over the last five years.

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: You are saying that values have increased since 1960, but the actual rates were not fixed until December of last year.

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: I am saying that the values were set in 1960 at \$24,000. Since then a quinquennial assessment has increased the unimproved value of land outside Adelaide by 45 per cent. The Government should immediately set about increasing the limit for unimproved land holding (to make a person eligible for a perpetual lease) by about 45 per cent. If that is done, the present position will be improved. However, the greatest improvement would be for the Government to reverse its policy on freeholds. I ask leave to continue my remarks.

Leave granted; debate adjourned.

#### ADJOURNMENT.

At 5.18 p.m. the House adjourned until Tuesday, July 5, at 2 p.m.