

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Thursday, June 22, 1967.

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

### DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

The SPEAKER: I notice in the gallery the Hon. Takechiyo Mutsuda, a member of the House of Representatives in the Diet of Japan. He has been a member for 30 years, and he is a former Minister of Education and Minister of Posts and Communications. I know it is the unanimous wish of honourable members that he be accommodated with a seat on the floor of the House, and I invite the Premier and the Leader of the Opposition to introduce our distinguished visitor.

The Hon. Takechiyo Mutsuda was escorted by the Hon. D. A. Dunstan and Mr. Hall to a seat on the floor of the House.

### QUESTIONS

#### MURRAY RIVER COMMITTEE.

Mr. CURREN: In March last an inter-departmental committee, comprising officers of the Engineering and Water Supply Department, the Lands Department, and the Agriculture Department, was set up by the Government to examine the future availability of Murray River water for irrigation and other purposes in South Australia. Can the Minister of Works say what progress has been made by that committee and when a report and recommendations may be made available?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: I have received the report but, as it is of great interest and importance, I believe that, before releasing it, I should discuss it further with my Cabinet colleagues. Possibly I will be able to make its contents available to the House next week.

#### ANNUAL LEAVE.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Yesterday, outside the House, the Premier announced extra leave for Government staff (a report of this appeared on page 3 of this morning's *Advertiser*). I desire to make it clear that I certainly do not begrudge anybody in the State any extra benefit if it can be afforded. Can the Premier say whether any estimate has been made of the additional cost to the Government of the extra leave, which is to be granted, according to his announcement, from January 1, 1968?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: It is estimated that the leave in the coming financial year will cost about \$1,300,000. That is only an approximate estimate, because it is almost impossible

to ascertain accurately in each department the results of the leave. In some cases, the leave can be covered by existing staff. Therefore, the approximation has been arrived at simply by anticipating an increase in staff of one in 45, but that is only a vague estimate. The sum I have stated would be the absolute maximum cost: it might well cost considerably less.

Mr. Millhouse: Is that figure for a full financial year?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: That is for the coming financial year.

Mr. Millhouse: That will be for only half the year.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: It is for only part of the year.

The SPEAKER: Order! I ask honourable members to refrain from commenting when Ministers are replying to questions.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: The Premier said that the cost would be about \$1,300,000 in the next financial year. I take it that is for the period January 1, 1968, to June 30, 1968, and I presume that it will be about double the figure in a complete financial year?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The honourable member's assumption is correct: he has managed to add two and two together quite well.

#### SEWER EXTENSIONS.

Mrs. BYRNE: Occasionally, when an extension of sewers is requested for certain areas, the applicants concerned are informed by the Engineering and Water Supply Department that the work can be carried out provided they sign a form guaranteeing a minimum annual payment over a given number of years, the sum involved being in excess of the normal annual rating. Can the Minister of Works say when the department commenced this method of sewer connection charges?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: As the honourable member was good enough to inform me that she would ask this question, I am able to give a reply now. Requests for the provision of a water supply or sewer connection to a property are examined individually, and a decision on whether an extension of water main or sewer main to serve the property is recommended depends upon the economics of the proposal. The Director and Engineer-in-Chief does not recommend approval for any mains to be constructed to serve a private property unless the revenue to be received from the additional rates obtained provides a satisfactory financial return of the

capital outlay. Provision for the applicant to guarantee this return by agreement was drafted into the operative Acts late last century and has been retained ever since. Therefore, the guarantee system of minimum annual payments has been in use for many years. The guaranteed minimum annual payment applies for a limited period, at present being the unexpired portion of the financial rating year in which the water main or sewer is constructed and five full rating years thereafter. At the end of this period the guaranteed payment lapses and normal water and sewer rates based on the assessed annual value of a property are then charged.

#### SCHOOL AMENITIES.

Mr. QUIRKE: Has the Minister of Education a reply to the question I asked yesterday about an application that had been made to the parents of students attending a teachers college for a contribution of \$1 in respect of each student to enable the provision of amenities at that college?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: The circular to which the honourable member referred and of which I have a copy was addressed, I understand, to the parents of students at one of our teachers colleges, and contained a statement that subsidies had been either cut or reduced substantially, or words to that effect. I find on inquiry that no subsidy is paid to teachers colleges, because at such colleges there is no similar body to the school committee at a school. Funds raised by a school committee are subsidized by the department but that is not so in the case of a teachers college, to which the department has never paid subsidies. The department provides the amenities, so no question of subsidy arises. I do not know why the person concerned made that statement in the circular, because it does not make sense.

#### CLOUD SEEDING.

Mr. CASEY: I desire to address a question to the Minister of Agriculture regarding rain making and cloud seeding operations. For many years cloud seeding has been undertaken in many parts of the world.

The SPEAKER: I remind the honourable member that twice this afternoon I have allowed efforts to get away with making statements without first getting the leave of the House. The honourable member will have to obtain that leave.

Mr. CASEY: I offer my apology, Mr. Speaker. With your concurrence and that of the House, I wish to make a brief explanatory statement. For many years cloud seeding has

been undertaken in many parts of the world, particularly in Australia. To my knowledge the results have not been very satisfactory and, as a result, the operations have been curtailed considerably in some cases and stopped altogether in others. I know that the Minister of Agriculture has made a study of such operations and of how they would benefit this State. Has he come to any conclusion and, if so, will he give it to the House?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: Because of the continuing dry spell this year, many people have been interested in cloud seeding. The member for Ridley (Hon. T. C. Stott), as Secretary of the United Farmers & Graziers Association, has been active in pursuing this matter and I replied to him earlier suggesting what would be the Government's attitude about a commencement next year. I understand that there has been an expression of disappointment by some people, particularly people in the Mallee area, at the Government's attitude. I have again communicated with the honourable member by letter posted yesterday. If he has not yet received the letter, he ought to do so in the next day or so.

The position is not as easy to deal with as some people would have us believe. Recently, we have not had many clouds at all but, even if we have clouds, they must be of the right type and suitable. In early experiments in South Australia, tests proved that the clouds were too warm. In correspondence that I have had, people have claimed some success in the Snowy Mountains, where clouds are much colder than those we have had in South Australia. In recent years, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization has continued investigation and research and is now of the opinion that it might be desirable again to seed clouds in South Australia. However, this means specialized treatment and equipment. The aircraft used for this work must be of a certain type with certain capabilities: it must be able to climb very rapidly, carry a large load and be able to stand icing conditions for a considerable time. Also it is necessary to have trained personnel, as an ordinary pilot cannot do this work. Pilots are expected to be on stand-by not only for the attempted seeding of clouds but also to watch for a certain type of cloud, and they must have a specialized knowledge. Apart from this, a trained person must accompany the pilot to assist in the operation and the aircraft must have special equipment. It can be seen that this is not as easy as some would have us believe. I think this has been borne out recently in Victoria,

where two aircraft have been standing idle for some months waiting for the right type of cloud to seed. Less than a week ago these aircraft had had only two hours of operation. A press report showed that the experiment had resulted in only 19 points of rain, so I do not think it proved particularly successful. I can appreciate that people are anxious to see rain fall on this dry country of ours, but for cloud seeding we must have not only suitable conditions but also suitable aircraft and trained personnel, which we do not have at the moment. Only the C.S.I.R.O., from its experiments, knows the type of procedure required. The Government intends to start on a scheme next year, in co-operation with the C.S.I.R.O., to test the possibility of cloud seeding in this State.

The Hon. B. H. TEUSNER: I understand that a half-year test plan for rainmaking by aerial seeding of clouds has recently commenced in Western Australia. It is significant that, during May, Perth had a rainfall of 871 points, which was 363 points above the average for that month. Has the Minister any information from Pluvius, or any other source, whether aerial seeding of clouds in Western Australia has precipitated moisture that would normally come to South Australia?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: I have had no direct contact with Pluvius, but I have had direct contact with the Minister of Agriculture in Western Australia. I had noticed a comment in the sub-leader of the *Advertiser* suggesting what has been suggested by the honourable member and, whilst attending a Ministers' conference only a week ago in Melbourne at which this matter was discussed, I told the Western Australian Minister of the suggestion in the *Advertiser*. He was amused, because he said that more rain had fallen since the cloud seeding operation had stopped than had fallen previously.

The Hon. T. C. STOTT: I have not received a letter from the Minister of Agriculture regarding cloud seeding, but this morning I received one from a person in my district who is greatly interested. The letter states that the Victorian Government carried out experiments in an area adjacent to Mildura on about June 10, when there were favourable cloud formations. These experiments resulted in a precipitation of up to 65 points at Mildura and other falls farther south. The Minister will realize that this is not a very good rainfall area. A little earlier there were favourable cloud formations and seven points of rain fell at Pata. That would have been an ideal time to carry out this experiment. I

am also informed that the Victorian Government has aeroplanes available for this purpose. Will the Minister of Agriculture inquire about this report? Further, will he ascertain whether aeroplanes from the Victorian Government could carry out experiments in the Northern Mallee country when suitable cloud formations appear?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: I shall most certainly take up this matter with the department to see what arrangements it can come to with the Victorian Government. In a letter I sent to the honourable member I was able to supply much more material (of a technical nature) than I have given the House today. I am sure he will appreciate this when he receives my letter. The C.S.I.R.O. is a specialized organization and there would only be a remote chance of having aeroplanes standing by when five points of rain fall in an area. These things have to be organized before they can be put into operation. The Government has to work in close contact with the C.S.I.R.O., because that body has the knowledge. However, the honourable member having raised a specific case, I will take up the matter for him.

#### THEVENARD FISHING.

Mr. BOCKELBERG: For some time I have been endeavouring to have something done for the fishermen of Thevenard, who must use a method of landing fishing boats that goes further back than Biblical days: they just drag them up the cliffs. Will the Minister of Agriculture say whether anything will be done during the next financial year to assist these fishermen by constructing a loading ramp and a boat haven or slipway at Thevenard?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: Matters relating to the construction of havens and other facilities for fishermen are dealt with by both the Minister of Marine and me. Having discussed this matter, we are sympathetic to the people of Thevenard. An investigation is now taking place. I cannot give the honourable member any definite information at this stage, but as soon as I can I will let him have it.

#### DRY CLEANING.

Mr. McKEE: Recently I have received several complaints about excessive prices being charged for dry cleaning and laundering, particularly in the metropolitan area. I understand that this trade is not under price control. In view of these complaints, will the Premier have the Prices Commissioner investigate the

matter and, if necessary, bring the industry under price control?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I shall certainly have an investigation made if the honourable member can give me specific details of the complaints made. I have already announced that where members of the public find that unreasonable charges are being made they should make a complaint to the Prices Department and we will have an investigation made, because we are determined to keep costs down in South Australia and ensure that there will be no unreasonable exploitation of the public by people taking advantage of a trading position.

#### SCHOOL HYGIENE.

Mr. BROOMHILL: Noticing references in the last day or two to hygiene in respect of school toilets, I was pleased to read that school doctors would investigate toilets in the future. Reference has been made to the types of disinfectant (and their effectiveness) used in school toilets, and it has been suggested that paper towelling or other towelling should be provided. Will the Minister of Education indicate the department's attitude on these matters?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: On inquiring, I have been informed that we are using a Government-approved disinfectant supplied by the Supply and Tender Board contractors. It is considered to be ideally suited for mopping toilet floors and classrooms, and is used by all Government departments. It has a 99.99 per cent kill of organisms in five minutes, but the Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science limits its test to three minutes. Paper towels have been tried by one firm in a school through the Parents and Friends Association, but the whole supply of towels went in three days and a toilet blockage occurred. Children could be encouraged to bring small hand towels from home if that was considered necessary. Since I have been in office this is the first complaint I have received of this sort. I understand that the Health Officer of the Corporation of Henley and Grange rang the headmaster of the Fulham Gardens Primary School and requested an appointment to inspect toilet facilities. Although the school is not within that corporation area, the headmaster readily assented and the inspector made his inspection, after which the headmaster immediately took steps to carry out the inspector's recommendations. The inspector agreed that the toilets generally were very clean. I have heard of a case of hepatitis at Flinders University where, I

believe, a professor was affected. It is wrong, however, to suggest that hepatitis is necessarily associated with toilets at a school or any other place: it could occur for a number of reasons. In accordance with a long established procedure, the toilets in our schools are regularly cleaned, and I believe, from my inspection, that generally speaking they are in a satisfactory condition. However, I welcome inspections by doctors of the Health Department.

#### GLADSTONE-WILMINGTON LINE.

Mr. HEASLIP: I have received a letter from the Secretary of the Appila branch of the United Farmers and Graziers Association, stating that the following motion was passed at its last meeting:

That the secretary write to the local members of Parliament and to the Minister of Railways, informing them that it is the wish of this branch that the members of Parliament concerned make every effort to have the Gladstone-Wilmington railway line standardized.

This is not the first time I have raised this matter. The branch believes that now the standardization of the line from Broken Hill to Port Pirie is well under way it is desirable that the Gladstone-Wilmington line be standardized to enable that work to coincide with the other. Will the Minister of Social Welfare ask the Minister of Transport to ascertain what action is being taken to standardize this line?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I shall be pleased to take up that matter for the honourable member, and I would appreciate his handing me any documents, so that I might pass them on to my colleague.

#### HIGHWAYS BUILDING.

Mr. COUMBE: The Government recently announced that the Highways Department would construct an addition to its departmental block of offices at Walkerville in my district. Whilst the original building was referred to the Public Works Committee for investigation and report to the House, the new project is apparently to be financed from the Highways Fund, thus avoiding the necessity for a committee investigation and report. As a tender for the work has now been let, and as no details are available to the House in the form of a Public Works Committee report, will the Minister representing the Minister of Local Government ask his colleague to obtain some information on this work, such as the estimated cost of the building, how many additional officers may

be accommodated in the new block, the expected time of completion, and the amount of funds to be diverted from the roads programme to construct the building from the Highways Fund?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: Yes.

#### KEITH WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. NANKIVELL: Has the Minister of Works anything to report on the investigations that have been made by the Mines Department in an endeavour to obtain a satisfactory water supply for the township of Keith?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: At present there is a geologist (Mr. Roberts) in the district who is undertaking tests in preparation for boring by the Mines Department. There is no drill at Keith at the moment; it is a few miles away. Special attention has been paid by the geologist, at the request of the Engineering and Water Supply Department, in regard to investigations near a site that will be occupied by the permanent tank. At the end of the week we should have a report, and I assure the honourable member that the boring and supplying of water to Keith (which I promised when I was there a few weeks ago) will take place with the greatest possible speed.

#### MINISTERIAL STATEMENT: STATE'S FINANCES.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN (Premier and Treasurer): I ask leave to make a statement.

Leave granted.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: During the debate on the Supplementary Estimates I was asked what contracts would not come to account this year, which meant an underspending on the estimated amount of the Loan Fund. I now have some information on that matter. As I told members yesterday, it was difficult to obtain completely accurate information in this area, but the general area has been indicated by the Under Treasurer, who reports that in the Engineering and Water Supply Department the total programme was \$26,800,000. Materials, supplies and equipment aggregating about \$600,000 have been somewhat delayed in delivery, including mainly pipes delayed through steel plate not being available to contractors on schedule. In addition about \$800,000 arises from some delay in progress by outside contractors, principally at the Bolivar treatment works, and this includes an amount subject to some dispute

requiring arbitration. Further, the River Murray Commission has called up funds from the member Governments rather more slowly than anticipated accounting for about a further \$150,000.

In the Railways Department, which had a total programme of \$5,600,000, material, supplies and equipment aggregating about \$450,000 have been somewhat delayed in delivery though all have been ordered and are expected shortly. Some is from abroad and much from interstate. It includes specialized train control equipment. In addition, outside contracts of about \$150,000 have suffered some delays, including work on the Port Stanvac sidings.

In regard to building grants to non-Government hospitals (total programme \$2,600,000), the contribution to the Queen Victoria Hospital building, which is claimed by the hospital on certificates of work completed, is likely at June 30 to total \$1,160,000 as against the original estimate of \$1,400,000, or a difference of \$240,000. The reason is understood to be some difficulties and small delay in remodelling work, but the new building work and payments thereon have progressed in line with the estimate. Further payments will fall due in the next quarter.

There is no question whatsoever of any of the payments due in respect of the foregoing commitments being held over by the departments, or of any other Crown payments due being held over. The Treasury will not countenance any delay in meeting of Crown obligations other than the time necessarily incurred in proper checking and certification, and brings to the immediate notice of the Treasurer any case which might appear to breach this policy.

*Questions resumed:*

#### STATE'S FINANCES.

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: The Treasurer has just enlightened the House as to some of the reasons why the Loan Account is in credit when we are approaching the end of the financial year. Incidentally, this does detract somewhat from the remarkable achievement in balancing the Budget. During the regime of the previous Government it was the custom that, if the Director and Engineer-in-Chief, the Director of the Public Buildings Department or the General Manager of the Harbors Board were prevented in some way from carrying out a particular work because of some item that was not readily available (for example, steel for pipes), the head of the department

concerned would be invited to explore all possible other means of carrying out other works on his programme. By means of such an arrangement and by such exploration, it was usually possible for the head of the department concerned to push on a little faster with works with which he was able to proceed, so that he could utilize the Loan funds at his disposal. Also, when once or twice a case occurred where, for example, the replacement of motor vehicles was necessary in the next financial year, some forward purchases would be made. When, during this financial year, it became apparent that some works could not be carried out as quickly as had been planned because of some shortage in particular items, did the Minister of Works invite the heads of the construction departments to which I have referred to consider urgent alternative measures of carrying out other works more quickly in order to utilize the funds that should have been at his disposal?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: The policies adopted by the previous Government to which the honourable member referred were followed by the Government led by the Hon. Frank Walsh. Only a few months ago, I discussed with the heads of the three departments concerned their financial position and asked them whether they could transfer their funds to other urgent works. In many cases this was done, but in some cases it was impossible. However, I assure the honourable member that there has been no departure from the policy that has been operating for many years.

#### KANGARILLA WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. SHANNON: The Minister of Works will recall that a few weeks ago I took a deputation to see him about the Kangarilla water supply scheme. As Mr. Collins, of the department, has made an inspection, is there any report on that project?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: True, the honourable member led a large deputation on this matter. At that time, a proposal was suggested for a limited water supply to assist people in the area. Of necessity, this involves much investigation, as I think the honourable member will appreciate. Up-to-date estimates of cost and revenue have to be calculated and valuations carried out by the Chief Valuer and his staff. Although this work is in hand at present, a month is likely to elapse before it can be completed. When that stage has been reached and I have a report, I will immediately confer with the honourable member so that

he will be able to take up the matter with his constituents to see whether a satisfactory arrangement can be entered into.

#### EGGS.

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: Has the Minister of Agriculture a reply to my question about two poultry farmers and about whether farmers in other parts of the Commonwealth were escaping paying the levy under the Council of Egg Marketing Authorities legislation?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: I have received the following report from the Chairman of the South Australian Egg Board: Regarding the claim by the Tasmanian board, on March 24, 1966, C.E.M.A. unanimously decided:

That for the year 1965-66 a rebate of 30c a hen be made to the Tasmanian board from the central fund in addition to the board's costs of administering the Poultry Levy Act in that State.

No further concessions were made to the Tasmanian Egg Board until the recent meeting of C.E.M.A. held in Sydney on June 15, 1967. Tasmania withdrew their claim for financial assistance on the previous year's basis in lieu of submitting a request for financial aid for the poultry farmer victims of the disastrous Tasmanian bush fire. Council agreed to make a grant to the Tasmanian board of one-third of the estimated value of replacement stock destroyed by the fire. The amount involved is estimated to be about \$21,000. This amount will come from general C.E.M.A. funds.

Regarding the remission of hen levies in remote areas of Queensland, on July 13, 1965, Mr. C. H. King, the Chairman of the South Queensland Egg Board, recommended that the applications from the various Northern Queensland producer organizations for exemption from hen levy be rejected. This recommendation was unanimously agreed to by C.E.M.A. On February 2, 1966, C.E.M.A. resolved:

That the Minister for Primary Industry be informed that C.E.M.A. having considered all available information (including the Nimmo report in respect of North Queensland) cannot see its way clear to recommending any departure from the council's previous recommendation in respect of exemption for remote areas.

It was subsequently learned that upon the representation by the Minister of Agriculture in Queensland the Minister for Primary Industry had approved of a payment of \$12,399, less 2½ per cent allowance, to the South Queensland board for the administration costs involved in the collection of a similar amount of hen levy from the producers concerned, as remission of hen levies to producers in Northern Queensland. This matter was again brought before the council on March 1, 1967, when it was resolved that the President of C.E.M.A. be requested to take this matter up with the Minister for Primary

Industry. It was perfectly clear that any grant by the remission of hen levies authorized by the Minister for Primary Industry in any area designated by a State Government would have to be funded from the normal grant to the board in that particular State, and would not be met from the C.E.M.A. central fund.

The only area in Australia at present exempt from the payment of hen levy by regulation is the Northern Territory, and this is subject to annual review by the C.E.M.A. Council. At the C.E.M.A. meeting on June 15, the Queensland representative requested the council to approve the payment of the remission from the general fund, and not from the normal grant to Queensland. The council unanimously refused to accept that proposal, and endorsed the previous decision to reject the principle of remission of hen levies to producers in remote areas in Queensland. An important point which was reiterated by the Minister for Primary Industry (Hon. C. F. Adermann) in his second reading speech in the House of Representatives when the Poultry Industry Assistance Bill was last amended, specifically pointed out that producers cannot be given any assistance by way of a reduction and/or an exemption from levy, which must be uniform in all States. In brief, every producer in Australia, with the exception of the Northern Territory, is obliged under the Act to pay levy.

I also have a reply to the question the honourable member asked about two farmers. He told me their names and other particulars in private, and I should like to give the reply in private so that those particulars are not revealed in the House.

#### INCINERATORS.

Mr. McANANEY: Much concern was expressed in a newspaper in April that, although the Commonwealth Government had made funds available for the provision of an incinerator at Port Pirie to enable ship's refuse to be destroyed, the State Government at that stage had taken no action. Can the Minister of Agriculture say whether any action has now been taken?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: That report was definitely incorrect. I understand that the member for Grey in the Commonwealth Parliament said that the State Government had taken no action, but I strongly deny that. The member for Stirling would know that, when something is started, it is not completed in five minutes. Recently it has been revealed to the South Australian Treasurer by the Prime Minister that Commonwealth approval has been given and that work is about to proceed on the building of an incinerator according to the specifications laid down by the Commonwealth Department of Health.

About 18 months ago an incinerator was built at Port Adelaide and the specifications

of that incinerator exceeded the requirements of the Commonwealth. The Harbors Board wanted something more than was required by the Commonwealth Department of Health in connection with quarantine and the disposal of refuse so that the board would be able to destroy ship's dunnage and other things that need to be taken from ships and destroyed. A useful incinerator was built and, at the same time as we applied in relation to Port Pirie, we applied to the Commonwealth for the payment of at least portion of the cost of the incinerator at Port Adelaide. I am pleased to say that the Commonwealth Government has agreed to meet a percentage of the cost of this project as well. I refute the statement that the State Government was not conscious of the need for this work and had not made a request to the Commonwealth.

Mr. McANANEY: In May, 1966, did the Commonwealth Government offer money to the State Government to build incinerators in South Australia?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: I am not sure of the date, but this matter has been considered at the Agricultural Council for at least two years. Suggestions have been made, some of which were not suitable to the Ministers. Doubts existed about who was responsible for the incinerators and the manning of them. It has been generally accepted, and I agree, that it is the Commonwealth Government's responsibility because it is a quarantine matter. The Minister of Marine also had to obtain a report, and the matter was submitted by claim to the Treasurer, who made representations to the Commonwealth Treasurer, and agreement was reached. We did not apply for assistance, but accepted the proposition, probably 12 months ago.

#### WOOLUMBOOL LAND.

Mr. RODDA: My question refers to the closer settlement project in the hundred of Woolumbool, which was brought about by a previous Government.

Mr. Clark: Which Government? The Walsh Government?

The SPEAKER: Twice this afternoon I have asked members not to debate questions. The honourable member for Victoria.

Mr. RODDA: At the outset the proposition appeared attractive agriculturally. Unfortunately, there has been much salting of what appeared to be heavy-carrying strawberry clover pasture, and several settlers are having difficulty

carrying adequate stock to maintain their holdings and make a living. I understand that certain departmental officers have examined some cases. The problem will not be solved easily. The assistance of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization may have to be sought or the enlargement of some of the holdings may have to be considered. Has the Minister of Lands any information about the problem and will he visit the area with me?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I am aware that the problem exists, but I have no specific information about it and do not know the solution. I shall be happy to inspect the area with the honourable member. I may be in a better position to assess the situation and to have it examined after inspecting the area and hearing the specific complaints of the settlers.

#### PIG BRANDING.

Mr. FERGUSON: The Branding of Pigs Act will operate from July 1 and, in order that farmers and pig raisers would be familiar with the branding of pigs, several demonstrations were given at sales held in country centres. The comment in a country newspaper about the demonstrations states:

With the new branding system, pig carcasses could be easily identified after slaughter, removing doubt as to whom payment should be made to.

Can the Minister of Agriculture say whether the law to provide for the branding of pigs was enacted to enable the identification of carcasses for the purpose of removing doubt about to whom payment should be made or to enable the tracing of disease in piggeries?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: The honourable member was a member when the Bill was debated and ought to have known what I said. I am sure he is conversant with my statement. I said that the principal purpose was to enable diseases to be detected. I suppose it could be reasonably assumed from the newspaper that there was another aspect because of the payment of swine compensation. However, that is purely incidental and is not the primary purpose of the law.

Mr. FERGUSON: The Branding of Pigs Act provides that a person shall not sell or offer for sale a pig unless within seven days before the sale or offer the pig has been branded. Many farmers and agents are asking whether a pig can be branded before the seventh day before being offered for sale. A farmer or pig raiser may offer a pig for sale but may withdraw it because of the price offered and not resubmit it for another two

months. Will the Minister of Agriculture say whether under these conditions the farmer would be contravening the law? In other words, may a pig be branded before the seventh day before it is offered for sale?

The SPEAKER: Before I call on the Minister to reply, I advise him that he is not obliged to answer a hypothetical question on a matter of law.

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: I appreciate your ruling, Sir, and shall obtain the information for the honourable member.

#### SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

Mr. FREEBAIRN: The following statement appeared in Monday's newspaper:

New move on libraries. A central cataloguing and processing service for school libraries was a major development planned for the near future by the South Australian Education Department, the department's Superintendent of Recruitment and Training (Mr. A. W. Jones) said yesterday.

Can the Minister of Education say how many staff will be employed by the new central library facility?

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

#### HOLDEN HILL SEWERAGE.

Mrs. BYRNE: The Housing Trust has commenced building, for sale, about 63 houses facing Valiant and Lyons Roads and Southern Terrace, Holden Hill. Can the Minister of Works say what arrangements have been made for sewerage for this project?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: On May 1, 1967, Cabinet approved expenditure of \$46,690 to enable the construction of 7,700ft. of 6in. sewer to serve the South Australian Housing Trust project at Holden Hill. The trust will contribute \$40,690 towards the cost.

#### LOAN COUNCIL.

Mr. HALL: My question concerns the Premier's pending participation in the forthcoming Loan Council meeting. Will he say whether he will formulate his claims for this State on the basis that it has a balanced Budget, with the consequent implication that it has a sufficient share of Loan and Budget funds, or will he present calculations showing that it has a Budget deficit?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I will present my calculations on the basis that South Australia needs more funds—that it has areas in which to spend funds necessarily for the State for which it does not at the moment have moneys.



**BERRI WATER SUPPLY.**

Mr. CURREN: Some months ago it was announced that tenders had been called for the construction of a large surface water tank, which is one of the many improvements that will practically renew the town water supply at Berri. Can the Minister of Lands say what was the result of calling tenders for this work?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The time for the calling of tenders has closed and surprisingly enough, particularly in view of the situation we have often been told about by members opposite, no tender was submitted. The department that is acting for my department in this matter is making further inquiries, and I hope that shortly we shall be able to find a tenderer.

**POLICE RADIOS.**

The Hon. T. C. STOTT: Will the Premier ask the Chief Secretary whether the Police Department has had to call tenders for the supply of two-way radios and, if it has not, why tenders have not been called?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I will take up this matter with my colleague and let the honourable member have a reply.

**PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.**

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Yesterday in this Chamber the Treasurer said that he had not obtained an opinion from the Crown Solicitor about the legality of charging amounts against the Loan Fund rather than against Revenue Account: I think the honourable gentleman knows the matters to which I am referring. I remind him that section 16 of the Audit Act provides:

The Auditor-General shall be entitled to lay before the Crown Solicitor a case in writing as to any question arising out of this Act, or concerning the powers and duties of the Auditor-General under this Act, and the Crown Solicitor shall give a written opinion on such case.

This matter is obviously such a question, and obviously reference has been made to the Auditor-General, as the Treasurer said that he had checked with him. In view of this section, it seems that an opinion should be obtained from the Crown Solicitor. Will the Treasurer make representations to the Auditor-General for compliance with this section so that all members may be informed of the Crown Solicitor's opinion?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: No, I will not. The seeking of an opinion by the Auditor-General is an entirely independent action by

him, and is in his hands: it is not at the direction of the Treasurer. This is the Auditor-General's responsibility, not mine. He was perfectly satisfied: he has referred no case to the Crown Solicitor for opinion, because he does not consider it necessary.

**MOCULTA SCHOOL.**

The Hon. B. H. TEUSNER: I am concerned at the desperate position that obtains at the Moculta school in my district. For some time no water has been available for the toilet, washing facilities and the headmaster's residence. I have been informed that over the past 12 months repeated urgent requests for an electric pump have been made to the department by the school committee, the headmaster and the Public Schools Teachers Association, but there have been no results from the representations. As I know that the Minister of Education is concerned about the welfare of schools under his jurisdiction, will he investigate the position and take immediate steps to remedy the situation?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: Yes. I have not heard of the circumstances to which the honourable member has referred, but I shall have the matter investigated and see what I can do to rectify the position.

**WANNAMANA TANK.**

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: A letter was written by the District Council of LeHunte to me, as Deputy Leader of the Opposition, of which letter the member for Eyre has a copy, about a tank situated in the hundred of Wannamana. This tank was in existence before the advent of the Tod River trunk main and was used as a catchment tank to serve the surrounding district. The roof has fallen into serious disrepair and the residents of the district fear that, as has occurred in other cases, it may be destroyed rather than repaired. This tank provides a valuable catchment for good quality water suitable for domestic purposes, whereas the water in the Tod River trunk main is not suitable. The hospital at Wudinna relies upon this tank for water for hospital purposes when its own storage tanks are empty, as do many householders in the area, who frequently have to carry good quality water from this tank for domestic use. The district council requests that the roof be repaired and the tank retained, in view of its importance in providing good quality water for the hospital and residents. Will the Minister of Works look into this matter and present these views to

the department with a view to having the roof repaired?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: I shall be most happy to do so and, as the tank is serving a good purpose, I shall urge the department to consider repairing it. I am particularly impressed by the fact that it serves the hospital in the area.

#### STUDENTSHIP.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: A young man named Woolman is an officer of the Public Buildings Department. The Minister of Works is familiar with this case, because I have seen a photostat copy of his letter of May 12 to the General Secretary of the Public Service Association about the matter. Mr. Woolman was granted a studentship in that department, but in March of this year the Minister, exercising his right under clause 9 of the agreement, terminated it. This came about as a result of a failure in a supplementary examination, the result of which was known on February 11, 1967. The termination of the agreement was made pursuant to a letter of the Minister dated March 8, and under the standard form of agreement the termination took effect from the date of receipt of the notification of the cancellation. Although the letter was dated March 8 it was not received by Mr. Woolman until March 20. I understand the termination is from March 17.

The result is that he worked for one month after the supplementary examination result was known at the rate of pay appropriate to a student, of \$700 a year, and not at the rate of pay of an officer of the department appropriate to him, which is \$2,362 a year. He is substantially out of pocket because of the delay of one month in the notification of the termination of the studentship. This is a hardship to anyone, and certainly to a person in his position. The Public Service Association has asked the Minister to right what seems to be an unfairness but, so far, he has not seen fit to take any action. Will the Minister of Works reconsider this matter so that what is undoubtedly an unfairness (and I do not use a stronger word although, perhaps, it can be used) can be put right?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: Other similar examples exist, and the circumstances differ with individual cases. Now that the matter has been raised again by the honourable member I will have it re-investigated and inform him of the result.

#### CELLULOSE AUSTRALIA LIMITED.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: I believe that the Premier is aware that the State Government is at present the largest shareholder in Cellulose Australia Limited. Can he say whether the Government intends to negotiate to sell its shares?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I have never heard of any such suggestion. I am not aware of it, and my predecessor has not heard anything of this.

The Hon. G. A. Bywaters: Neither has the Minister.

#### FIREWORKS.

Mr. McANANEY: The Langhorne Creek Community Oval Committee was refused a permit for a fireworks display to be held in the first week of November this year. The committee was told to hold the function on May 24, but as the members of this committee are farmers they could not organize the function on that day. Will the Premier ask the Chief Secretary whether there is a complete ban on fireworks displays on days other than May 24 and, if there is, whether the matter of a special permit could be considered to allow these people to have this function on a suitable day of the year?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: It is generally against policy that there should be a fireworks display other than at times specifically allowed, but I shall consult the Chief Secretary to see what can be arranged.

#### SILVERTON TRAMWAY.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: My question concerns the payments the Government receives each year from the Silverton Tramway Company, which operates from Broken Hill to the South Australian border. The whole of the revenue from its ore carriage is paid to this Government at the end of each month, and if the June payment does not arrive in time the finances of the State can be considerably distorted. If that payment does not arrive until July, 13 payments could be made in one year compared with only 11 in another. Will the Treasurer ascertain whether this revenue could be brought into this year's Financial Statement, which would mean that 12 monthly payments would be made this financial year?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Yes. I will examine the matter and let the honourable member know.

## PENSIONERS' SPECTACLES.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: On Tuesday, on the motion to go into Committee, I raised with the Premier the question of tenders for the supply of spectacles to pensioner patients at Government hospitals, and referred to a letter I had written to him last week at the request of the Australian Optometrical Association, asking that the period for tenders be extended. An hour or so after I asked that question, I had the usual courteous acknowledgment of my letter, signed by the Premier's Secretary and stating that the matter would be referred to the Minister of Health. I have not heard further. Has the Premier been able to arrange for the period for tenders to be extended as I requested?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: A few minutes after the honourable member asked his question in the House I saw his letter for the first time. It was among some dockets sent to me. I passed the request on to the Minister of Health. As I have not yet had a reply, I will ask for one urgently.

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 PERSONAL EXPLANATION: STATE'S FINANCES.

Mr. HALL (Leader of the Opposition): I ask leave to make a personal explanation.

Leave granted.

Mr. HALL: I refer to a statement attributed to me on page 3 of today's *News*. I did not approve the statement in the terms printed, and as soon as it became known to me I asked the *News* to withdraw it. I wish to inform the House and the Premier that I regret the report and that I did not intend any implication of personal impropriety on his part.

## STANDING ORDERS.

The SPEAKER: I draw attention of members to the new volumes of Standing Orders that have been printed and made available to them. I express my personal gratitude to the Clerk of the House for his work in this connection. I am sure members will especially appreciate the new index. I make one request of members that I hesitated to make earlier this afternoon: that they have due regard to Standing Order No. 125.

## ADDRESS IN REPLY.

Consideration of Committee's report.

Mr. HUGHES (Wallaroo): Mr. Speaker, this afternoon I am deeply conscious of the great honour bestowed upon me and the district I represent in being asked to move the adoption of the Address in Reply to the excellent Speech delivered by His Excellency the Governor's Deputy in opening the third session of the thirty-eighth Parliament.

Today I pay a tribute to one of South Australia's most respected men. I refer to the late Hon. R. S. Richards, former member for Wallaroo. The Hon. R. S. Richards was born at Moonta Mines on May 31, 1885. He was educated at Moonta and Moonta Mines. He worked as a miner and carpenter at Moonta Mines and took a prominent part in the Miners' Union. Mr. Richards took an interest in many aspects of public life, but he is remembered chiefly for his work in connection with the governing of our country. He was a member for Wallaroo of the House of Assembly from 1918 to 1949, a term of 31 years. During this time he was Leader of the Opposition from 1938 to 1949. When Mr. Lionel Hill accepted the position of Agent-General in London, Mr. Richards was called to become Premier. He served in this office for about three months. From the years 1949-1952 he was the Administrator of Nauru. I extend my personal sympathy, as well as that of the people in the Wallaroo District, to the members of his family.

I also refer to the late Rufus Goldney, who was a member of this House when I entered Parliament in 1957. He was of a quiet disposition, highly respected by his constituents, and an ideal district man with a lovable nature. The late Dudley Octoman, as we knew him, was a member of the Legislative Council. He was a man with a keen desire for that which is highest and best, and I refer to him this afternoon as one of nature's gentlemen. I extend my sincere sympathy to the relatives of both families.

On behalf of the members of this House I extend to you, Mr. Speaker, sincere congratulations on being recognized in Her Majesty the Queen's Birthday Honours. I say this afternoon, without any fear of contradiction, that no South Australian has been more sincere in his efforts towards the progress of this great country than you, and when it became known that the Hon. L. G. Riches had been awarded the C.M.G., the postal authorities in Australia

were kept busy for several days carrying congratulations and good wishes to one of Australia's most respected sons.

I extend to the Hon. Frank Walsh, our former Premier, very sincere thanks for his great leadership. We of the great Australian Labor Party were proud and honoured when he led us to victory in 1965, and his moulding of the Parliamentary Labor Party into a team has enabled the State of South Australia to enjoy sound government. The recent remarks of civic leaders have confirmed this. I would ask him to convey to Mrs. Walsh our appreciation for her contribution to the State in standing beside her husband over a number of years in public life. She is indeed worthy of the highest praise.

To our new Premier, we extend our congratulations. He has already shown that he has a wide knowledge of the requirements of a leader of State, and I assure him that the same loyal support will be forthcoming from every member from this side of the House as was accorded the former Premier. In his Speech the Governor's Deputy said:

The Premier's Department has actively pursued its policy of industrial promotion and has had successes in the establishment of industry as well as increased inquiries for the expansion of industry in the State.

I do not intend to dwell at length on what was said in the Speech, because I did so last session (and apparently most effectively, as I succeeded in having most members support an amendment that I moved commending the work of the personnel in the Premier's Department). At the time I believed that some unkind things had been said about members of the Public Service. I now refer to the following statement attributed to the Leader of the Opposition in the *Advertiser* of June 13 last concerning the proposed electoral redistribution Bill:

I would fear very much in these circumstances for progress in decentralization and country development, particularly as the present Government has already turned its back on country areas in the reticulation of natural gas.

If ever there has been a misrepresentation of the truth, that is a glaring example of it. The statement was deliberately designed to stir up trouble in seats held in this State by members of the Labor Party.

Mr. McKee: It had little success.

Mr. HUGHES: I believe those sitting on the Opposition benches will regret that the

Leader made such a statement that creates a lack of confidence on the part of industries intending to establish in our country areas. It is hoped that a certain industry will eventually be established near Wallaroo, but if the present Leader of the Opposition continues to make such statements—

Mr. Jennings: He will continue to be Leader of the Opposition!

Mr. HUGHES: —it will create doubts in the minds of the people connected with the organization. Indeed, as a result of statements made by the Leader of the Opposition, the undertaking may be lost to the State, which would indeed be a tragedy. I am informed that the initial capital outlay of the organization concerned will be \$7,500,000, which is far from a small sum. This is the type of industry the Government is trying to have established in our country areas, but if we are to have an Opposition that is hostile in regard to decentralization, such as the Opposition we have today, there is no doubt about what the outcome will be. We all know the consequences of such foolish statements that are released to the press. I met a representative of the organization concerned, which has already purchased about 1,000 acres of land for the purpose of establishing an industry at Wallaroo when natural gas becomes available. I know that that person told the Premier that he was forwarding all press cuttings, relating to anything about industry or natural gas in South Australia, to his principals in America. No doubt the cutting containing the Leader's remarks has gone to America.

The organization has been corresponding with the Premier as well as with the Wallaroo corporation, and it is indeed regrettable that the Leader's statement would have been conveyed to the organization's principals in Jackson, Mississippi. I am not here to make wild statements such as those the Leader is prepared to make about subjects of which he has little knowledge. However, I have correspondence taken from a huge file that will support what I have been saying. First, I refer to a copy of a letter that was written between the organization and the Government which I hope will convince the Leader and others that the intention to establish an industry in my district is genuine. Indeed, the intention could not be otherwise because the organization has paid a substantial sum of money for 1,000 acres of land at Wallaroo.

The letter, written from Jackson, Mississippi, on November 8, 1966, and addressed to the Premier, states:

My dear Premier, My failure to answer your letter of October 20 earlier was that Mr. Reed, who was a member of our group, familiar with all technical details of the manufacture of anhydrous ammonia fertilizer, has not been available until now. He gave me the following figures as to the amount: it requires 32,000 cubic feet to manufacture and process one ton of anhydrous ammonia. The plant we are contemplating is a 300-ton per day plant. This will require 9,600,000 cubic feet a day, or roughly 10,000,000 feet. This, multiplied by 350 days, is 3,500,000,000 cubic feet annually.

Mr. Millhouse: Is this a letter exchanged between the Government and the company?

Mr. HUGHES: Apparently the honourable member was not listening: this was a letter to the Premier from Jackson, Mississippi.

Mr. Millhouse: How did you get hold of it?

Mr. HUGHES: Because I am intensely interested. There were a number of confidential letters not released to anybody.

Mr. Millhouse: Except to you.

Mr. HUGHES: Not even to me, and I would not want the Premier to breach the confidence entrusted to him by the company.

Mr. Coumbe: It is not normal for members to get Government correspondence in that way.

Mr. HUGHES: I have information that I wish to use to confirm what I am saying. I do not intend to do what the Leader did and make statements without any foundation whatsoever. I am going to lay some foundation for my remarks. Members opposite should take notice of this because they will be held to ridicule for some of the things that have been said this week. I hope the back-benchers are not going to support the Leader in what he has done. He has told people that the Government has turned its back on the country areas in the reticulation of natural gas. That is a serious accusation and could influence a \$10,000,000 industry.

Mr. Coumbe: All we were doing was asking how the honourable member got this official correspondence.

Mr. HUGHES: Honourable members are trying to cover up for the mistakes of their Leader.

Mr. Millhouse: Nonsense!

Mr. HUGHES: That is a fact. Members opposite are trying to cover up for some of the

mistakes the Leader made when he went about the country making wild statements as he tried to discredit the Government, which has been trying to do something for the benefit of the State as a whole. Members opposite should talk to some of the farmers in my district and listen to what they think about the industry to which I am referring. Those farmers are not happy about the report that appeared on behalf of the Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Millhouse: Why won't you answer us?

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! The member for Mitcham is out of order in inviting the member for Wallaroo to have a conversation with him. The member for Wallaroo must address the House.

Mr. HUGHES: Thank you, Sir. Members opposite are continually trying to cover up for their mistakes.

Mr. Clark: You don't need protection.

Mr. HUGHES: No, because I have all the answers on this matter. The letter continues:

A 300-ton a day anhydrous ammonia plant and a urea plant to convert the anhydrous ammonia to urea should cost in Mississippi approximately \$7,500,000. How much, if any, additional it will cost in Australia we cannot state accurately. We would appreciate it if you would keep us advised on the progress of pipeline construction.

I have been asked how I have a copy of this correspondence. On the bottom of this letter it states that a copy was sent to the Mayor of Wallaroo.

Mr. Quirke: Are you the Mayor of Wallaroo?

Mr. HUGHES: No, but I co-operate closely with the various corporations for the betterment of my district. Members opposite have been trying to insinuate that this letter is confidential, but it is not.

The Hon. B. H. Teusner: I assume the honourable member will table the letter.

Mr. HUGHES: I will do that, and the honourable member can look at it afterwards. Anyhow, it will appear in *Hansard*, where the honourable member can read it tomorrow. I do not object to any member's looking at the letter, because a copy was sent to the Mayor of Wallaroo. Another letter, which was sent by airmail to the Mayor of Wallaroo, states:

Dear Sir,

The writer is an associate of Mr. W. P. Bridges and at his request I am replying to your letter of February 10, 1967. Since Mr. Bridges' last visit to Australia he has had a heart condition, and while recovering from it developed some eye trouble and has lost the sight of one eye. However, he is recovering nicely at this time. It was our intention when we purchased land at Wallaroo to build

an anhydrous ammonia plant on same should natural gas become available and at a price which would make the project economically feasible. Being thoroughly familiar with the critical needs of nitrogen fertilizer in Australia, we feel sure that an anhydrous ammonia plant would be highly successful. Thanking you for your interest and with every best regard from Mr. Bridges, I am,

Yours very truly,

T. L. Reed, Jr.

Following upon that letter, I received the following letter from the Premier in relation to this syndicate in America:

I desire to inform you that I accepted a courtesy call from two brothers in the persons of Messrs. Vaughney. They are interested in some of the industries with which Mr. Bridges is also concerned, and whilst they are not actually engaged in or associated with the petro-chemical project, they desire to convey greetings from Mr. Bridges. Mr. Price accompanied them and I requested that they take back a message to Mr. Bridges to the effect that in connection with any matters associated with natural gas for Wallaroo he make direct contact with the Premier as it is our definite policy that the Government be in direct contact with Mr. Bridges only on these matters.

I also informed them that as soon as the gas pipeline to Adelaide was completed and they could put up a proposition for the establishment of these fertilizer works at Wallaroo which would take a supply of gas economically, then they would get a priority for the establishment of such an industry.

The Premier added, "You may desire to release this to the press." There is nothing secret about it! That letter is the answer to the false accusations made in the *Advertiser* by the Leader of the Opposition to which I referred earlier. It is regrettable that when negotiations such as this are taking place the Leader of the Opposition, who has no concern whatever for country industry (otherwise he would never have made this statement), should say that the Government has already turned its back on country areas in the reticulation of natural gas. How in the name of fortune, can he honestly say that he supports decentralization when he is doing his best to defeat the aims of this Government?

Mr. Rodda: What about Port Augusta and Port Pirie?

Mr. HUGHES: We are attending to that. I would have thought that every Opposition member would wholeheartedly support decentralization. The member for Port Pirie (Mr. McKee) and I attended a meeting at which the Minister of Mines (Hon. S. C. Bevan) and the Director of Mines (Mr. Barnes) met several

people from Port Augusta and Port Pirie. I attended as an observer. The same statement was made, that the people from those cities were not to be by-passed and that, immediately the need was established and an economic proposition could be arranged by both parties, they would receive a supply of gas. That was confirmed this afternoon by the honourable member. Until the statement to which I referred earlier had been made, neither he nor I had any worries about natural gas going to Wallaroo and Port Pirie.

Mr. McKee: They thought it had a bit of politics in it and they used the Chamber of Commerce for political pressure.

Mr. HUGHES: That may be so. The statement made by the Leader of the Opposition (and I presume it was made on behalf of his Party) is a serious matter. On February 22 this year I received a copy of the following telegram, which had been addressed to the Mayor of Wallaroo by Mr. Reed (Junior) of Mississippi:

Preliminary studies for export market nitrogen fertilizer from proposed Wallaroo plant are encouraging. Our company instrumental in organization of Mississippi Chemical Corporation and Costal Chemical Corporation. Senior member of firm board member both companies. Proposed plant gas requirement approximately 9,000,000ft. daily. Our group highly interested in availability of gas.

What more does the Leader of the Opposition want? He did not have the decency to come to those in the country about whom the Opposition claims to be vitally concerned. You, Mr. Speaker, or the member for Port Pirie (Mr. McKee) or I could have said what I have been saying this afternoon. Instead, the Leader of the Opposition jumped out and made a statement to the press, perhaps not realizing the damage that he was doing. The only thing he was concerned about was damaging Labor members from country districts. This statement has not been well received in my district, which is the only district about which I can speak.

The Opposition says that the Government is not making a genuine attempt to get industries. If what I have said were not so, the motion would not have been moved by the member for Torrens (Mr. Coumbe) last year and perhaps the statement would not have been made here during this week. The Government is making every endeavour to encourage this industry to come to Wallaroo, and I was hoping for the full support of the Opposition.

It was made public that Mr. Ramsay (General Manager of the South Australian Housing

Trust) was to go abroad and a press release was issued after he went there, because he had been asked by the Government to examine various matters during his visit. In case honourable members have not read the statement, I shall read it now:

The General Manager of the South Australian Housing Trust (Mr. A. M. Ramsay), who is abroad to study latest trends in housing and industrial development, is on behalf of the Government following up a number of industrial contacts with companies in America, Canada, Britain and the Continent.

While in Jackson, Mississippi, the General Manager of the South Australian Housing Trust (Mr. A. M. Ramsay) met Mr. W. P. Bridges, who purchased a considerable area of land at Wallaroo for the purpose of establishing a nitrogenous fertilizer plant using natural gas as raw material. Mr. Bridges kindly arranged for Mr. Ramsay to meet the other members of the group now interested in this project; this group included Mr. T. L. Reed, Jnr., the Vaughey Bros.—

they came and met the Premier—

Dr. Neill and Mr. T. Fairchild. These men, said Mr. Ramsay, were men of substance and obviously of high standing in their community and were keen to further their investment in South Australia.

The release goes on to say that the syndicate asked Mr. Ramsay to convey thanks to Mr. Walsh for having asked him to visit Jackson to bring them up to date on the position in South Australia, and concluded:

Mr. Ramsay promised that when industrial development such as planned at Wallaroo occurred, the Housing Trust would give favourable consideration to the erection of any houses necessary to provide additional labour.

What more can be done? The Government was prepared to go a step further. When it was learnt that the member for Glenelg (Mr. Hudson) had been awarded a grant to enable him to visit the United States, I asked the Premier to confer with Cabinet to ascertain whether further advantage could be obtained by having Mr. Hudson visit Jackson in connection with the proposal that the company come to South Australia. I am pleased that the Government was again prepared to take further steps to have this \$10,000,000 company established in this State. This is not chicken feed: it is a big industry and, if the proposal eventuates, many persons will be employed.

The Government is using every endeavour, despite the statements by members opposite that we are not trying and are not genuine. We are genuine but we are receiving little help from the Leader of the Opposition and his members when he makes such foolish statements, perhaps just to get one back at the

newly-elected Premier and to discredit Labor members in country districts. It is time the State folded up if honourable members are going to play politics about the encouragement of large industries to come to South Australia. We should speak with one voice when there is such an opportunity.

Mr. McKee: That will upset their gerrymander.

Mr. HUGHES: Perhaps it will, but I plead with Opposition members not to make this mistake again. We all make mistakes, but we should not make them deliberately. No-one will convince me that this was not a deliberate attack made in an endeavour to gain political advantage over members from districts that the Opposition knows it has no hope of winning.

Mr. Rodda: How do you know that?

Mr. HUGHES: I challenge the honourable member to come to Wallaroo with me and hold a public meeting. I shall debate my part, the same as I have this afternoon, in all sincerity, because this is not a laughing matter. When I speak in my district the people take notice, and I hope the member for Victoria will take notice also and accept my challenge to accompany me to Wallaroo to debate the subject. The Government is not turning its back on decentralization in connection with natural gas.

Mr. Shannon: Perhaps your Party won't allow him to speak on the same platform as you!

Mr. HUGHES: Some people say that my Party will not allow me to do many things, but Opposition members say many things about my Party that are not true. I hope my challenge will be accepted: we will ask the audience who is right and who is wrong, and I am prepared to accept their voices.

Mr. Ferguson: You did not appear at the public meeting on transport.

Mr. HUGHES: I know that, but I do not wish to be insulted about it. Other public meetings have been held at Kadina. I have never been afraid to face my people, but I had a legitimate excuse for not attending the meeting that night. If the honourable member knew why I was not there he would be ashamed. When he was sick I did not hurl insults at him when, perhaps, he could not attend meetings in his district. I take exception to those remarks. His Excellency's Speech clearly shows that the Government's activities have proved that promises made are promises kept. Marked progress has been made

during the last two years in primary production, industrial development, education, road construction, water reticulation, electricity, housing, hospitalization, and mining, including natural gas.

Mr. Quirke: Are you going back for two years?

Mr. HUGHES: Yes. I have heard speakers going farther back than that to try to influence the House. I am telling members what has happened in the last two years, but we have been told that we have not kept our promises. There has been marked progress in these items. I thought I heard something about "Live better with Labor": the people of this State are living better with Labor.

Mr. McAnaney: That is why the average wage has dropped \$2 below the Australian average.

Mr. Shannon: And that is for the people who have a job.

Mr. McAnaney: Prices have risen higher than the Australian average.

Mr. HUGHES: The Liberal Party never increased prices! The Government carried the whole thing! How ridiculous. The things to which I have referred bear most significantly on a State's economic influence to expand. We are mainly a primary-producing State and, despite what certain people say, we depend on primary production to maintain a steady turnover of secondary industry products. Where expansion has taken place prior to the Government's taking office, I give credit to the Playford Government, and the member for Gumeracha (Sir Thomas Playford) knows that. I have complimented him more than once for what he did, and I have said that he was a great statesman. However, we hope for the co-operation of all members of this Parliament so that the State will become more industrialized in the future. We must advance, as we have done in the past two years, in order to keep pace with other States. With this expansion our present economy could be assisted, particularly during a dry year. At present, we are mainly a primary-producing State.

Poultry producers, citrus and grape growers, and cattle and sheep owners have all benefited from actions of the Labor Government that have brought stability to primary production in South Australia. The Labor Government has paid particular attention to the needs of primary producers since it took office. The first deficiency found by this Government was a shortage of technical officers in the Agricul-

ture Department, and it immediately increased the programme of research and extension services.

Mr. McAnaney: Where did it get the money from: from the Commonwealth Government and from primary producers?

Mr. HUGHES: I am telling the House what has taken place and I am asked, "Where did you get the money?" The Opposition said we were spending too much money and that our deficit would be doubled. No doubt the present comments have been induced by the balanced Budget.

Mr. McKee: The member for Stirling is supposed to be an economist.

Mr. HUGHES: To a degree, he may know what he is talking about when speaking of economics, but if he continues in this vein I shall have to reconsider what I have said about him in the past. With the assistance of the Director of Agriculture and of the Public Service Commissioner a concerted effort was made to recruit suitable officers to the department. The morale of departmental officers has been improved by the personal interest of the Minister of Agriculture in the activities of the department's personnel.

Scholarships in agriculture have been increased from 14 to 34. Most recipients of these scholarships return to the department after completing their studies, ensuring them specialized employment and ensuring the department a pool of trained personnel. Before the Labor Government took office only two of these cadetships were for veterinary science. This has now been increased to six.

Activities of the Northfield Research Laboratories have been extended. Some of the best soil research equipment in Australia is established there. Recently the Government sent its Senior Soils Officer overseas to seek further information and next year a world-wide symposium on soils will be held here. Research on dairy technology also takes place at Northfield and milk cultures are prepared to assist in the manufacture of milk products. Seed certification is carried out at Northfield and this provides services to the seed grower and also to the seed purchaser. The Minister of Agriculture has assisted this comparatively new industry in South Australia by appointing more staff in this section. The programme for Northfield includes a new model dairy and a new administration block.



Extension services offered to farmers have been increased. In many country centres additional technical officers have been appointed to assist primary producers. Several schools are providing information on many new farming techniques. These schools, which have proved very popular, are to be expanded. I point out that 80 Yorke Peninsula cereal growers attended the Agriculture Department's first production symposium at Warooka late last year. The symposium was chaired by the Director of Agriculture (Mr. Strickland). The Chief Soils Officer (Mr. Beare) discussed soils and climate of the region. The Senior Adviser (Mr. McAuliffe) dealt with the history and development of Southern Yorke Peninsula. The Principal Research Officer (Mr. Doolette) discussed the future of cereal growing. At about the same time, a field day was conducted over the properties of several members of the Arthurton Bureau, with the District Agricultural Adviser (Mr. Webber), who is an excellent officer, stationed at Kadina.

The services of departmental officers are highly appreciated by primary producers. Their expert knowledge made available to primary producers has greatly assisted towards heavier yields and better samples. If we are going to increase our cereal production, then provision must be made to handle grain from the producers' trucks to the hold of the ship, and that is exactly what is being done. The South Australian Co-operative Bulk Handling Limited has done a wonderful job since its inception in providing silos within various divisions to store grain in preparation for shipment. Total permanent storage for the commencement of the 1966-67 season was: wheat, 40,000,000 bushels; barley, 7,500,000; and oats, 1,000,000. In addition, temporary shed storage by way of converted bag sheds was available for about 3,000,000 bushels of grain.

It is intended by C.B.H. to have bulk grain storage available for commencement of the 1967-68 season to the capacity of 58,373,000 bushels. What a colossal achievement by C.B.H. since the company commenced operations in accordance with the Bulk Handling of Grain Act, 1955-1964. I draw the attention of the House to the fact that since the company commenced its silo construction programme less than 12 years ago, 143 silos have been constructed throughout South Australia, extending from Penong in the far west to Bordertown and Frances in the South-East of the State, with capital expenditure on silo con-

struction in this short period exceeding \$25,000,000.

Honourable members would know this has been mainly possible because of the co-operation of Labor and Liberal members, who represent the major political parties in the South Australian Parliament, the grower desire for bulk grain handling operations, and the obvious advantages to meet marketing requirements and overseas buyers' demands for the grain to be shipped in bulk. A point worth noting is that the average annual delivery of the last three-year period (and on making inquiries I discovered that this average was greater than in any previous three-year period) was about 45,500,000 bushels, whereas C.B.H. will have constructed bulk wheat storage in excess of the annual average delivery, namely, to about 47,000,000 bushels. I ask honourable members to note the following table:

LAST THREE-YEAR AVERAGE ANNUAL DELIVERY.			
Division.	Wheat.	Barley.	Total.
Adelaide ..	11,198,787	5,162,862	16,361,649
Ardrossan ..	3,468,751	6,136,462	9,605,213
Walleroo ..	6,339,056	1,977,704	8,316,760
Port Pirie ..	6,350,729	513,660	6,864,389
Port Lincoln	12,762,873	3,233,260	15,996,133
Thevenard ..	5,112,530	444,055	5,556,585
	45,232,726	17,468,003	62,700,729

It is pointed out that, whilst annual average deliveries of the last three years exceed storage space by approximately 5,000,000 bushels storage, the construction of Giles Point (1,500,000 bushels), Port Lincoln (1,000,000 bushels) during the 1967-68 financial year, as well as a number of country silos to be approved in the 1968 silo construction programme, should provide total storage by the commencement of season 1968-69 of 62,000,000 bushels. It is further pointed out that annual deliveries of the last three-year period are considerably in excess of the annual average deliveries in the previous three, five and 10-year periods.

I think that once again the C.B.H. should be commended by all farmers throughout South Australia for the magnificent job it has done in the past and is continuing to do to meet the requirements of primary producers in the bulk-ing of their grain. I have a list showing the places where silos have been built in the various divisions and the holding capacities in bushels for wheat, barley and oats. This indicates the magnitude of growth of the C.B.H. but, to save wearying the House, I ask leave to have it incorporated in *Hansard* without my reading it.

Leave granted.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN CO-OPERATIVE BULK HANDLING LIMITED—BULK GRAIN STORAGE AVAILABLE FOR COMMENCEMENT 1967-68 SEASON.

Capacity (in Bushels).

Adelaide Division.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
Port Adelaide (2) . . . . .	2,325,000	1,100,000	100,000
Alawoona . . . . .	110,000		
Andrews (2) . . . . .	220,000		
Apamurra (2) . . . . .	220,000		
Bordertown (2) . . . . .	330,000		100,000
Burra (2) . . . . .	220,000		
Cambrai (2) . . . . .	220,000		
Cannawigara . . . . .			100,000
Coomandook . . . . .	130,000	240,000	
Coonalpyn . . . . .	205,000	165,000	
Copeville . . . . .	110,000		
Eudunda . . . . .	110,000		
Farrell Flat . . . . .	330,000		
Frances (2) . . . . .	110,000		100,000
Galga . . . . .	110,000		
Geranium . . . . .	240,000		
Gurrai . . . . .	110,000		
Hallett . . . . .	110,000		
Hamley Bridge . . . . .	240,000		
Kapunda . . . . .	240,000		
Karoonda . . . . .	110,000	515,000	
Keith (2) . . . . .	110,000		100,000
Kulkami . . . . .	110,000		
Lameroo (2) . . . . .	440,000	500,000	
Long Plains . . . . .	240,000		
Loxton . . . . .	240,000		
Mallala . . . . .	330,000		
Meribah . . . . .	240,000		
Monarto South . . . . .	110,000		
Owen (2) . . . . .	440,000	370,000	
Parilla . . . . .	240,000		
Paringa . . . . .	100,000		
Peake . . . . .	50,000	190,000	
Peebinga . . . . .	110,000		
Pinnaroo (2) . . . . .	550,000	130,000	
Robertstown . . . . .	330,000		
Roseworthy (2) . . . . .	240,000	240,000	
Saddleworth . . . . .	330,000		
Stockwell . . . . .	240,000		
Strathalbyn . . . . .	110,000		
Tailem Bend . . . . .	110,000	130,000	
Taldra . . . . .	240,000		
Tarlee . . . . .	240,000		
Tintinara . . . . .	110,000	130,000	
Waikerie . . . . .	110,000		
Wanbi . . . . .	110,000		
Wolseley (2) . . . . .	240,000		100,000
Wunkar . . . . .	240,000		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	11,760,000	3,710,000	600,000
Emergency Storage.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
Port Adelaide . . . . .	455,000		
Bordertown . . . . .			50,000
Farrell Flat . . . . .	55,000		
Loxton . . . . .	50,000		
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Total storage available . . . . .	12,320,000	3,710,000	650,000

NOTE.—Space allocation for Peake is tentative.

Ardrossan Division.

	Wheat.	Barley.
Ardrossan (5) . . . . .	3,310,000	2,000,000

*Walleroo Division.*

	Wheat.	Barley.
Walleroo (3) . . . . .	2,725,000	800,000
Balaklava . . . . .	600,000	
Blyth . . . . .	600,000	
Brinkworth . . . . .	600,000	
Bute (2) . . . . .	600,000	500,000
Hoyleton . . . . .	400,000	
Nantawarra . . . . .	440,000	
Paskeville (2) . . . . .	450,000	110,000
Snowtown . . . . .	600,000	
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	7,015,000	1,410,000

*Port Pirie Division.*

	Wheat.	Barley.
Port Pirie (3) . . . . .	3,050,000	250,000
Booleero Centre (2) . . . . .	900,000	
Caltowie . . . . .	240,000	
Gladstone (2) . . . . .	572,000	110,000
Gulnare . . . . .	440,000	
Jamestown . . . . .	240,000	
Melrose . . . . .	110,000	
Orroroo (2) . . . . .	220,000	
Quorn . . . . .	110,000	
Redhill . . . . .	330,000	
Wilmington . . . . .	110,000	
Wirrabara . . . . .	240,000	
Yongala . . . . .	240,000	
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	6,802,000	360,000

*Emergency Storage.*

	Wheat.	Barley.
Port Pirie . . . . .	850,000	
Gulnare . . . . .	60,000	
Jamestown . . . . .	80,000	
Wirrabara . . . . .	60,000	
Booleero Centre . . . . .	100,000	
Yongala . . . . .	55,000	
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	8,007,000	360,000

Total storage available . . . . .

*Port Lincoln Division.*

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
Port Lincoln (3) . . . . .	2,565,000	910,000	100,000
Arno Bay . . . . .	350,000		
Buckleboo (2) . . . . .	480,000		
Cowell . . . . .	480,000		
Cummins (2) . . . . .	460,000	240,000	
Darke Peak (2) . . . . .	570,000		
Elliston . . . . .	110,000		
Kapinnie . . . . .	110,000	130,000	
Kimba (2) . . . . .	880,000		50,000
Kyancutta . . . . .	330,000		
Lock (2) . . . . .	440,000	240,000	
Mangalo . . . . .	240,000		
Murdinga . . . . .	240,000		
Rudall (2) . . . . .	590,000	370,000	
Tumby Bay . . . . .	130,000	110,000	
Ungarra . . . . .	330,000		
Waddikee . . . . .	330,000		
Warrambo . . . . .	330,000		
Wharminda . . . . .	330,000		
Wudinna (2) . . . . .	700,000		
Yeelanna (2) . . . . .	440,000	515,000	
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	10,435,000	2,515,000	150,000

*Emergency Storage.*

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
Port Lincoln . . . . .	696,000		
Warrambo } . . . . .	119,000		
Lock }			
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	815,000		

Total storage available . . . . . 11,250,000 2,515,000 150,000

NOTE.—Space allocation for Cummins is tentative.

*Thevenard Division.*

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
Thevenard (2) . . . . .	1,315,000		400,000
Cungena . . . . .	240,000		
Minnipa . . . . .	330,000		
Nunjikompita (2) . . . . .	220,000		
Penong . . . . .	110,000		
Poochera (2) . . . . .	460,000	240,000	
Streaky Bay . . . . .	240,000		
Wirrulla (2) . . . . .	700,000		
Witera . . . . .	330,000		
Yaninee (2) . . . . .	370,000		110,000
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	4,315,000	240,000	510,000
Emergency Storage.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
Thevenard . . . . .	560,000		
Minnipa . . . . .	51,000		
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Total storage available . . . . .	4,926,000	240,000	510,000

SUMMARY.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
<i>Adelaide Division.</i>			
Permanent . . . . .	11,760,000	3,710,000	600,000
Emergency . . . . .	560,000		50,000
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	12,320,000		650,000
<i>Ardrossan Division</i> . . . . .	3,310,000	2,000,000	
<i>Wallaroo Division</i> . . . . .	7,015,000	1,410,000	
<i>Port Pirie Division.</i>			
Permanent . . . . .	6,802,000	360,000	
Emergency . . . . .	1,205,000		
	<hr/>		
	8,007,000		
<i>Port Lincoln Division.</i>			
Permanent . . . . .	10,435,000	2,515,000	150,000
Emergency . . . . .	815,000		
	<hr/>		
	11,250,000		
<i>Thevenard Division.</i>			
Permanent . . . . .	4,315,000	240,000	510,000
Emergency . . . . .	611,000		
	<hr/>		
	4,926,000		
<i>Total.</i>			
Permanent . . . . .	43,637,000	10,235,000	1,260,000
Emergency . . . . .	3,191,000		50,000
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	46,828,000		1,310,000
State Total . . . . .	58,373,000	Bushels.	

Mr. HUGHES: In reading the annual report of the C.B.H. for last year, I note that the company has handled over 300,000,000 bushels of bulk grain since its inception in late 1955, and oversea buyers have expressed satisfaction with the quality and condition of the grain shipped from South Australia, which earns about \$80,000,000 annually for this State. Tremendous progress has been made with the establishment of bulk grain storage for barley, as it was only in October, 1964, that the Bulk Handling of Grain Act was amended to provide the C.B.H. with the exclusive rights to handle all barley in bulk in South Australia, and in that short time of less than three years the C.B.H. has provided storage for over 10,250,000 bushels of barley.

I remember this Act going through only too well, because at that time I was appointed

by the then Leader of the Opposition to speak on it, but I had caught a virus and the Leader spoke on it. If anything, grower anxiety and the impetus for barley to be handled in bulk were much stronger than in the earlier stages of bulk wheat handling. Growers just will not now deliver wheat in bags—a significant feature being that in the Thevenard division last season, when the greatest crop ever was harvested in that region and production was almost three times greater than in the previous year, growers preferred to keep their wheat on the farms until it could be delivered in bulk, rather than deliver it in bags, and not one bushel of wheat was delivered in bags to any country agency in the Thevenard division this last season. This fact indicates that the primary producer has had a taste of bulk handling

and he does not want anything else. Many members, including the member for Flinders, will recall the unprecedented floods in that division early in December and grower complaints about the lack of storage space for their wheat last January, but the farmers still preferred to hold their wheat on the farm for subsequent delivery in bulk later in that month and in the following month rather than be involved in the costs of purchasing new cornsacks and the heavy handling involved in bag wheat deliveries.

It can be anticipated that with further silo accommodation being provided for bulk barley and the close co-operation between the Australian Barley Board and the C.B.H. working together to achieve the ultimate aim of 100 per cent of handling the South Australian barley crop in bulk, growers will be encouraged to increase barley production, as there has been a marked fall in production in recent years. Some of this fall in production can be attributed to less acreages being sown to barley and more acreages being sown to wheat, because growers were unhappy with bagged handling methods for barley when wheat could be handled in bulk.

Naturally, the more attractive price for wheat has been an influencing factor, but growers wish to maintain a reasonable crop rotation and, provided that they have identical handling facilities for both wheat and barley, it is logical to assume that those growers who reduced their barley crop or ceased to produce barley will return to producing this cereal and thus obtain a balanced cropping programme. South Australia is fortunate to have six terminal ports equipped for bulk grain handling, as they are strategically located around the vast coastline of the State and afford growers within a 25-mile radius an opportunity of delivering direct from farm to terminal silo and obtaining a quick turnround because of the larger handling capacity of the various terminal plants, thus avoiding incurring a differential that would apply if the grain were delivered to a country station.

The terminals have also proved invaluable in enabling large tonnages of grain to be loaded simultaneously, as the combined loading rate of the six terminals is 2,700 tons an hour, and six ships can be loaded simultaneously in these circumstances. I understand that in some of the Eastern States there are only one or two ports equipped for the bulk loading of grain. The decision by the Government to declare Giles Point a terminal port within the meaning of section 3 of the Bulk Handling of Grain

Act, and the investigation now proceeding by a Government-appointed committee of departmental officers into the advisability of developing a "super" terminal on the eastern coast of Eyre Peninsula, demonstrate the awareness of the Government of the necessity to keep pace with the current trend in larger shipping tonnages, quicker loading requirements and deeper loading berths.

It is understood that C.B.H. intends to continue its silo construction programme as speedily as finances and circumstances permit, having in mind of course that over-capitalization must be avoided, as in some divisions storage capacity already provided is approaching the average annual delivery figure. Therefore, I think that the C.B.H. will have to watch that very closely indeed.

Completion of the Giles Point terminal silo facilities by C.B.H., having a cell storage complex in operation for the commencement of the 1968-69 season, a further terminal silo expansion of 1,000,000 bushels at Port Lincoln by that time, and investigations by the co-operative into the advisability of further cell storage for 1,000,000 bushels at Thevenard for wheat and oats and Wallaroo for barley, will be awaited with great interest by the people concerned. Whilst I congratulate C.B.H. on a job well done, I must make a plea on behalf of the people I represent. I do this without any criticism at all of the directors or the General Manager of C.B.H. The storage facilities for barley at Wallaroo last season were inadequate. I know that C.B.H. is considering constructing storage for a further 1,000,000 bushels, but last season the storage space for 800,000 bushels of barley was filled by November 22. I understand from attending a protest meeting at Kadina that there were no further receipts of barley at Wallaroo until late in December. It was stated at the meeting by many primary producers that hundreds of thousands of bushels of barley which normally would have been delivered to Wallaroo was taken to Ardrossan, where the space allocated for barley was quickly filled up. This left the farmers from central and southern Yorke Peninsula with no alternative but to store their barley on their farms.

On Wednesday, February 1 of this year, a deputation appointed at a public meeting at Kadina waited on the Director and General Manager of C.B.H., seeking more silo space for Wallaroo. I was not invited to attend on that occasion. The person who introduced the deputation was the Hon. Mr. Stott. It was said at that time that he was selected because

he was the liaison officer between the growers and C.B.H. However, despite the fact that I was not invited to go along with the deputation, I am now receiving complaints that the deputation has not been advised of what it is intended to do concerning its requests. I find that somewhat hard to believe. I am confident that somebody at that time would have explained the position to the members of the deputation, and perhaps they are under a misapprehension about it. I know that Mr. Sanders would be most co-operative in the matter. However, I was not at the deputation, and even though I have received complaints in this connection I do not think that I should interfere in any way at this juncture. I make a plea to the Minister of Agriculture to discuss the matter with the General Manager and ascertain just when a further 1,000,000-bushel silo can be built at Wallaroo. I did take part in a deputation which waited on the Minister of Agriculture; in fact, I had the pleasure of introducing it. I know that the Minister would be quite happy to accede to my request.

The total bulk storage as at November 1 this year will be as follows: for Adelaide, 16,030,000 bushels for wheat and barley; Ardrossan, 5,310,000 bushels; Wallaroo, 8,425,000 bushels; Port Pirie, 8,367,000 bushels; Port Lincoln, 13,765,000 bushels; and Thevenard, 5,166,000 bushels—making a total of 57,063,000 bushels.

Mr. Quirke: Unfortunately, it looks as though you will have plenty of room next year.

Mr. HUGHES: Yes, and no-one regrets that more than I do, because the towns of Kadina, Wallaroo and Moonta, as well as the primary producers in my district, depend mainly upon primary production in that area, and what affects the primary producer in my district affects the general population. I regret very much that as yet we have not had the rains that we require for cereal growing. However, it is not yet too late for cereal growing, and I do not think anyone should adopt the attitude that it is. I can remember that in the 1930's when I was on the land and we had a succession of bad years the rain did not come one year until July 6. However, we were all ready, and we hopped in and finally had a reasonable crop. The tragedy is that primary producers will continue to be faced with a fodder problem, because the rains will be too late in this regard.

Mr. Quirke: Many late fodder crops will be sown; they will be helpful but they are usually not good crops.

Mr. HUGHES: Yes. I hope a good return is obtained from those crops, but they do not produce anything like the return that is produced when early rains fall: then there is growth as well as quality. The total capacity in the silos will be 57,063,000 bushels, and the emergency storage will increase that figure to 58,373,000 bushels in 1967-68. The maximum storage available for the coming season will meet requirements. With the extended building programme that will take place before the season after that, I hope that everyone will be happy. I hope more storage can be built at Wallaroo to enable the northern growers to be able to truck their barley to Wallaroo instead of having to store it on their farms or take it to Ardrossan. In the central and southern parts of Yorke Peninsula lack of storage deprives people of space: they have no alternative but to store the product on their farms.

Latest developments are in farm management. A vigorous programme of group farm management analysis is being undertaken throughout the State. The purpose is to take a group of farmers and gain information on financial and physical operations. This information is fed into a computer for answers and, from the answers, it is planned to show how low production can be increased economically. The Labor Government will provide and increase extension services to pass on to farmers information gleaned from research.

The poultry industry, formerly only a sideline undertaking, is rapidly developing into a major primary industry. The Minister of Agriculture has set up a consultative committee, comprising leaders of the poultry industry who meet at his office regularly to discuss problems and successes in the industry generally. This committee comprises people from all sections of the poultry industry, departmental officers, the Chairman of the Egg Board, and the Minister of Agriculture as Chairman. The Labor Government, on taking office, agreed to the Council of Egg Marketing Authorities plan for rationalizing the marketing of eggs. At first, this met with some hostility, mainly from people opposed to organized marketing. However, results have proved that producers gained by as much as 5c a dozen eggs at no increase in the price to consumers.

Mr. Quirke: And the consumers learned to eat stale eggs.

Mr. HUGHES: I have not been aware of that.

Mr. Quirke: I cannot stomach the taste of these eggs, even if they look all right.

Mr. HUGHES: I have eaten eggs at breakfast in Adelaide on the last three mornings and I have enjoyed them.

Mr. Quirke: You have acquired the taste.

Mr. HUGHES: Perhaps. Labor believes in organized marketing, as do most producers. The citrus industry has had many difficulties. In 1962, and again in 1964, orange growers in the Murray River districts were subjected to poor returns and, in some cases, had to pay out instead of receiving returns for their produce. Dumping of oranges was becoming common because of inefficient methods. The Labor Government legislated for organized marketing and the appointment of the Citrus Organization Committee which, with a grower majority, has carried out its duties efficiently.

In the early stages there was considerable criticism, mostly from people with vested interests who opposed orderly marketing. However, results have proved that, for every disgruntled person, there are 100 growers who are happy with this organized marketing committee. In 1966, a record crop of 3,000,000 bushel cases was harvested and sold at prices commensurate with the cost of production, proving that orderly marketing is in the best interests of the producer.

The new viticultural laboratory at Nuriootpa, opened in 1965 by the State Labor Government, is proving its worth in research. In his Speech, His Excellency said that dying arm on vines was reducing yields of grapes by up to 40 per cent in the Barossa Valley. The research programme revealed that the death of vine arms was caused by previously unidentified mites. As it is apparent that the treatment is effective, this should overcome the problem. When the Labor Government took office in 1965, it was faced with the problem of over-production of wine grapes. As a result of this, a Royal Commission was appointed and its recommendations have been implemented. Owing to failure of the growers and wine makers in reaching agreement on prices, the Government was left with no alternative other than to legislate for the Prices Commissioner to fix prices. This has proved successful and this year, for the first time, prices were fixed before Christmas. This was praised by all interested parties.

South Australia is pioneering the way for the use of under-tree sprinkler systems in Australia. This, and other projects related to salt management in irrigated areas, is being given high priority in our research programme. Legislation was passed to provide for better disbursement of the cattle compensation fund

and to reduce fees. The Hide, Skin and Wool Dealers Act was also passed to give protection to primary producers against unscrupulous dealers. The Veterinary Surgeons Act was amended at the request of the Veterinary Surgeons Board to provide for a code of ethics in keeping with the profession.

The drought in New South Wales and the northern parts of South Australia affected the prosperity of South Australia. With the co-operation of the Minister of Transport, free transport of gift fodder was provided to drought-stricken areas. South Australia is very conscious of the ravages caused by bush fires. I have vivid recollections of the great fire that occurred in my district some years ago and the havoc it caused. Many organizations had requested the former Government to eliminate Guy Fawkes' day because of the evidence of many fires being started by fireworks. The Labor Government brought in regulations that prohibit the sale of fireworks except for 14 days prior to and including May 24. This has been widely acclaimed by fire officers and farmers' organizations.

Mr. Jennings: The previous Government would never do that, although we asked it about a thousand times to do so.

Mr. HUGHES: I have already intimated that in what I have just said, that it was requested to do so but was not prepared to shift. However, the Labor Government acceded to the request, and that is now in operation. The Woods and Forests Department is an asset to the State of South Australia. The Labor Government realizes its obligations to the future and is planting in excess of 6,000 acres annually in the Adelaide Hills and the South-East. To keep these plantings going, it is necessary to purchase more land, and, since taking office, the Labor Government has purchased approximately 9,000 acres of suitable land. This is far in excess of the land purchased on an annual basis over the past 10 years under the previous Liberal Government.

Log production is about 250,000,000 super feet per annum. A new band line has been installed at Mount Burr and a log debarker and chipper has been purchased to provide chips for pulp. This is expected to be in operation early in 1968. The pulp mills of Apcel, Cellulose and Fibre Board are providing employment for many hundreds of employees at Millicent and Mount Gambier. The Apcel company is expanding and the Government has considerably assisted in its

progress. The Government Produce Department premises at Light Square have been extended and a modernization programme has been carried out at the Port Lincoln works at a cost of approximately \$250,000. This has enabled the granting of an export licence to comply with the Department of Primary Industry requirements.

The appointment of several honorary game wardens by the Government is assisting the fauna conservation of this State. A growing awareness of protecting our native fauna is becoming evident. I should like to enlarge on that this afternoon because I realize the importance of our native fauna, but time will not permit me to do so. The previous Government, too, paid much attention to it. I like to give credit where credit is due. I have always said that and I do so this afternoon. The previous Government was responsible for much of this work, and it has been carried on and extended by the Labor Government. I emphasize that the Labor Government has proved to primary producers' organizations its interest in the welfare of the man on the land.

Mr. Jennings: Undoubtedly.

Mr. HUGHES: I want to bring these things to the attention of honourable members this afternoon. Various insinuations are made from time to time by the Opposition.

Mr. Clark: More than insinuations.

Mr. HUGHES: I use the word "insinuations" because that covers it well—that the Government is not interested in the primary producer.

Mr. Jennings: That's absurd!

Mr. HUGHES: That is correct, because we are interested in all sections of the State. What I have said briefly this afternoon should leave no doubt in the minds of honourable members opposite that this Government is vitally concerned about the interests of the primary producer. I want now to deal with another facet of His Excellency's Speech, paragraph 12 of which reads:

My Government's progressive policy in the educational field has been continued, the total expenditure for the calendar year 1966 having increased by 13 per cent. The most important development has been the provision of free textbooks to all children in primary schools, both Government and independent. Another important development was the establishment of special rural schools at the beginning of 1966, providing secondary education for children in sparsely populated areas.

Once again, this Government is taking an active part in providing for primary producers in sparsely populated areas.

I noticed that in today's *News* reference was made to the free school books scheme, but it was not mentioned in a complimentary way. I assure the House that the people having the advantage of free school books appreciate it, even though perhaps the Opposition does not. In the *News* today the Leader of the Opposition made a statement and then, realizing the implications being laid at the door of the Premier of this State, during question time this afternoon he made a personal explanation dissociating himself from some of the things that appeared in the *News*. I have always found the *News* very co-operative. If one wants to make a statement to the press, the *News* is always ready to prepare something or, if the person concerned makes a statement, the reporter is prepared to read it through in an endeavour to make sure that the person is not being misquoted. Therefore, I find it difficult this afternoon to appreciate that this happened—not that very much was withdrawn. I have here an early edition of the *News* and also a later edition. I see that the words withdrawn were "and criticisms of the Playford Government were lies". I will read it in full:

The Premier, Mr. Dunstan, was "playing to the gallery" and criticisms of the Playford Government were "lies".

In the next edition the latter words were withdrawn and he is reported as having said, "The Premier, Mr. Dunstan, was 'playing to the gallery'." I find it difficult to believe that the Leader of the Opposition would make that statement and not bother to check it with the *News* and then have to come into this House and dissociate himself from these words. The Leader of the Opposition has to set himself up as an alternative Premier in the eyes of the people, but he is not doing a good job. This newspaper has gone to thousands of people. We all know its circulation.

Mr. Nankivell: Be careful, or the newspaper will not print what you are saying.

Mr. HUGHES: I leave it to the newspapers to decide whether to print what I say, but I do stand by what I say. I find it hard to reconcile how we should have such a quick change from one edition to another. Perhaps somebody's attention was quickly drawn to some of the wording and the implication of some of the wording and it was thought better to make the withdrawal. The report continues:

Mr. Hall, making his points, said: "Claims that the State's cash balances were run down when the Labor Party came to power are false. Over 26 years of sound administration, Sir Thomas Playford had 12 surpluses, 11 deficits, and the rest balanced. Budgets which



resulted in an overall surplus of more than \$1,400,000. When challenged yesterday, the Premier ran for cover behind the Under Treasurer.

This is the second time that public servants have been held up to ridicule. Honourable members will remember that I took the Opposition to task last year because of the damage being done to our public servants. The man referred to in that press statement also supplied the figures to the previous Government. However, the insinuation is that the figures he has now supplied are wrong. I do not think it is proper to talk about our public servants like that, particularly about one of the calibre of the Under Treasurer. Honourable members opposite would have been among the first to congratulate Mr. Seaman when he received his decoration in the Queen's Birthday Honours List recently but three weeks afterwards they have said these things about him.

Mr. Nankivell: He wasn't mentioned!

Mr. HUGHES: The honourable member knows that the reflection was there. The same man supplied figures to both Governments.

Mr. Nankivell: That is not the point: the point is your use of the figures.

Mr. HUGHES: The same man has prepared the figures in the same way as he prepared them during the term of the Playford Government.

Mr. Nankivell: But you can twist them any way you like.

Mr. HUGHES: The honourable member himself is not bad at twisting them. This is the second time that a reflection has been cast on some of the top public servants in South Australia and I regret that it has happened.

Mr. Ryan: Do you think they were playing politics?

Mr. HUGHES: I do not know what they were playing, but it is not nice to dispute figures supplied by the Under Treasurer. The Leader of the Opposition ought not to talk about the interpretation of the figures in their true light, because his speech does not throw much light on any figures. Once again he had to rely on his colleague on the back bench to try to put the situation right, but his colleague did not do a good job of it. The Leader of the Opposition went on to say:

There has been a big loss of confidence in business and industry because of the Government's legislative proposals.

As the Premier has said, all that the Leader of the Opposition is doing is only writing down his own State. How can we build up our economy if such statements as this are to

be made from time to time? I am staggered by them. We read in last Tuesday's *News* of a \$9,000,000 motor car scheme and other moves to boost South Australia.

Mr. Ryan: Wouldn't the people concerned with that motor car factory have confidence in the future of the State?

Mr. HUGHES: That is the point. I cannot see how the Leader can reconcile his statement with that.

Mr. Lawn: Don't you think he is too inexperienced for the job?

Mr. HUGHES: Of course he is. There is no doubt about that. That is why some of his experienced colleagues had to come to his aid. If anyone is undermining the confidence in the economy of this State, it is not the Government but the Leader of the Opposition, because of the ridiculous statements that he makes. Surely the Leader could see that these people, who were prepared to put an additional \$9,000,000 into the economy of this State, must have had confidence in the State.

The Hon. B. H. Teusner: When did the company establish here?

Mr. HUGHES: That does not matter. Tuesday's announcement states:

The Premier said the Chairman and Managing Director of Chrysler Australia Ltd., David H. Brown, on his return to Australia today, had told him of the new investment.

The next thing we will hear is that the Leader of the Opposition has said in Wallaroo, Port Pirie or somewhere else that this new investment was the result of the efforts of the previous Government.

Mr. Nankivell: He would be perfectly correct if he said that.

Mr. HUGHES: He would not. The honourable member, like others, reads only the headlines that appear in black type in the *Advertiser*, where a glowing picture of his Party is painted.

Mr. Nankivell: Didn't the previous Government have anything to do with it?

Mr. HUGHES: Of course it did, and it had long enough in which to do something. For the benefit of the honourable member who is disputing what I say about this \$9,000,000 motor car scheme and our economy, I tell him that the report went on to say:

Mr. Brown said he congratulated Mr. Dunstan on his special efforts to bring a fresh lease of life to the expanding motor industry. Surely it cannot be said that that is a lack of confidence.

The Hon. G. G. Pearson: Tell us what Mr. Curtis said.

Mr. HUGHES: I have to be careful about Mr. Curtis. Last year in this House I quoted something about his association that was perfectly correct. On the next day I had to read a letter which was delivered to my desk and which accused me of having said something that I had not said. When I read the letter, I challenged the leader of industry to prove that I was wrong. I did not receive any more such letters. I am not going to be trapped by the member for Flinders (Hon. G. G. Pearson) when he endeavours to get me to say something about Mr. Curtis. I like to quote people correctly.

I now propose to get back to the matter of education, on which the Leader of the Opposition said that the Government had made extensive promises about service pay and free school books: he was trying to ridicule things that the Government was prepared to do for the people of this State. The Leader of the Opposition and other Opposition members have tried to ridicule this Government time after time. One member opposite commented on the fact that the Premier had a press secretary; it would do the Opposition good if they had a press secretary, because the Leader of the Opposition needs assistance to keep him on the right track.

I shall return now to the Speech of the Governor's Deputy; paragraph 12 deals with education. I would have finished my speech long ago if it had not been for the interjections of members opposite. However, I am pleased that they have interjected; nothing has pleased me more, because it has allowed me to lay before the House the mistakes that they have made.

Education has been given more attention than has any single public service since the Labor Government took office in 1965. Demands for higher standards of education in this affluent 20th-century society have placed more responsibility on the processes and methods of the Education Department than ever before. The Australian Labor Party recognized these needs before it became a Government, and many years were spent studying the course it could follow with education, if elected. As a result, the Labor Government was ready to approach education problems in an entirely new light when it won office. Completely new techniques were introduced and many old education methods were modified and updated.

In the past two years many of the deficiencies in this State's educational system have been rectified. The needs of South Australian

schoolchildren have been under constant watch and the public is now assured that South Australian children will leave school with an educational standard equal to that of any other children in Australia. The supply of free textbooks for all primary schools, both departmental and non-Government, at the beginning of the 1967 school year went virtually unnoticed because of the smooth operational planning of the department. Only last week the editor of one of our newspapers brought this to my notice and said that the launching of free books was a compliment to the Government and more publicity should have been given to it.

Mr. Lawn: The Opposition does not believe in giving free school books; it has said so in its weekly commentaries.

Mr. HUGHES: The Opposition has said many things in those commentaries that we do not agree with, and the people of South Australia do not agree with them either. The Opposition does not believe in assisting people in the lower income groups or they would never have adopted their present attitude towards this matter. There are thousands of little mouths to feed; if it is conveyed to people in other States or overseas that the State's economy is running down, they will not be prepared to invest. This State's economy is on a pretty sound basis, and nobody can deny it, despite the fact that the Leader of the Opposition and one of his colleagues went to Victoria to find out how they could embarrass the Government.

Mr. Lawn: They also went to the opal fields to organize the Aborigines.

Mr. HUGHES: Yes, and if they could have done something at Wallaroo they would have gone there. They have come back here and hurled abuse at this Government but they have not come up with any constructive ideas. The honourable member intimated in the press that there was work for everyone who wanted it in Victoria. What happened? A couple of days later it was announced that Victoria had an increase in the number of unemployed which was almost twice that which occurred in South Australia. The depths that they will stoop to amaze me.

Last year one of the backbenchers (who has a fairly loud voice) came back and used Victoria as an example to South Australia. And what appeared in the press? According to the press, Mr. Rylah said that that State was going bankrupt. What credence can be given to the statements of members opposite?

Mr. Lawn: They go over to Victoria for advice.

Mr. HUGHES: Yes. One member opposite wanted to tip out the officers of the Premier's Department who are doing their level best to encourage industry to South Australia. The Opposition wanted to substitute for them an industrial development branch of some sort, and on that very day that Victoria was mentioned—or the day after—a report appeared on the front page of the *Advertiser* that Mr. Rylah had said that Victoria was going broke. The Leader of the Opposition and one of his colleagues visited Victoria on a study tour in order to bring back ideas to help South Australia, and what happened? On the day they returned a statement in the press gave details of unemployment figures in Victoria. No-one likes unemployment, and we are doing our best to rectify the position here. The Leader of the Opposition has travelled throughout the State trying to ridicule the former Premier about last year's deficit, and has said that the Labor Party will have double that deficit by this year. I was told that in the South-East he said that the Labor Party would be \$20,000,000 in the red. I am not sure whether that is a fact or not, and I am open to correction if I am wrong.

Mr. Hall: It was reported that way but I did not say it.

Mr. HUGHES: I was told that the Leader said it. I know that newspapers make mistakes, but it does seem strange, as the statements seem to be prepared for the newspapers. How the figures could be changed from 16 to 20 is beyond me.

Mr. Hall: I said that with the present financial management of the State by the Labor Party it would be in debt by about \$20,000,000 at the end of its three-year term.

Mr. HUGHES: The Leader made a big mistake when he said that. In two years the Labor Government has made up the deficit left by the former Government. At the end of the third year of this Parliament we will be running on the same lines as we are today. Whether the Leader said it would be at the end of the third year or not, he set out with the express purpose of humiliating the former Premier. On one of the Leader's country tours some months ago it was reported in the *Advertiser* that at Clare, I think, he said that the Labor Party could finish up with double the deficit. Yet, our finances are now on a sound basis. I suggest to the Leader that he should take great care with his prepared statements. He is entitled to make them at any time and to criticize the Government, but he should be fair and should not try to do it in

a way that would underwrite the Treasurer of the State at that time.

I should like to bring honourable members up to date regarding the Education Department's programme for supplying free textbooks for all primary schools in both departmental and non-Government schools. Tenders were called by the Supply and Tender Board for the books to be used in 1968, and closed on Monday, June 5. The total number of books required will be over 768,000 at an estimated cost of about \$240,000. Last year the department ordered 1,694,000 textbooks, and supplied them to 816 schools, including 656 departmental and 160 non-Government schools. There were 63 different titles of which 52 were obtained by tender from booksellers; 10 were published by the Education Department; and one by the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

Mr. Nankivell: Who pays for the replacement of the books considered unsuitable for redistribution?

Mr. HUGHES: The honourable member should direct that question to the Minister of Education, who will give him a satisfactory answer.

Mr. Nankivell: The person who has them in his possession has to pay.

Mr. HUGHES: The honourable member is answering his question. Why did he ask the question? If he is not satisfied with what I say he should direct his question to the Minister, who will give him a correct answer. The Minister has emphasized on several occasions that under this free textbook scheme, the Primary Schools Advisory Curriculum Board will have the same freedom of action that it has exercised in the past in the selection of appropriate books. This board has as members senior education officers of the Primary Branch of the Education Department as well as representatives of teachers.

From time to time the various curricula subcommittees will recommend to the curriculum board any changes that they consider desirable in the approved list of textbooks. This year 11 alterations have been made to the approved list: ten different children's novels will be available, and a new modern atlas has been published. It is important that the curriculum board should be free to make alterations that are considered desirable. Where there is a choice of books the inspectors of schools will, on request, make available copies to the heads of schools for their perusal. In the first year of operation, the department was able to save \$240,000 by calling

tenders instead of making a monetary grant to each pupil. This year the savings will be much greater, as the number of books to be purchased, over 768,000, is less than half the number bought in the first year.

The department's first year's purchases cost about \$590,000 of which \$113,000 represented the cost of books supplied to non-Government schools. This year the department expects to spend about \$240,000. Therefore, by comparison with the cost of making a monetary grant this year, it is expected to effect a saving of about \$550,000 to \$590,000. I think members will agree that this scheme is well worth while. In the first year of this major operation, the work was carried out most efficiently by the Education and Public Stores Departments. The staff of the Public Stores Department was faced with a completely new task of considerable magnitude, and it made an excellent job of receiving, sorting, parcelling and despatching the books.

The books were delivered in parcels of convenient size that could be easily handled by school staffs, and they were delivered much earlier than ever before. The early delivery of books enabled teachers to save much time at the beginning of the school year, with earlier commencement of class work. At the beginning of each school year I visit as many schools as I can in Kadina, Wallaroo and Moonta. At each primary school that I attended on that day this year the headmasters complimented the department on the manner in which the books were delivered and how they were parcelled, and at every school I attended, instead of children running back and forth to the headmaster's office getting books as usual, everyone had settled down to work under the respective teachers. Headmasters were loud in their praise of the scheme that had been implemented by the Labor Government. Most of the books were delivered at the schools before the end of the 1966 school year in readiness for 1967. During last year, the department received 203 supplementary orders for additional books, over and above the first orders submitted. These orders were all fulfilled. This year it is hoped to be able to carry out the complete operation with at least the same efficiency and satisfaction to all concerned.

Referring now to the field of secondary education, I point out that book allowances are paid by the Education Department to all secondary students in departmental and non-Government schools. These allowances amount

to \$16 for each of the first three years, \$18 for the leaving year, \$20 for the fifth or matriculation year, and half these sums for a repeat year. Incidentally, the value of these allowances is higher than the corresponding ones in any other State, and it is estimated for 1967-68 that the total cost will amount to about \$1,326,000, of which amount \$230,000 represents the amount provided by the State for non-Government schools.

Besides the arrangements mentioned, those parents who are experiencing financial hardship can apply through the heads of schools for special assistance for books and stationery. This applies to both departmental and non-Government schools.

Mr. Nankivell: That has always been the case.

Mr. HUGHES: Is the honourable member sure that it has always applied in relation to secondary schools?

Mr. Nankivell: I think it has.

Mr. HUGHES: I do not think it has.

Mr. Nankivell: A grant is given.

The Hon. G. A. Bywaters: If people are in necessitous circumstances they now receive free books.

Mr. HUGHES: Yes. This is the first time the system has applied to secondary schools. Indeed, the present State Labor Government has arranged for the system that formerly applied only to primary schools to apply also to secondary schools. In believing that it formerly applied to secondary school students, the member for Albert is wrong. This is the first time that the system has been implemented in secondary schools, and it has been implemented by a State Labor Government. The present system, which is much more satisfactory than the previous one, has been greatly appreciated by parents.

Mr. LANGLEY (Unley): I second the motion for the adoption of the Address in Reply so ably moved with characteristic versatility and gusto by the member for Wallaroo. I ask leave to continue my remarks.

Leave granted; debate adjourned.

#### APPROPRIATION BILL (No. 1).

Returned from the Legislative Council without amendment.

#### ADJOURNMENT.

At 5.35 p.m. the House adjourned until Tuesday, June 27, at 2 p.m.