

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Thursday, July 24, 1969

The SPEAKER (Hon. T. C. Stott) took the Chair at 2 p.m. and read prayers.

PETITIONS: ABORTION LEGISLATION

Mr. BROOMHILL presented a petition signed by 97 persons stating that the signatories, being 16 years of age or older, were deeply convinced that the human baby began its life no later than the time of implantation of the fertilized ovum in its mother's womb (that is, six to eight days after conception), that any direct intervention to take away its life was a violation of its right to live, and that honourable members, having the responsibility to govern this State, should protect the rights of innocent individuals, particularly the helpless. The petition also stated that the unborn child was the most innocent and most in need of the protection of our laws whenever its life was in danger. The signatories realized that abortions were performed in public hospitals in this State, in circumstances claimed to necessitate it on account of the life of the pregnant woman. The petitioners prayed that the House of Assembly would not amend the law to extend the grounds on which a woman might seek an abortion but that, if honourable members considered that the law should be amended, such amendment should not extend beyond a codification which might permit current practice.

Petition received and read.

Mr. WARDLE presented a similar petition from 168 persons.

Petition received.

QUESTIONS**COMMUNITY PLAN**

Mr. CORCORAN: On September 23 last year the Premier, when addressing a Commonwealth Club luncheon in the Adelaide Town Hall, suggested a plan that would enable the people of South Australia to have greater community involvement and dialogue with the Government of the day in order to help chart South Australia's future course. He went on to describe this plan and to express his thoughts on it. Subsequently, in November last, I asked him in the House what steps he had taken to set this plan in motion, and the Premier said that he had been in contact with people who he believed would be interested in this matter and also that certain interested people

had contacted him. However, up to the present I have not seen a report or heard of any development in this area. As this involves many matters of importance to the community, to Parliament and to the future of South Australia (matters such as the Metropolitan Adelaide Transportation Study and the Chowilla dam), I ask the Premier whether he has taken further steps to implement the plan to which he referred last year.

The Hon. R. S. HALL: True, last year I suggested that we might follow a scheme, known as "Aims for Dallas", that had been consistently carried out in Dallas, Texas, as a result of which representatives of the local community were able to plan ahead and, through holding various meetings, to revise plans and bring them up to date in relation to the city's needs. I made the suggestion in order to see whether the members of the community would be interested in it, but the interest shown was somewhat varied and was not as great as I had hoped it would be. I received some support for the suggestion by letter and telegram at the time, but since then little interest has been shown in the scheme except that, strangely enough, I received a letter only this week (and this has nothing to do with the honourable member's asking the question today) from an executive officer of an organization, expressing interest in the plan and asking whether it would proceed.

However, I think at this stage that there has been insufficient support to justify setting the plan in motion. I previously referred the matter to several leading citizens involved in community affairs in Adelaide, the main person involved having since become concerned with a certain large-scale investigation that is taking place. Therefore, there is not time for that person to interest himself in the proposal. Although the plan still exists, at the moment much more work needs to be done before one can assess whether there will be sufficient community involvement to justify its implementation. The honourable member will realize that it will be no good at all to set in motion a plan such as this unless it has large-scale community backing.

It is not something that can be imposed on the community: members of the community must take part in organizing and co-ordinating the plan. I assure the honourable member that the Chowilla dam and M.A.T.S. proposals are not matters that I expect to be connected with the scheme. The honourable member has shown a deep political interest in those matters,

but I believe that if an organizational study is to be implemented it must be on a non-political level, and not along the lines suggested by the honourable member.

FOOT-ROT

Mr. RODDA: Since 1957, remarkable control has been effected in connection with the scourge of foot-rot in sheep, particularly in the South-East. However, a constituent has recently reported to me some isolated outbreaks of the disease in my district. The main concern seems to centre on the notification to neighbours regarding where the infected flock is isolated. Will the Minister of Lands ask the Minister of Agriculture to take steps to have neighbours notified of the whereabouts of diseased animals put into isolation? I believe it is only fair that neighbours should know what is around them and, if the regulations were drafted to encompass this, it would help to keep this scourge under control.

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: I will refer the question to my colleague. Since 1957 the situation has changed dramatically, the programme having been remarkably successful. I believe that the Minister will be interested to do anything practicable to help stamp out any small outbreaks that still occur.

YORKEY CROSSING

Mr. RICHES: With the sanction of the Clerk, I address a question to the Attorney-General, representing the Minister of Roads and Transport. Has he a reply to my recent question about the linking of the Yorkey Crossing road to Davenport Reserve?

The Hon. ROBIN MILLHOUSE: I shall be happy to give that reply. I think the honourable member was "belled out" yesterday. The report states:

Highways Department sealing proposals in connection with the Yorkey Crossing road include the sealing of the 1,100ft. described by the honourable member.

TEACHING HOSPITALS

Mr. NANKIVELL: Has the Premier obtained from the Chief Secretary a reply to my recent question concerning policy with respect to honorary physicians and surgeons at training hospitals and what the Government intends to do about this matter?

The Hon. R. S. HALL: I have pleasure in presenting the following information from my colleague:

(1) With the approval of the honourable Chief Secretary, the Director-General of Medical Services, the Australian Medical Association (South Australian Branch), and repre-

sentatives of the honorary medical staffs of teaching hospitals in South Australia have been preparing detailed analyses of staffing needs and probable cost involved should a decision be made for the replacement of the present honorary system with one involving the payment of visiting specialist medical staff in teaching hospitals.

(2) Recommendation No. 17 of the report of the Commonwealth Committee of Inquiry into Health Insurance (Nimmo report) reads as follows:

That there be adopted a policy for the gradual elimination of the honorary and concessional services rendered by the medical profession.

(3) This matter is also currently under consideration in all other States, except Queensland which already has a system of paid visiting medical specialists. At the Australian Health Ministers' conference held in Adelaide in June of this year it was agreed that it was desirable that the States and the Commonwealth should act in unison on this matter, particularly because of the likely resultant impact on the medical benefits scheme. This matter will therefore now be further considered by each State and then included on the agenda of a meeting of Commonwealth and State officers to be arranged soon to consider the various recommendations contained in the Nimmo committee report.

FLUORIDATION

Mr. BURDON: During the course of my remarks about fluoridation last evening, I was under the impression that the Minister of Works indicated that, if country people said they did not want to have their water supplies fluoridated, the Minister would not have them fluoridated. I thought this would be incorporated in *Hansard* but, on reading through my speech this morning, I did not notice any comment included about this. Consequently, can the Minister say now whether I heard him correctly yesterday evening?

The Hon. J. W. H. CUMBE: The plan contemplated by the Engineering and Water Supply Department, as I previously announced in this House some months ago (in fact, it might have been last year), was that it was intended to treat the metropolitan area first and, when this was completed, progressively country areas in the State would be similarly treated. True, we have received requests from country areas for their locality to be treated, and I should be the last to deny the people of Mount Gambier this benefit, as apparently the member for the district wishes to do. But I point out that, if the people at Mount Gambier have requested this benefit (and, apparently, according to the honourable member they have), they certainly would not be the

first on the list: they might have to wait for it. I think this explains the position clearly.

Mr. Corcoran: You said they would not get it.

The Hon. J. W. H. COUNBE: I think I said, "I would not press it."

SHOPPING HOURS

The Hon. B. H. TEUSNER: Recently, when the Premier opened a shopping centre in the outer metropolitan area, he referred to trading hours in connection with those engaged in the shop-keeping business. Can he elaborate on what he had in mind in his reference on that occasion to trading hours?

The Hon. R. S. HALL: The Government has no firm recommendation on this matter at present, although it is deeply concerned about trading hours. I know that the Minister of Labour and Industry has given much thought to this question. On the occasion referred to by the honourable member, I mentioned the matter to alert the public to the fact that the Government was interested in trading hours. The honourable member would be aware that there is a contradiction in this State, because to the north and south of the metropolitan area we have areas that are not subject to the provisions of the Early Closing Act. Also, some country areas by choice (I think by votes given in shopping districts at some time in the past) have elected to be taken outside the provisions of the Early Closing Act.

As the metropolitan area grows and people become more mobile in their movements in this area, we have a conflict of interest in that the inner metropolitan area is restricted and Friday evening shopping is not allowed, yet north and south of the city large-scale Friday evening and Saturday shopping is progressing and growing. I believe that the public would be well served if this matter could be thoroughly looked at, especially in relation to where we go in the future, because it is possible that, as a result of votes taken in the shopping districts, more and more areas could be completely exempted and this would raise a problem, with seven days' shopping each week available, with variations from district to district.

However, in trying to find a middle course, the Government does not want to be restrictive. I believe that the public has shown much interest in Friday evening shopping, and if some such arrangement could be worked out in future the Government would look at it with a great deal of interest. I am certainly

looking at the matter with the Minister. When I talk of Friday evening shopping I also have in mind Saturday morning shopping, both of which, in those areas where they are available, provide a great convenience to the public using those facilities.

DIRTY WATER

Mr. LANGLEY: When I asked the Minister of Works a question yesterday regarding the condition of water in many places in the metropolitan area he said that the department was looking into the question of improving water but that filtering was costly. I have received a letter from housewives in the Fullarton area on the subject of the filtering of water, and they have suggested that in the meantime the Engineering and Water Supply Department, through the press, could warn housewives when supply from the tanks is being changed and when there is a likelihood of water being excessively dirty in the area. As in many cases this could help people washing on certain days by ensuring that they would get the right type of water when doing this necessary job in the house, will the Minister look into the matter?

The Hon. J. W. H. COUNBE: I shall be happy to consider this suggestion, and it may be possible to agree to it. On the other hand, it may not, particularly when urgent repairs are being done. When large trunk mains are being altered, this practice obtains. I informed the member for Barossa, I think, a few weeks ago about a trunk main from the Barossa reservoir being altered: if it were not that member it was another member who was informed so that notice could be given to this effect. However, I will give this suggestion my attention.

BOGUS SALESMEN

Mr. VENNING: Has the Premier a reply to the question I asked some time ago about legislative action to prevent bogus salesmen from bothering people, particularly elderly people, throughout the northern area of this State?

The Hon. R. S. HALL: This subject is the matter of a lengthy report now being considered by the Government. In relation to the honourable member's particular complaint, it is possible that if, from the facts of a particular incident, it can be clearly shown that sale of goods took place on the basis of a fraudulent misrepresentation, the contract could be set aside if the purchaser acted

promptly and referred the matter to his own solicitors for action. Alternatively, such a purchaser would have a defence if sued for any sum due under such a contract.

COST OF LIVING

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: Has the Treasurer a reply to the question I asked yesterday about the cost of living?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: The honourable member asked specifically how much of the reported rise of .9 per cent in the cost of living was caused by increases in Housing Trust rents. It is impossible to ascertain precisely what effect the increase in Housing Trust rentals may have had, but having done some research this morning in conjunction with the Statistical Department I have obtained a report dealing with the position at the end of the March and June quarters. I refer also to the question asked yesterday by the member for Adelaide on this matter. Actually, the figures show that, in a total increase of .9 per cent, the housing component (that is for all housing) of the increase was .1 per cent. Other sections of the statistics show that in the food section there was an increase of .3 per cent; for clothing and drapery, an increase of .1 per cent; and, for miscellaneous items, an increase of .4 per cent. The miscellaneous section contains a wide group of items that are shown in the schedule attached to the statistical report, and includes transport, fares, private motoring costs, cost of motor cars, tobacco, cigarettes, beer, health services, doctors, hairdressing, post and telegram services, radio and television services, and so on. As it is an interesting table, I can make it available if the honourable member wishes to see it. The member for Adelaide queried my statement that this was the percentage rise on a previously-established basis.

The SPEAKER: Order! Is the Treasurer replying to a question asked by the member for Adelaide or to one asked by the member for Hindmarsh?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: Strictly speaking, Mr. Speaker, I am taking the two questions together. They deal with one subject and, with your permission, I am endeavouring to reply to both.

The SPEAKER: As long as they are on the same subject, I will allow that.

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: Yes, they deal with the same matter.

The SPEAKER: The Treasurer may proceed.

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: On checking, I find that my statement is correct and that the percentages expressed in the statistical document are based on the index price for 1966-67, taken as a base of 100, and the percentage movements are reflected on that basis. A comparison between the tables supplied by the department for the March and June quarters this year show that my statement is correct. The position of Adelaide compared with other capital cities is rather interesting. Taking the total of all groups and a base of 100 in the year 1966-67, the figures for the various capitals in the June quarter are as follows:

Sydney	107.6
Melbourne	107.2
Brisbane	106.3
Adelaide	106.4
Perth	107
Hobart	107

Adelaide has the next to lowest weighted position of all capitals for the June quarter, and for the March quarter the position was similar. Although I am not denying that the June figure for Adelaide reflects an upward movement of .9 on the March figure, the cost of living on the consumer price index for Adelaide at the end of the June quarter is the lowest of all the capitals except Brisbane.

The SPEAKER: I do not wish the Treasurer or any other Cabinet Minister to take my interruption of the Treasurer as being any reprimand or impeachment of him. However, I think all members will agree that no member should be denied the right to ask his own question, and that is why I asked the Treasurer about his reply. It is only fair that every member should be allowed to pursue the subject matter of his question.

CAREY GULLY ROAD

Mr. GILES: Some time ago, when the Minister of Roads and Transport visited the East Torrens council area, we inspected Whites Corner at Carey Gully. This is a particularly dangerous corner, and the carrying out of realignment has been under consideration for some time. The Minister promised to consider assisting the council to realign the road on this section. Has the Attorney a reply from his colleague whether the department can assist the council in this work soon?

The Hon. ROBIN MILLHOUSE: I will try to get the information.

GAUGE STANDARDIZATION

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: On July 1 the Premier, in replying to a question asked by the Leader about gauge standardization, stated that, whilst the Commonwealth and State Governments had agreed that consultants be appointed with regard to the standardization of the railway line from Adelaide to Port Pirie, no appointment had yet been made. He also said there was no agreement at present with regard to the line from Port Augusta to Whyalla as between the South Australian Government and the Commonwealth Government, but discussions had been held between the Commonwealth and the State. I asked a further question on July 3 about this matter. Because of the great urgency of both these questions, will the Premier tell the House the present state of negotiations and, if there is any delay, say who is responsible for that?

The Hon. R. S. HALL: Having spoken by telephone to the Commonwealth Minister for Shipping and Transport (Mr. Sinclair) this morning on this matter, I hope that some forward move in the negotiations will be made soon. I expect some progress in a few days and, when I have information, I will give it to the House.

Mr. McKEE: In November last year the Commonwealth Minister for Shipping and Transport told the Commonwealth Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Whitlam) that the South Australian Government and the Commonwealth Government had agreed to engage independent consultants to report on an efficient way to standardize the railway line between Broken Hill and Port Pirie. As practically nine months has gone by since it was agreed to engage these consultants, will the Premier now say who these consultants are and whether they have done any work at all? Also, can he report on the standardization project between Broken Hill and Cockburn?

The Hon. R. S. HALL: I think the consultants have done about as much work as the honourable member has, because these facts have been made available to the House several times. I repeat that the Commonwealth Government and the State Government have agreed that consultants should be appointed to study the proposed standardization of the line between Port Pirie and Adelaide and of associated lines.

Mr. Corcoran: Haven't they been appointed yet?

The Hon. R. S. HALL: The honourable member will recall that I said they have not yet been appointed.

Mr. McKee: Nine months! Are you waiting for the next election?

The Hon. R. S. HALL: Mr. Speaker, I have no desire to go on if the honourable member does not want to hear me. Perhaps that is why he is not up to date on this issue.

Mr. McKee: It is you who are not up to date. You don't even know who the consultants are that you are going to engage.

The Hon. R. S. HALL: Mr. Speaker, the State and the Commonwealth have agreed on a range of consultants who may be appointed, and the State has been awaiting the suggested terms of reference from the Commonwealth. It has discussed proposed terms of reference that would be put to consultants and is now awaiting a final agreement by the Commonwealth Government to verbal arrangements that have been made between the South Australian Minister of Roads and Transport and the Commonwealth Minister for Shipping and Transport. The State has been waiting for some weeks for this information. This morning, as I told the House, I spoke to Mr. Sinclair and was informed that early action was pending on the Commonwealth's attitude. I expect to make an announcement to the House in this regard soon. As regards the expected completion date of the Broken Hill to Port Pirie line, that also has been given here. I do not recollect exactly what that was, but it was at the end of this year sometime, and for the honourable member's information he could look it up in *Hansard*. However, to save him the trouble I will get it looked up for him again.

MEMBERS' RETIREMENT

Mr. EDWARDS: My question, which is directed to the member for Barossa (Mrs. Byrne), refers to the retiring age so sternly laid down by the Labor Party for members of that Party in this Parliament. My searching inquiries show that this rule applies only to men. Although I know that the member for Barossa will not be in this House until she reaches the ripe old age of 70, can she tell us the retiring age for women members of the Labor Party in this House?

The SPEAKER: I do not know whether I should allow this question. The matter concerns policy, and it concerns a member personally. The onus is on the member for Barossa whether she replies or not. Does she desire to reply?

Mrs. BYRNE: I decline to reply, as this is not a matter of public interest.

PRAWN FISHING

Mr. McKEE: Has the Minister of Lands a reply to my question about prawn fishing in the Spencer Gulf area?

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: The Minister of Agriculture has supplied the following report by the Director of Fisheries and Fauna Conservation:

The western king prawn caught in Spencer Gulf, so far as is known, spawns in the late summer and autumn months in South Australia, not at the end of August. None of the large, sexually mature prawns examined at Port Lincoln on July 3, 1969, had active roes, and this indicated that spawning was not imminent. A proclamation under the Fisheries Act was issued on July 3, 1969, closing all waters north of a line drawn from Whyalla to Port Jarrold, on the eastern side of the gulf south of Port Pirie. All this upper part of the gulf has been reserved as a nursery area for prawns, together with all those waters less than five fathoms deep in both gulfs and other waters of South Australia. These measures have been taken to preserve and protect the prawn resources of this State.

COURT ACCOMMODATION

Mr. BROOMHILL: Has the Attorney-General a reply to my recent question about the serious shortage of court accommodation in this State?

The Hon. ROBIN MILLHOUSE: At three suburban courts there have been several occasions on which two courts have been sitting at the same time. One court has been held in the main courtroom and the other in a room nearby. With one exception, the justices constituting the "second" court dealt only with cases where defendants had pleaded guilty in writing. In such cases neither defendants nor witnesses are present. The justices consider any written submissions of the defendants and fix penalties. The only persons present are the justices and the prosecutor. On one exceptional occasion justices, sitting in a room other than the main courtroom, did hear a minor traffic case at which the defendant and witnesses were present. It is, however, the policy of the Local Courts Department not to do this.

Arrangements have been made to hold courts on more days than previously and thus avoid, as much as possible, having to use a room other than the main courtroom to hear the pleas of guilty referred to. It is planned progressively to concentrate the suburban cases in seven courts each with suitable courtrooms

and staffed by public servants. The smaller courts will be closed. I have had a long discussion on this matter with representatives of the Justices Association, and one of those who came to see me was one of the justices involved in the exceptional case to which I have just referred. I think it is true to say that this is the best solution which we can find to the problem, for the present at least, and I think it will be a satisfactory one.

BREAD

Mr. WARDLE: The matter of Sunday baking has been of interest to country and city people alike over recent weeks: of interest to the country people probably from the point of view of their watching many of the local bakers' markets being absorbed by bakers from the metropolitan area, and probably of interest to people in the metropolitan area from the point of view of being able to obtain country-baked fresh bread over the weekends. As I believe that the Minister of Labour and Industry has had discussions with certain people regarding this matter, can he inform the House of the present situation?

The Hon. J. W. H. COUMBE: The House may be aware, of course, that last week (I think it was) writs served by the Bread Manufacturers Association of South Australia against five metropolitan bakeries, seeking to restrain these bakeries from baking on week-ends, were not proceeded with after undertakings had been given on behalf of the five bakeries that they would refrain from baking bread outside the hours permitted by law. Even before this undertaking had been given, most of the metropolitan bakeries which had been recently convicted of illegal weekend baking had discontinued Sunday baking. No bread baking is now taking place in the metropolitan area on Saturdays and Sundays. Some bakeries are, however, deep-freezing bread baked during the week and re-heating it early on Sunday morning. This practice does not contravene the law, but it has been reported that some delicatessens are advertising this as freshly baked bread, which is, of course, incorrect.

The only fresh bread now on sale in the metropolitan area on Sundays is that which is baked in some country bakeries. Requests have been made for action to be taken to prevent country-baked bread being brought into the metropolitan area at the week-ends and to prevent bread, which is baked in the metropolitan area, being delivered to any country district during the week. There is at

present no legal restriction on where or when bread may be delivered, so that legislation would be necessary to give effect to these requests, which are now being considered.

SCHOOL ACCIDENT

Mr. JENNINGS: The Minister of Education will recall that I previously asked her on a couple of occasions questions about an accident to a boy at a school in my district. After going through the normal channels, I asked the Minister whether she would recommend an *ex gratia* payment but in her final reply the Minister said that she could not make such a recommendation. I was disappointed but not at all astonished to hear this (it was the answer I had expected, really). However, there was at the end of the Minister's statement a remark to the effect that this boy's father had received \$50 from the school insurance fund, and I think that the way in which this was said was likely to encourage an inference that this insurance payment was taken into account. Although I know that I cannot debate the matter, I ask the Minister of Education whether a private insurance policy (as this was), taken out by a parent to cover his child at school, is taken into account when damages are sought as a result of an accident occurring on school property.

The Hon. JOYCE STEELE: The report I gave to the honourable member was supplied after a careful investigation had been made into the matter he had raised. It was established that no blame was attributable to the department. The information concerning the insurance payment was added only to show that the father was covered under an insurance policy he took out in connection with his son attending the school. No inference was meant to be drawn from it. The intention was merely to supply added information. The department did not accept liability for the accident. We had learned that the father had claimed damages for medical expenses and that this claim had been paid, and we added the relevant information for the benefit of the honourable member.

UPPER MURRAY SCHOOLS

Mr. ARNOLD: The plans for the new primary schools at Berri and Renmark, which have now been completed, did not include provision for rainwater tanks. Can the Minister of Education say whether action has since been taken to provide these tanks?

The Hon. JOYCE STEELE: The Government has a certain policy regarding the provision of rainwater tanks at schools. Water is reticulated through the ordinary Engineering and Water Supply Department schemes to the majority of schools; therefore it is not considered necessary to provide rainwater tanks. However, it has been established that at Berri and Renmark it is apparently the usual policy of local people to install rainwater tanks, because the river water, although potable is not entirely pleasant to taste. The honourable member approached me on this matter in the past, and the request to install rainwater tanks was previously refused. However, as it seemed to be the custom in these districts for people to use rainwater in preference to reticulated water, I approved a recommendation which I then placed before Cabinet. Cabinet was pleased to approve, in this instance, tanks being provided at the Renmark and Berri Primary Schools. However, it was also decided as a matter of policy that all future requests of this nature should be carefully considered on their merits.

MOONTA TREES

Mr. HUGHES: The Town Clerk of Moonta has contacted me by telephone and letter concerning the pollarding of two large gum trees near the Moonta District High School at Blanche Terrace. The council claims that these trees are dangerous and, having visited the area since receiving the letter, I can confirm this. The trees are on the main road and near both schools in the area. Because of the height and overhang of certain boughs right across the bitumen road, I have been asked by the corporation to raise the matter in an endeavour to have the two trees pollarded. The Moonta corporation has no equipment to do the job and maintains that, because the trees are on a main road, this work is the responsibility of the Minister of Roads and Transport. Will the Attorney-General ask his colleague to have an officer, when that officer is near Moonta, take a look at these trees with a view to having pollarding carried out?

The Hon. ROBIN MILLHOUSE: I will refer the matter to my colleague.

BURRA WATER SUPPLY

Mr. ALLEN: My question follows a question I asked yesterday about poor pressure in the water mains in the township of Burra. The District Council of Burra Burra has approached me requesting that submissions be made to the Engineering and Water Supply

Department for the placing of a resident maintenance man at Burra. The reasons for this are a combination of regular repairs being necessitated by old water services and the effect of removing residents from this area rather than attempting to keep population figures up. As the town of Burra has been a centre of this district for many years, it is considered that the placing of a maintenance man there would assist materially. Will the Minister of Works, as the Minister in charge of the E. & W.S. Department, consider this proposal?

The Hon. J. W. H. COUNBE: Yes, and I will have the whole question examined for the honourable member.

PORT ADELAIDE STATION

Mr. RYAN: In 1968 I asked the Attorney-General to raise with his colleague the renovation of the old Port Adelaide Commercial Road railway station, which is probably the worst the department has in the metropolitan area. At that time I was informed that the Traffic and Engineering Branches were investigating the matter and that remodelling of the station was expected to take place at an early date. In view of the time that has elapsed and as no work appears to have been done on the station, will the Attorney-General obtain from the Minister of Roads and Transport further information on when the remodelling will take place?

The Hon. ROBIN MILLHOUSE: Yes.

MARRABEL ROAD

Mr. FREEBAIRN: When I was in Kapunda last Saturday morning representations were made to me by a prominent business man for sealing of the road between Black Springs and Marrabel. Will the Attorney-General obtain from the Minister of Roads and Transport some time table for the sealing of that road?

The Hon. ROBIN MILLHOUSE: With pleasure.

HAWKER MINE

Mr. CASEY: Recently an accident occurred at the barytes mine north of Hawker resulting in serious injury to two miners. Will the Premier obtain from the Minister of Mines a report on the accident and ascertain whether an officer of the Mines Department made an on-the-spot investigation of the cause of the accident? Can he get an assurance from the Minister that the mining regulations, particularly regarding the safety of the men concerned, are being observed by the mine management?

The Hon. R. S. HALL: I shall be pleased to obtain a report for the honourable member.

RIDGEHAVEN SCHOOL

Mrs. BYRNE: On November 26 last, in reply to a question in this place, the Minister of Education informed me that the Education Department had purchased four sites for future secondary schools at Tea Tree Gully, Ridgehaven, Modbury Heights and Yatala Vale. At present, secondary school students from the Tea Tree Gully area are provided for by the Modbury High School and the Strathmont Boys and Girls Technical High Schools. As this district is expanding rapidly, frequently concern is expressed to me, by both officers of the school committees and parents, that the needs of secondary education may not be met in time. I am also asked whether the department has recently made a comprehensive survey of the secondary educational needs of the area. I know that the department is actively considering the erection of a technical high school at Ridgehaven and that its nature is being examined in detail. Has the Minister anything further to report on the matter?

The Hon. JOYCE STEELE: I should prefer to obtain a comprehensive report on the matter and I will let the honourable member have it as soon as possible.

POTATOES

Mr. EVANS: Will the Minister of Lands ask the Minister of Agriculture whether it is a fact that recently a member of the Potato Board, who was a merchant at the time, imported potatoes into this State from another State contrary to a decision and instruction given by the board?

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: I will ask my colleague to obtain what information he can. If the honourable member would care to supplement his question and supply all the information he has, this might help the Minister make his inquiry.

SALINITY

Mr. CORCORAN: Recently, I drew the attention of the Minister of Works to the fact that I had heard a report that an irrigation basin at Mildura, namely, Lake Hawthorn, was full to capacity and that it was intended to release 1,500 acre feet of highly saline water into the river to relieve the situation. I think it was the Treasurer, on behalf of the Minister of Works (who was absent at the time), who promised to get me a report. Is that report now available?

The Hon. J. W. H. COUMBE: I have the information sought by the honourable member. On the subject of the release of water from Lake Hawthorn in the Sunraysia area, the Victorian authority states that water is being released at present. The effect on the river, which is flowing freely, is negligible and does not exceed three parts per million in increased salinity. This is a salinity increase of less than 2 per cent and is at a level that can cause no difficulty in South Australia. Work is at present being carried out to enlarge the outlet of the Lake Hawthorn works from the present five cusecs capacity to 15 cusecs. This is reasonable, and provided that the outlet is used responsibly cannot be the cause of any protest from South Australia. During recent weeks advantage has been taken of the good flow in the river to release excess storage from several evaporation ponds in the South Australian system, and this has been done without seriously disturbing the satisfactory level of salinity prevailing in South Australia.

STUDENT TEACHERS

Mr. NANKIVELL: A constituent of mine who has seven daughters is concerned, as one might well understand, about the prospects of their entering the teaching profession. I therefore would like to ask the Minister of Education on behalf of my constituent: what assistance is presently being given to students at secondary level desiring to enter teachers colleges in order to assist them in their studies?

The Hon. JOYCE STEELE: Teaching scholarships are available to students who indicate a desire to enter the teaching profession, and these are paid to them in their final year of secondary education. Also, as the honourable member knows, the conditions and allowances for students entering our teachers colleges have been improved considerably over the last few weeks. I could give the honourable member a copy of the schedule of allowances as they apply to students who desire to enter the teaching profession and, if that is satisfactory to him, I will bring it down so that he may send it on to his constituent. I will provide him with all the necessary information.

MOUNT PLEASANT ROAD

The Hon. B. H. TEUSNER: Will the Attorney-General ask the Minister of Roads and Transport what plans there are for the widening, straightening and sealing of the narrow and circuitous portion of the Mount Pleasant to Williamstown Road that borders the Warren reservoir?

The Hon. ROBIN MILLHOUSE: I shall be only too happy to do that.

FRUIT FLY

Mr. RICHES: I bring to the attention of the Minister of Lands, representing the Minister of Agriculture, the situation in which people at Port Augusta find themselves at the moment in relation to the fruit fly eradication campaign. In a generous mood, I thought to bring down some oranges for my colleague the member for West Torrens (Mr. Broomhill), but I found that I would be subject to a \$200 fine if I tried to do so.

The SPEAKER: The honourable member is not using his privilege, I hope.

Mr. Corcoran: He did not get fined. He would not break the law.

Mr. RICHES: I did not bring the fruit.

The SPEAKER: Then the member for Stuart is excused.

Mr. RICHES: The whole of Port Augusta is behind the department in its attempts to eradicate fruit fly and is gratified at the success of the steps that have been taken. The last outbreak was confined within an area of a radius of a quarter of a mile, and as that campaign ended 18 months ago the people feel that there is no point in continuing the quarantine period to this time. Can the Minister say whether there is any valid reason now for the quarantine regulations to continue to apply? If there is not, will early steps be taken to lift the quarantine regulations and to remove the signs on the main roads at Port Augusta?

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: I will discuss this matter with the Minister of Agriculture, but I am sure that if the restrictions are not required he will lift them. My only comment, having had some experience of this problem, is that Port Augusta, through no fault of its residents, is a dangerous centre for the spread of fruit fly.

Mr. RICHES: This only applies to fruit grown in Port Augusta.

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: It is possible, because of misapplication or because of neglect of the fruit fly laws, for fruit fly to be distributed from Port Augusta because of its nearness to Western Australia, whence South Australia has been infested with fruit fly at various times. Port Augusta is an important town, and it is not the fault of the residents that this area is subject to so much surveillance. If my colleague considers that the regulations are no longer required I am sure he will be happy to recommend their withdrawal.

ROADSIDE SIGNS

Mr. WARDLE: Has the Attorney-General received from the Minister of Roads and Transport a reply to my recent question about roadside signs?

The Hon. ROBIN MILLHOUSE: On June 2, 1969, Cabinet directed that:

(1) Existing displays outside 35 m.p.h. areas are not to be renewed.

(2) No new displays are to be erected on railway land outside 35 m.p.h. areas after June 30, 1969.

(3) Liaison is to be maintained between the Railways Commissioner and the Director of Planning on signs outside the metropolitan area.

The Railways Commissioner is taking action to implement these directions, and all advertisers who have signs on railway property facing highways, where outside the 35 miles an hour areas, have been informed that upon the expiration of their existing contracts, such will not be renewed, and they will be required to remove the structures.

PRISONS

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: Last Tuesday the Attorney-General said he had a reply to a question I had asked concerning prisons and deferred sentences. Will he give that reply now?

The Hon. ROBIN MILLHOUSE: I am always happy to give a reply, if I can, to the member for Hindmarsh, and the Chief Secretary has furnished a report from the Comptroller of Prisons, as follows:

There is nothing that is either new or novel in the concept or practice of suspended sentences. Continental European States make frequent use of this method of dealing with certain types of offences and its use appears to be at the expense of the Anglo-Saxon preference for probation. Suspended sentences do not relieve the courts of any work, as it is necessary to proceed to sentencing before suspension can be invoked. However, once sentence has been fixed the offender does not have to return to court if he breaches a condition attached to the suspension of sentence but, in the main, commencement of the prison sentence generally follows on his apprehension and conviction for a further offence. Therefore, irrespective of his general behaviour and any mitigating circumstances contributing to the second offence the offender is automatically sent to prison.

In South Australia ample provision exists under the provisions of the Offenders Probation Act for the courts to exercise considerable discretion in dealing not only with first offenders but all who offend. Offenders may be dealt with by avoiding a conviction, as in suspended sentences, and yet can be bound over on a recognizance to be of good behaviour and to come up for sentence for a

period not exceeding three years. In fixing sentence if the offender commits a further breach the court is able to give due consideration to the general response of the offender following upon his original court appearance and to the seriousness of the matter constituting a breach. The offender may be dealt with in several ways and still avoid imprisonment. Use of this Act provides for supervision by a probation officer with resultant progress reports being available to the court if directed.

PARCEL SERVICE

Mr. EDWARDS: It has come to my notice (and I view it with alarm) that the Adelaide Steamship Company has started an all-night service using a tray-top truck for small parcels, leaving Adelaide early in the evening and arriving at Port Lincoln early the following morning. Birdseye Motor Service has provided a satisfactory service for many years and this has helped many people on Eyre Peninsula, and I would regret it if this new service interfered with an old-established service by starting in opposition and taking away the business of small parcels, particularly as this action could seriously affect the passenger service also. If this parcel service is allowed to continue it will probably affect the trade of the local carriers who use large semi-trailers and who pay road tax on their journeys. Will the Attorney-General ask the Minister of Roads and Transport to consider this question before the situation gets out of hand?

The Hon. ROBIN MILLHOUSE: I will certainly bring the matter to the attention of my colleague.

STURT RIVER

Mr. BROOMHILL: A section of the Sturt River from Anzac Highway to the Patawalonga Basin is within my district and, recently, this section has been dredged and cemented. In the process the banks have been built up considerably, resulting in their becoming unsightly and, in addition (and this is more serious) becoming dangerous for children who may be playing on the banks or on reserves nearby that lead down to the river. Any child falling into the river would fall down a steep cement-lined bank into the water, which may lie there most of the year. Will the Attorney-General ask the Minister of Roads and Transport, first, whether it is intended to place protective fences on the banks and, secondly, whether there are any plans to beautify the area for the benefit of those who live nearby?

The Hon. ROBIN MILLHOUSE: Yes.

SHEARERS

Mr. FREEBAIRN: Has the Minister of Lands a reply from the Minister of Agriculture to the question I asked on June 19 about plans for increasing the number of shearers available to the pastoral industry in this State?

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: A report from the Minister of Agriculture states:

Until recently, the Agriculture Department was directly involved in the training of shearers as part of its programme of three-day shearing shed management courses. The programme, which was largely financed from Australian Wool Board funds, was directed at the training of shearers, owner-classes and shed hands in areas where the shearing and wool clip preparation is largely dependent on the use of local labour. Advanced shearing shed management courses were also instituted to cater for those shearers and owner-shearers who wished to go further in the shearing industry, and acting as agent for the Australian Wool Board, the department was instrumental in developing quality shearing coaching courses in South Australia. The Australian Wool Board now has assumed direct responsibility for conducting quality coaching courses, and as far as I am aware, this is the only shearing instruction available in South Australia at this time. It would seem that rectification of the situation complained of by the State Secretary of the Australian Workers' Union is now in the hands of the industry itself, and I would suggest that the union is not without some responsibility to co-operate in any remedial measures.

NORTHERN ROADS

Mr. CASEY: I understand that the Attorney-General has a reply from the Minister of Roads and Transport to my recent question concerning northern roads. The Attorney promised me that he would get a comprehensive report because his colleague had just returned from a tour of the northern areas of the State. Will he give that report now?

The Hon. ROBIN MILLHOUSE: The overall planning of the road system in the Far Northern area of the State is not yet completed and will occupy some considerable time yet. However, on completion of the work already in hand between Quorn and Hawker a commencement will be made on reconstruction and sealing between Hawker and Wilpena. At the same time, the survey and design of the road north of Hawker towards Hookina will be commenced so that its reconstruction can be commenced at an early date. The Government has approached the Commonwealth for financial assistance towards the cost of reconstructing and sealing of the Stuart Highway between Port Augusta and the Northern Territory border. The Commonwealth is still considering the claim and has not yet given a decision.

NOXIOUS WEEDS

Mr. GILES: Landowners in the Adelaide Hills are alarmed at the rate of spread of noxious weeds throughout the area. The Minister of Agriculture has already shown his concern about the situation, having received deputations and taken action to curb the spread. Already buffer zones have been declared in two council areas and the landowners are required to control the weeds in the arable areas of these zones. However, in some places they cannot get at the weeds. As every effort must be made to control such noxious weeds as African daisy, St. John's wort, and Paterson's curse, will the Minister of Lands ask the Minister of Agriculture to take every action in his power to control the spread of noxious weeds in the Adelaide Hills area?

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: I will refer the question to the Minister of Agriculture.

STRATHMONT SCHOOL

Mr. JENNINGS: Has the Minister of Education a reply to the question I asked some time ago about the late arrival of Municipal Tramways Trust buses at the Strathmont Girls Technical High School, and the consequent disruption of classes?

The Hon. JOYCE STEELE: I took up this question with the Municipal Tramways Trust through the Minister of Roads and Transport. The trust has advised that on school days three buses are provided to convey students to and from Strathmont Girls Technical High School, Strathmont Boys Technical High School, and other schools *en route*. The morning buses are scheduled to arrive at Strathmont at about 9 a.m. In the afternoon two buses are scheduled to depart from Strathmont at 3.50 p.m. and one at 4.10 p.m. Because of heavy peak hour commitments, the trust does not have buses or crews available to provide for an earlier arrival of the morning school buses at Strathmont, and this could therefore be arranged only by purchasing additional buses and engaging additional labour specifically for this purpose. In these circumstances, it has now been decided to vary the timings of the school day so that the school will commence at 9.5 in the morning and cease at 3.45 in the afternoon. This involves no other consequent transport complications and the trust has stated that no alteration may then be necessary to the afternoon buses as they are scheduled at present to depart from the school at 3.50 p.m. and 4.10 p.m. However, should the need arise the trust would delay the departure of the 3.50 p.m. buses.

LIZARDS

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: Has the Minister of Lands a reply from the Minister of Agriculture to my question about the protection of lizards?

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: The Minister of Agriculture states:

I have given the matter of protection of sleepy lizards serious consideration during the past few months, and have discussed it with the Director of Fisheries and Fauna Conservation. The advice I have received from the Crown Law Department indicates that there are legal complications in achieving the required degree of protection without placing undue restriction and hardship on persons (including children) who keep these reptiles as pets. I am advised that it would be necessary to make a regulation declaring all species of reptiles to be a class of animal within the meaning of the Fauna Conservation Act, after which further regulations would be required to prohibit the sale of reptiles and to declare them prohibited species. However, there is no power in the Act at present to grant exemptions to enable the keeping of reptiles if they were declared a prohibited species, and it is considered that dealings in dead reptiles (including the objectionable practices we are endeavouring to prevent) could not be controlled effectively without appropriate amendments to sections 56 and 59. I am having the whole question further examined with a view to devising a simpler solution to the problem.

HOPE VALLEY SCHOOL

Mrs. BYRNE: I address my question to the Minister of Education, hoping that she is the appropriate Minister, but the matter may be one for the Minister of Works. When I visited the Hope Valley Primary School (which has an enrolment of 368 children) on June 27, an officer of the school committee showed me the connecting point of the Engineering and Water Supply Department sewerage, which had been brought to the school fence last October but which at the time of my visit had not been connected to the school toilet facilities, the school being served by septic tanks. Will the Minister investigate this matter and regard the completion of the work as urgent?

The Hon. JOYCE STEELE: I will take up this matter and also refer it to the Minister of Works.

Mrs. BYRNE: Yesterday, in reply to a question I asked about the proposed closing of the Hope Valley Primary School and its replacement by schools to be built at Highbury and Vista, the Minister of Education said that the Education Department was aware of the situation but was unable to say when these new schools would be built as their

erection must be seen in relation to other schools in areas where the need is greater. The Minister further said that conditions at the school leave much to be desired. This is so, and the schoolyard could be improved by the extension of the existing asphalt as well as repairs to it. Because of the levels of this playground, water drains from the asphalted area on to the ground that is not asphalted, causing it to become muddy in wet weather. I point out, too, that there is much movement in this area. Approaches have been made through the appropriate channels for this work to be carried out, without result, and I ask the Minister now whether she would use her influence to have this work carried out, thus making conditions a little better for all concerned while this school is still used.

The Hon. JOYCE STEELE: I shall be happy to call for a further report on the matter that the honourable member has raised.

GREEN PINE

Mr. CORCORAN: Recently I asked the Minister of Housing whether he would inquire why green pine was not permitted to be used in Housing Trust houses at Millicent (and I also understand the Savings Bank of South Australia does not finance houses in which this pine is used). Has the Minister a reply?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: I have lengthy reports from the General Manager of the Savings Bank of South Australia and the General Manager of the Housing Trust, and I will endeavour to summarize them. The General Manager of the Savings Bank refers to the standards product known as S.A.A. 377, which is a grade well known in the radiata pine industry, and states:

No doubt some green pine has proved successful but in certain circumstances it could prove to be unsatisfactory. Accordingly, it is felt that it would be a relatively simple matter for the sawmill operators to put the issue beyond doubt by seasoning the timber to less than 15 per cent moisture content and face-branding the product "S.A.A. 377".

He concludes the report (which I will give to the honourable member) by stating the following:

In all the circumstances, it is felt that the bank's policy concerning green pine is justified and that its requirements should not inflict any real hardships on the sawmilling industry.

Part of the report supplied to me by the General Manager of the Housing Trust states, regarding one particular tender or contract for some terrace pairs at Mount Gambier:

I am informed that there would be no saving in cost if green pine was substituted

in this case for the Victorian hardwood. In the past, it has been the practice when green pine was used to increase the thickness of scantlings from the specified 1½ in. to 2 in. This was not done so much from a strength point of view but to minimize twisting when the scantlings were unpacked on site and were lying on the ground prior to being framed in the roof. If the trust required 2 in. in lieu of 1½ in. thick timber there would be an increase in cost over Victorian hardwood of \$32 a house.

GRAIN

Mr. HUGHES: Can the Premier say whether, when grain is moved by road from a railway siding to a bulk silo terminal port, a freight charge is made by the Railways Department? I refer to cases where the road runs from the siding in question to the bulk silo terminal port.

The Hon. R. S. HALL: I have not quite grasped the significance of the honourable member's question. I assume that, on reading it, it will be evident. Of course, I do not have the information with me but I hope the necessary detail is contained clearly in the honourable member's question.

Mr. Hughes: Are two charges made: by road and by rail? If it is carted by road, does the Railways Department make a charge?

The Hon. R. S. HALL: I appreciate the explanation, and I will get a report for the honourable member.

DOG BOUNTY

Mr. EDWARDS: Last year I asked the Minister of Lands a question about the trouble being experienced in the Ceduna area, and beyond, regarding wild dogs that were getting through the dog fence. As I understand that the Minister has announced an increase in the dog scalp bounty, will he give the House the latest information?

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: I have announced that the bounty has been trebled (from the \$2 that has applied for 21 years to \$6) in the hope that it will be a useful incentive to various doggers.

Mr. McKee: Do you think that you ought to—

The SPEAKER: Order! The member for Port Pirie is interjecting too frequently.

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: It is hoped that the \$6 bounty will be a practical incentive for doggers to be active in trying to eradicate dingoes. The rate that has been applied to pastoral lands has been doubled to 10c a square mile. Some research is being undertaken into other methods of dealing with the

dingo problem but no practical alternative has yet been found to trapping, shooting and poisoning (including aerial baiting), as takes place at present. Those methods are still with us, and I think that for many years they will constitute the only real control that we shall have outside the dog fence. For that reason, we believed that the increased bounty would be of practical assistance in helping solve the problem.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

Mr. McKEE: I previously asked the Premier a question about a claim made by the South Australian Chamber of Manufactures that the Government had broken two contracts after accepting tenders from suppliers, and the Premier said he hoped I could produce statistics to back up my question. The Premier will recall that on that occasion I handed him a press statement referring to the claim made by the chamber. Has he investigated the allegations and, if he has not, will he kindly do so?

The Hon. R. S. HALL: I will see how far we have got in this matter. I do not recollect getting a report concerning it; if there is none, I will pursue it further, and, if there is one, I will bring it down.

NARACOOORTE HIGH SCHOOL

Mr. RODDA: My question relates to accommodation at the Naracoor High School, where there are 615 students. The position there is tending towards overcrowding, and I understand that representations have been made to the department on this matter. However, on a visit I made to the school on Monday, I found that the matriculation class was virtually without a room and had to move through the school. The library is restricted, and the librarian has very limited space in which to work. As the school is so big, perhaps another classroom is needed, although I think that negotiations are currently in hand to extend the laboratory facilities. The boys' craft centre is also extremely restricted, and some of the boys in, I think, fourth year are not having any woodwork or metalwork instruction. As the matter requires serious consideration, will the Minister of Education take it up with her officers? I point out that next year it is expected that the number of students will increase to 670.

The Hon. JOYCE STEELE: I shall be pleased to obtain a report on the various matters raised, and I will bring it down as soon as possible.

CONTAINERIZATION

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: When the present Government was in Opposition, the Labor Government was frequently harassed regarding containerization, and it was suggested that there should be a terminal port (not a feeder port) in South Australia. Can the Minister of Marine say what are the Government's intentions regarding containerization and what progress has been made?

The Hon. J. W. H. CUMBE: Of course, many of the relevant decisions were taken long before this Government came into office. As the honourable member well knows, in Australia there are three terminal ports (Fremantle, Melbourne and Sydney).

Mr. Corcoran: That was the plan when we were in Government.

The Hon. J. W. H. CUMBE: That is exactly what I am saying. There are two feeder ports, namely, Brisbane and Port Adelaide. Tasmania, of course, is in quite a different position. Regarding a feeder port for Port Adelaide, this Government intends and has always intended to up-grade the facilities at Port Adelaide for the use not only of general cargo but particularly of container traffic. Members may be aware that I have recently attended two functions which private shippers have established in the Gillman area at Port Adelaide for handling container traffic in their own private property, including depots which they have built on land bought from the Marine and Harbors Department. When I was overseas earlier this year, I had the privilege of attending as a delegate at Manchester an international port authorities' meeting at which the whole question of containerization was considered. In addition, in Holland (at both Rotterdam and Amsterdam) and in England (at Tilbury) I had the opportunity to study the methods of handling container traffic at those ports and the equipment used. The whole question is now being examined fully by the Marine and Harbors Department to see what facilities additional to those at Port Adelaide at present are required not only to handle the traffic there presently but, more importantly, to attract further traffic to that port. Also, the honourable member would be aware of the work at No. 3 dock. An agreement was signed by the Government with the Australian National Line, and it is hoped to open this facility in about March, 1970. It will enable containers to be handled by special ship, and also the roll-on-roll-off traffic developing there for other States, and possibly

some oversea traffic, to be handled, too. That is a brief run-down of the development of plans at Port Adelaide for containers.

Mr. Corcoran: What about rates?

The Hon. J. W. H. CUMBE: All feeder and terminal ports are being based upon exactly the same uniform rate throughout the Commonwealth. The traffic both ways between Port Adelaide and Melbourne is being handled by rail and not by sea because, in the negotiations, it was found that the rail freight was less than the offering shipping rate. However, the important thing to the user and the shipper is that South Australia, being a feeder port, is at no disadvantage compared with the other ports in Australia, for the rate of freight is uniform, by agreement, throughout the Commonwealth.

KANGARILLA JUNCTION

Mr. EVANS: Recently I contacted the Minister of Roads and Transport about a road junction at the north-east end of the Kangarilla township where the Highways Department has recently carried out construction work, forming traffic islands which, actually, have created a hazard. I received a reply from the Minister stating that minor amendments were to be made to improve the traffic flow. As there is no benefit from this work unless a major improvement is obtained in the traffic flow, will the Attorney-General obtain from the Minister of Roads and Transport clarification on what amendments are intended to be carried out?

The Hon. ROBIN MILLHOUSE: I will try to.

TOMATOES

Mr. RICHES: In the Flinders Plains area (that area between the Flinders Ranges and Port Pirie) is a fertile stretch of land supporting many market gardeners who, over the years, as a result of the favourable situation in relation to frost, have been able to grow tomatoes, marketing them in Melbourne and receiving high praise for a quality product. Those growers have also built up a reputation in the South Australian market. However, recently they have been disturbed by the fact that other people have been marketing rubbish with the result that not only has the premium been lost and the price depressed but also, in some cases, some of the fruit has been returned to the district. I am told that, as the growers are greatly concerned at the effect this is having on the sale price of their product, they are asking whether the Agriculture Department can assist by having some kind of inspection of the fruit undertaken before it is sent

to the market. Will the Minister of Lands place these facts before the Minister of Agriculture, asking him whether the appointment of an inspector can be considered or whether some other adequate step can be taken to protect this most important industry in this part of the State?

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: I will ask the Minister of Agriculture.

BRIDGE KERBING

Mr. WARDLE: Has the Attorney-General obtained from the Minister of Roads and Transport a reply to my recent question concerning painting white the kerbing on the existing bridge across the Murray River?

The Hon. ROBIN MILLHOUSE: The suggested painting of the kerbing on the Murray Bridge road bridge would soon be ineffectual owing to the accumulation of dirt. Maintenance would also be costly. However, the Highways Department will install red and white delineators on the bridge trusses to provide better delineation across the bridge.

LIQUOR PRICES

Mr. BROOMHILL: The Premier may recall that during the last 12 months I have drawn to his attention considerable variations between prices charged for wine in hotel dining-rooms and restaurants and those charged in bottle departments. On April 22 the Premier was good enough to send me a report from the Liquor Industry Council of South Australia pointing out that the sub-committee of that council had agreed to a new price list which showed that, where the bottle department price of wine was between \$1 and \$1.40, the dining-room price was increased by 60c and, where the bottle department price was \$3 and over, the price in the dining-room was marked up an additional \$1.50. The report states:

These margins will be recommended to hotel-keepers as the maximum which may be charged, and we shall expect those giving less than first-class service to charge proportionately less. The Australian Hotels Association has promised to police this to the best of its ability and we shall watch closely the effect and observance of the new margins during the ensuing months.

As this report was sent to me in April, can the Premier say whether these new prices have been observed, what effect they have had, and whether or not hotel dining-rooms and restaurants have observed them?

The Hon. R. S. HALL: I will get a report for the honourable member.

GOAT HAIR

Mr. JENNINGS: Has the Minister of Lands obtained from the Minister of Agriculture an interim report in reply to several questions I have asked regarding the commercial use of goat hair?

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: The Minister of Agriculture states:

I am informed that goat hair, which is used in the manufacture of felt, is imported principally from India. This hair is tannery goat hair and is a by-product of the tanning process. The hair is removed from the hide by a soaking in lime, and is acid washed. I understand that there is a shortage of goat hair for felt manufacture in Australia. One leather merchant in Queensland is the only source in Australia able to supply in quantity. Australian goat hair does not compare favourably with the imported hair in cleanliness, smell and allround quality, and the local product is generally too dear. Departmental officers state that angora goats have a low reproduction rate in relation to sheep, and are difficult to confine. Moreover, they are susceptible to cold conditions when shorn. Prospects for the establishment of a successful mohair industry locally are not considered to be good.

I understand from the Minister of Agriculture that further inquiries are being made outside the State. The person who wishes to follow this up might be advised to ring Mr. Mulhearn in the department, or Mr. Irving.

KESWICK INTERSECTION

Mr. LANGLEY: Has the Attorney-General, representing the Minister of Roads and Transport, a reply to the question I asked earlier concerning the intersection at the Keswick bridge?

The Hon. ROBIN MILLHOUSE: An analysis of accident records at the Keswick intersection substantiates the opinion of the honourable member's constituents that motorists are experiencing difficulty in negotiating the right turn from Anzac Highway into Greenhill Road with safety. However, the problem would appear to result from a driver's inability to judge a safe gap in the opposing flow because of the excessive width of Anzac Highway at this location. Any replacing of these lights may cause up to 30 per cent delay to motorists during peak traffic periods and also negate the benefits derived from the clearway as far as capacity is concerned. As the traffic signals are vested in the West Torrens and Unley councils, the Road Traffic Board will hold discussions with these local authorities. More research and observation of the situation will have to be carried out before a decision can be made.

MORGAN RAILWAY LINE

Mr. FREEBAIRN: Will the Attorney-General be kind enough to ask the Minister of Roads and Transport what his colleague's immediate plans are for the Eudunda-Morgan railway line?

The Hon. ROBIN MILLHOUSE: Certainly.

ROBE PRIMARY SCHOOL

Mr. CORCORAN: My question, to the Minister of Education (perhaps it should be directed to the Minister of Works), concerns repairs to a floor in the classroom at the Robe Primary School occupied by Grades 5, 6 and 7. I had cause to visit this school last week. This is a temporary building, and the floor to which I referred is in a bad state of repair. I think this type of floor comes in three sections, and where it is joined there is a space of up to half an inch between the floorboards. This creates some discomfort, particularly in the winter. The matter has been drawn to the attention of the inspector and, when it was reported, a promise was made that something would be done about it. However, that was some months ago. As I consider that it is causing discomfort and that it is not a big job (indeed, it is a very small job), will the Minister do whatever is possible to expedite repairs?

The Hon. JOYCE STEELE: I will certainly ascertain whether a report has been made to the department. If it has, I will try to expedite repairs, because I appreciate the difficulties of properly accommodating children in a room with a floor in that state.

LOTTERIES

Mr. NANKIVELL: During the debate that ensued on the introduction of a State lottery I expressed concern that blatant advertising of State lotteries might take place. Has the Treasurer seen the form of advertisement that is currently appearing in today's *News*? If he has, does he consider that this sort of advertising is necessary in order to raise revenue?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: At the time this matter was under discussion in the House I took a similar view to the one the honourable member has just expressed. Several months ago when I was at the head office of the commission I discussed this matter with the manager (Mr. Minchin), and since then I have received one or two letters complaining about the advertising. I am not sure of the exact words used, but in one case it was

suggested that it was very hard selling, or words to that effect. This morning I dictated, at the request of Cabinet, a letter to the manager drawing his attention again to this matter and requesting that the advertisements be rather less enticing in character.

PARKING BAYS

Mr. BROOMHILL: Has the Attorney-General a reply from the Minister of Roads and Transport to my request for additional parking bays on Anzac Highway?

The Hon. ROBIN MILLHOUSE: Advice regarding the difficulties associated with the provision of parking bays on Anzac Highway is correct. In the case of the proposed bay at Glenelg, alterations to the drainage are required, and the owner of the adjacent property has agreed to bear the cost of these. The Road Traffic Board has indicated that it has no objection to a parking bay at this location, and the Highways Department is currently examining details. The work itself, however, will be carried out by the Glenelg council at the expense of the person requesting the bay. It is considered that the provision of parking facilities on roads generally is the responsibility of local councils, who may, as in the present instance, require persons benefiting to bear part or all of the cost. The Highways Department will examine proposals to ensure that the main road pavement and underground drainage structures are not endangered.

PRICES

Mr. McKEE: In view of the Government's policy to decontrol prices, can the Premier say how many people are at present employed by the Prices Branch and whether there has been, or is likely to be, any retrenchment as a result of the decontrol of prices?

The Hon. R. S. HALL: In effect, I suppose there is no-one left in the Prices Branch because the personnel have now been attached to the Treasury and operate under the Public Service Act. I may be able to get some relevant facts for the honourable member regarding any reduction of personnel; I think perhaps that information would be easily obtained. As the Treasurer has now reminded me, if inquiries had been addressed to the correct Minister the information might have been available immediately. However, not wishing to transgress the rules of the House by asking the Treasurer directly in an aside, I am not able to give that information. I will try to get it next week.

FORESTRY PLANTINGS

Mr. CASEY: Has the Minister of Lands, representing the Minister of Forests, a reply to the question I asked recently concerning areas of land purchased for afforestation?

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: The Conservator of Forests reports:

The following information relates to land purchased in recent years by this department:

Year	Land Purchased for Afforestation
1965-66	3,950 acres
1966-67	2,480 acres
1967-68	7,870 acres
1968-69	3,150 acres

KANGAROO INN SCHOOL

Mr. CORCORAN: My question concerns the reconstruction (I think it should be termed) of the tennis courts at the Kangaroo Inn Area School, which I visited last week. For some time negotiations have taken place between the Public Buildings Department and the school on this matter, but still nothing has happened, although the parents have money available as their part of the contribution towards the cost. The courts were built, but because of some fault in the foundations part of them subsided, and they need reconstructing. The present situation is a source of annoyance not only to the children (because the courts cannot be used) but also to the parents and to me because I have had several inquiries about this matter. Will the Minister of Works consider this matter and expedite any action in regard to it?

The Hon. J. W. H. COUMBE: I shall be happy to look into this at once.

NOVAR GARDENS LAND

Mr. BROOMHILL: As I am aware that the Education Department holds land in the fast-developing area of Novar Gardens on which to erect schools, can the Minister say at this stage how the department intends to use the land in this area?

The Hon. JOYCE STEELE: I shall be happy to get that information for the honourable member.

PORT AUGUSTA SCHOOL

Mr. RICHES: At Port Augusta West Primary School the only solid-type building consists of two rooms that were constructed in the days of one-teacher schools. Can the Minister of Education say whether a new residence can be provided for the Headmaster and whether the old school building can be replaced with a Samcon building? I under-

stand that these improvements are being considered and, if they are, can the Minister say when this is likely to happen?

The Hon. JOYCE STEELE: I shall be pleased to get a report.

QUORN PRIMARY SCHOOL

Mr. CASEY: Has the Minister of Education a reply to my recent question about the future use of the old primary school at Quorn?

The Hon. JOYCE STEELE: No plans exist at present for the future use of the school. Timbers in the buildings have been ravaged by white ants and the attachment of the Headmaster's residence is a complicating factor. This residence is in very good condition and will be required for the use of teachers for many years. The Director of the Public Buildings Department is to provide a report on the general condition of the old school building and to suggest any future action that should be considered. The matter will then be dealt with and I shall be pleased to inform the honourable member of the decision.

MURRAY BRIDGE ROAD BRIDGE

The SPEAKER laid on the table the report by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, together with minutes of evidence, on New Bridge at Murray Bridge.

Ordered that report be printed.

PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

The SPEAKER: Honourable members will be well aware that the member for Whyalla (Hon. R. R. Loveday) is to depart on Sunday next on his way, as a delegate of the Parliament of South Australia, to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference at Trinidad and Tobago. I know that I can say with the unanimous approval of the House that Mr. Loveday, who is acknowledged by all to be a member of outstanding ability and of the highest personal integrity, will well and worthily represent this Parliament. I have known Ron Loveday for well over 40 years (a long time) and I have always had the highest regard for him over those years. We wish him *bon voyage*, a successful conference, and a safe return by Mrs. Loveday and himself to South Australia.

Honourable members: Hear, hear!

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: I wish to thank you, Sir, for your good wishes, and honourable members for theirs. I appreciate

very much being selected to go to the conference, and I assure members that I am looking forward to the trip and that I hope to return safely and find them all fighting well when I come back.

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

The SPEAKER: Call on the business of the day.

ADDRESS IN REPLY

Adjourned debate on the motion for adoption.

(Continued from July 23. Page 444.)

The SPEAKER: Before this debate continues, I refer to some remarks made by the member for Adelaide last evening at the conclusion of his speech. The honourable member commenced his speech by saying, in effect, that the tone of the debate had not improved and, at that stage, I thought the honourable member's remarks were rather good. However, later in his remarks (and with very great respect to the honourable member) I do not think he improved the high tone of the debate in the Chamber. I refer to Standing Order 147, which states:

No member shall reflect upon any vote of the House; except for the purpose of moving that such vote be rescinded.

Also, Standing Order 152 states:

No member shall use offensive or unbecoming words in reference to any member of the House.

The member for Adelaide has had experience in this House as Chairman of Committees and as Deputy Speaker, and I think that in his calmer moments he would probably regret having mentioned or implied some of the things that he said last night about the member for Light. When quoting Standing Order 152, I am not referring explicitly to the member for Adelaide but to members on both sides, and I quote the Standing Order again:

No member shall use offensive or unbecoming words in reference to any member of the House.

During this Address in Reply debate there has been far too much personal reference by one member regarding another—far too much.

Mr. Corcoran: It is not confined to the member for Adelaide.

The SPEAKER: No, it is not; it is being indulged in by members on both sides. With very great respect, I know that members get heated in debate and become stirred up when replying but, after all, if I may be permitted to make this observation, in my long experience inside and outside of Parliament I do not

think the general public cares two hoots what one member thinks about another member or what that member thinks about the other one. The general public wants to know why members do not get on with the business of the House and stop indulging in personalities. This statement does not apply exclusively to the member for Adelaide: it applies to both sides. The member for Light has not been helpful, either, in his personal attacks. Could I, with very great respect, draw the attention of members to the old axiom of Joachim Miller, as follows:

There is so much good in the worst of us
And so much bad in the best of us,
That it ill behoves any of us
To criticize the rest of us.

I hope that members will cease these personal attacks on one another. They will remember that I reprimanded the member for Light and told him that personal attacks did not help him in his cause or help those he represents, and that applies to all members. I agree with the member for Adelaide when he says that we should try to lift the tone of the debate in this Chamber, and I hope that he, when continuing his speech, will remember what I have said.

Mr. LAWN (Adelaide): Mr. Speaker, it was not until I had spoken of this that you realized that Standing Order 152 was there. During last session and this session the member for Light has repeatedly indulged in this offensive tone and language towards Opposition members, but never once have you pulled him up or taken him to task.

The SPEAKER: Order! That is not correct, as the honourable member knows.

Mr. LAWN: If I am wrong, I apologize and withdraw the statement, but I cannot remember it. It has happened in this session, during the speech to which I am referring, and you did not stop him. The member for Rocky River (Mr. Venning) also was offensive to members on this side, but no exception was taken by you until I replied to such an extent that you have now found it necessary to refer to the Standing Order. Anyway, I will come back to that matter and to you later. I am going to make suggestions that I think may improve the standard in the House.

I shall continue from where I left off last evening. The member for Light referred again in an offensive manner to members on this side, particularly to the Deputy Leader (Mr. Corcoran) regarding his war service. I say at the outset that the member for Millicent and the member for Light are about the same

age. The member for Light is a single man and the member for Millicent is a married man with a family. When the member for Millicent became a member, he resigned a commission as Lieutenant and Acting Captain in the Australian Army, but the member for Light has never done one day's army service, to my knowledge. If the member for Light wishes to talk about the armed services and to rubbish members on this side, let him join the Army and do a bit himself.

He also complained about the lack of migration during the term of office of the Walsh and Dunstan Governments, between 1965 and 1968. However, he has not made any contribution to migration to the State. Let us consider what he has said. When he made the statement, as I have said, his attention was not drawn to the Standing Orders. He said:

I am just drawing the attention of the House to the lack of responsibility that Socialist members have towards national defence, and this is why, of course, the Liberal and Country Party coalition has such an enormous majority in the Commonwealth Parliament in Canberra. One of the reasons Mr. Corcoran did not get the Leadership of the Labor Party was that as a professional soldier he was too much identified with his country's defence to suit the barons that control the policies of Australian Labor Party members of Parliament.

Mr. Clark: Did he say that?

Mr. LAWN: Yes. As I pointed out last session, the member for Light would not know what day it was unless someone told him. An Australian Labor Party Government established the Royal Military College at Duntroon. Further, an Australian Labor Party Government established the Royal Australian Navy. In the darkest hours of the country, during the First World War and the Second World War, the Australian Labor Party assumed office in the Commonwealth Parliament and got us out of the mess we had been in.

The Hon. C. D. Hutchens: Their Party walked out!

Mr. LAWN: Yes, the Menzies Government walked out.

Mr. Jennings: When it had a majority in both Houses!

Mr. LAWN: Yes. Curtin took over Government with a majority in the Lower House only because one of Menzies' former supporters and an independent voted with Labor, but Labor did not have a majority in the Senate. Yet the member for Light rubbishes members on this side! That honourable member then went on to make this threat:

I want to get back to what I was saying about the member for Wallaroo (Mr. Hughes). I believe that my colleague, the member for Yorke Peninsula (Mr. Ferguson), is going to systematically take the member for Wallaroo to task and that he is preparing and will give a very fine speech that will read rather well in the local press in the Wallaroo-Kadina areas as well as on Yorke Peninsula.

It seems to me that the member for Light includes in his speeches abuse and false accusations against members on this side to get publicity in country newspapers. Apparently, if his statement is correct, other members on that side are doing likewise. I emphasize again that until I took members opposite to task last evening the Speaker did not know of the Standing Order that he has read out today. I hope that the member for Light's suggestions about the member for Yorke Peninsula (Mr. Ferguson) are not correct, because, although I find some members opposite objectionable, I doubt very much that the member for Yorke Peninsula would indulge in this kind of debate. We all know that the member for Light is arrogant and ignorant but he believes that, because he is an Under Secretary, he is part of the Government and the mouth-piece of the Government.

Mr. McKee: He didn't do too well today, according to the *News*.

Mr. LAWN: During his speech in this debate, he said that the Government would go to the people on the Chowilla issue, but when the Leader of the Opposition has challenged the Government more than once to do that, the Government has not accepted. The member for Light has now been repudiated by the Premier of the State. This report appears in today's *News*:

Chowilla not poll issue, Premier's view: The Premier (Mr. Hall) made it quite clear today there was no immediate intention of making the Chowilla dam an election issue. Mr. Hall said "Mr. Freebairn was not speaking for the Government yesterday. He was speaking for himself."

What a clown he is! That is quite a report, and I commend it to members to read, but I will not delay the House with something of that character when the statement by the member for Light has been repudiated by the Premier. I know that the Premier is not game to go to the people on Chowilla. In fact, we can see from the cartoon in this morning's *Advertiser* what that newspaper thinks about the Ministers.

We can take the matter further and go to a report on page 39 of the *Bulletin* of July 19, 1969. I will read only an extract, but the

report refers to the chances of the present Opposition being returned to Government at the next election and it also refers to the Premier. The report states:

Working against him at the moment is his Government's stand over Chowilla, in which his support for the Victorian Dartmouth dam has not endeared him at all to Murray River electors, while in the city the \$570,000,000 M.A.T.S. freeway plan, to which his Government is totally committed, could become a major vote loser. In the ordinary cut and slash of argument on these issues, Mr. Dunstan has the advantage. Informed and inflexible in his approach, he has been able to crystallize the issues and present them to the public in neatly cut and polished terms. His facts, as over Chowilla, have gained him points.

The carryings-on of the member for Light and other members opposite will not win Government for the Liberal and Country League. If the Government went to the people now over the Chowilla issue, there is no doubt that the Murray and Chaffey Districts would return to Labor.

Mr. Broomhill: Not only those two.

Mr. LAWN: Well, at least those two. Possibly we would win other seats, because this is a controversial matter and, believe me, so is the M.A.T.S. plan, as the Government will find at the next election. This afternoon I could hardly believe my ears when I heard the member for Eyre (Mr. Edwards) ask a question of the member for Barossa (Mrs. Byrne), wanting to know, in effect, whether the rule of the Australian Labor Party requiring male members to retire at 70 years of age applied also to female members. Any child would know the answer to that question. The member for Eyre has two legal advisers on his side (the Attorney-General and the member for Angas).

Mr. Broomhill: Would he talk to them?

Mr. LAWN: I do not know whether they charge for giving a legal opinion. However, as we know that the member for Eyre has some draw-backs, I will give some free advice on the legal interpretation: "he" or "she", "his" or "her" are equally applied.

Mr. Jennings: He never heard of the Acts Interpretation Act.

Mr. LAWN: No, he does not know there is such an Act.

Mr. Broomhill: It is a pity the L.C.L. did not have this rule, anyway.

Mr. LAWN: It is indeed a pity. Here again was an instance where the member for Eyre was reflecting on the Speaker.

Mr. Broomhill: Insulting him.

Mr. LAWN: Yes; he was saying that the Speaker should also get out, because he is over the age of 70. The Government Party in recent years has lost some good debaters. The Hon. Sir Thomas Playford retired at the last election, as did Mr. Shannon, the former member for Onkaparinga, who was one of the best debaters the L.C.L. had.

Mr. Broomhill: You know how they lost him, don't you?

Mr. LAWN: They preferred the garbage man, I understand, to Mr. Shannon. Another able back-bencher the Government had was the member for Torrens, who was promoted to Minister of Works. He is proving a capable Minister, but this has nevertheless weakened the Government's debating strength, because the occupants of the front benches do not participate in debate to the extent that back-benchers participate. The leaders of the Party are entitled to expect something from the rank and file but, unfortunately, once we take away the Minister of Works there is nothing much left in the Government Party.

Mr. Jennings: I think the Government—

The ACTING DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Nankivell): Order! I do not want to hear what the honourable member for Enfield thinks. He can speak later.

Mr. Jennings: I think the Government is suffering from a lack of—

The ACTING DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member for Adelaide.

Mr. LAWN: I thought I noticed yesterday that you, Mr. Acting Deputy Speaker, walked away from the Chair in disgust and took your seat on the other side of the House, after which the member for Yorke Peninsula took your place in the Chair. I sympathized with you, Mr. Acting Deputy Speaker, and I sympathized yesterday also with the member for Yorke Peninsula, just as I sympathized last session and again this session with the Deputy Speaker, the member for Angas. Sir Robert Nicholls was a most capable Speaker, and he maintained order in this House, as also did the member for Angas during the six years (from 1956 to 1962) that he was Speaker. Then followed for three years honourable Speaker Stott, who also kept control of the House during that period, as did honourable Speaker Riches during the next three years, when the Labor Government was in office.

However, in this Parliament there has been a lack of control on the part of the Speaker. That was noticeable last session and the position has become lamentably worse this session, and this is the matter about which

I am protesting. The position arises, of course, because members on both sides lack confidence in and respect for the Speaker. Once the Speaker loses the respect and confidence of the House, he loses control, and this is the reason for half the trouble that has developed in the House during this and the previous session. The position is made most difficult when the Speaker vacates the Chair and the Deputy Speaker or Acting Deputy Speaker takes over, because members are inclined to treat the Deputy Speaker and Acting Deputy Speaker similarly to the way in which they treat the Speaker.

The Speaker himself is to blame for this situation. The President of the Senate (Sir Alister McMullin) and an ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives (Sir John McLeay), when members of a Conference of Emerging Nations in Canada a few years ago, spoke of the workings of Parliament and, regarding the position of Speaker, they said that a Government should never be defeated on the casting vote of a Speaker. However that was the first thing our Speaker did when this Parliament commenced. He did something which no Speaker should do, according to the views of the President of the Senate and an ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives (and I agree with those views). It is not the prerogative of one man, where voting is equal, to defeat a Government that the people did not defeat in an election.

Since the change of Government in 1968, members of the L.C.L. have openly said, "We don't like Tommy Stott any better than you do, but we have to use him." Therefore, it is obvious that neither L.C.L. members, inside or outside the House, nor (most assuredly) members of the A.L.P. like the Speaker. We have lost confidence and, with that loss of confidence, naturally, respect. Therefore, the fault is not entirely that of honourable members. The conduct in the House has deteriorated since 1968, and at least 50 per cent of this deterioration is the result of what the Speaker has done.

Mr. Broomhill: The L.C.L. has been no help in this respect.

Mr. LAWN: They have not been guided. Lord Venning said the other day that he received Divine guidance, but I have yet to believe he does. There is no-one among the Government members apparently capable of teaching members on that side the ethics that have been observed in the House over many years. I will not say those ethics have always been observed, because I

have been told by the elder-statesman who recently retired from this House that 30 years ago the Parliament had a member similar to the member for Light. However, this sort of thing has not continued all the time. The Party opposite does not have the leaders to advise its new members, but then the member for Light is not what could be called a new member, having been here a few years. In view of the Speaker's remarks this afternoon when he drew attention to the Standing Orders regarding my remarks, I hope we see an improvement in the future.

During this debate the member for Edwinstown (Mr. Virgo) referred to a matter concerning television repairs. Apparently the firm to which he referred is not the only firm concerned, because a constituent has written to me enclosing an original letter from the Prices Branch which investigated a complaint she had made. As I suppose members would say that the letter from the Prices Branch was more reliable than my constituent's letter, I will read it. It states:

Reference is made to your request for an investigation of the charge amounting to \$15.51 made by Topline Television Service for the two service calls involved in servicing your Healing television receiver. It is advised in this connection that charges for services of this type are not subject to control under the provisions of the Prices Act, 1948-1968, but following inquiries made by the department the company agreed to carry out further repairs on your receiver for a nominal charge of \$6 and to waive the charge of \$24.46 as per account No. 2361.

In this case, as a result of the actions of the Prices Branch, this company was prepared to waive \$24.46, and you can bet your sweet life the firm would not have waived that amount if the charge had been justified. However, it looks as though the Prices Branch is on the way out. According to the Premier's reply to a question by the member for Port Pirie (Mr. McKee) this afternoon, the Prices Branch has been merged with the Treasury. The Premier was unable to say whether or not the staff of that branch was being reduced. Certainly, prices of goods are being decontrolled, and it looks as though, without our knowing it, there will be no Prices Branch. People working for that department will be working for the Treasury, and we will not know it. As these people are public servants, I understand that they are bound not to reveal secrets, and I suppose it would be a Government secret if they were transferred to the Treasury and no longer employed by the Prices Branch. Therefore, we might have to

wait for another general election before this branch can be re-established on the basis on which it was originally introduced.

Yesterday I asked a question about an increase in prices in South Australia, asking whether the question could be referred to the Prices Commissioner for a report. I wanted to know why the increases took place and whether the Commissioner could say whether, in his opinion, greater control should be exercised. Without seeing the *Australian*, from which I was quoting, the Treasurer replied, guessing at what the article contained, and his guess was half right.

Mr. Jennings: It was half wrong, too.

Mr. LAWN: Yes, as I will show; in the cross-fire across the Chamber yesterday while the Treasurer was replying, all I could do was to ask him to submit the matter to the Commissioner for a report. He finally agreed to that request, which he has apparently repudiated today. According to Standing Orders, members should not make a second reading speech when asking questions; we are permitted only to give information sufficient to explain the question. In reply, the Minister should answer the question "Yes" or "No", and add anything necessary, but he should not add anything that is unnecessary. The Treasurer did not help matters yesterday by guessing what the article contained (he finally admitted he had not seen it). The article on page 1 of the *Australian* was headed "Cost of Food Forces up Index", and I quoted the following two paragraphs:

The percentage rise in the all-groups index in the capital cities was: Sydney 0.9, Melbourne 0.6, Brisbane 0.5, Adelaide 0.9, Perth 1.4, Hobart 0.5, Canberra 0.4. In terms of the minimum wage, the rise in living costs in each city was: Sydney 36c, Melbourne 24c, Brisbane 20c, Adelaide 36c, Perth 54c, Hobart 20c, and Canberra 16c.

Guessing, the Treasurer said he thought the article referred to a percentage increase and, as prices over the years had always been lower in Adelaide, any percentage increase would be based on a lower cost factor. He was right in regard to the first paragraph. Without having read the article, he said it did not refer to actual rises. However, the second paragraph did. When I asked the question I said that in both instances Adelaide had the equal second highest figure. Regarding the percentage increase, Adelaide was equal second with Sydney and, regarding the actual monetary increases, which the Treasurer said were not in the article, Sydney and Adelaide were equal highest, with 36c. As I interjected yesterday,

wages in South Australia are generally lower, except for doctors, who have now placed themselves on a par—

Mr. Evans: And Parliamentarians.

Mr. LAWN: South Australian Parliamentarians are the lowest paid of any Parliamentarians in the mainland States. We beat only Tasmania, and that is the position generally with regard to wages. I believe that legal fees are lower in South Australia than they are in the Eastern States. As I said, the only exception that I know of—and it took action of its own accord—is the medical profession. However, I am not buying into that argument. I merely say that with the one exception I have mentioned wages are lower in South Australia. Until the basic wage system of wage fixation was abolished by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, we had a lower basic wage. Today, the court gives an equal increase or decrease to all States, although I do not recall any decrease in recent years. However, our wage-earners are still the lowest paid of any in the mainland States.

Since the advent of the Stott-Hall Government in 1968 we have found that our prices, far from being the lowest, are getting to be amongst the top bracket. All I want the Treasurer to do for me is obtain a report from the Prices Commissioner about what in his opinion is the reason for this increase, and whether he thinks prices should be controlled to a greater degree. The Treasurer said yesterday he would obtain that report but today he has apparently changed his mind. Although it is usual for Ministers to give members a copy of the reply to a question, I have not received a copy today so I am unable to give honourable members his exact reply. However, I gained the impression that the whole matter was finished. The Treasurer gave his reply today and said that our prices were still down amongst the lowest. The point I make is that it will not be long before we are up to the highest in prices but still down among the lowest with wages, because the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission has abolished the system of granting a wage increase according to prices making up the basic wage. For some years now, every time the court has granted a \$1 or 75c increase, or whatever it may be, it has applied throughout the Commonwealth, so we will not pick up any leeway if we have greater increases in prices than other States have.

The Attorney-General gave me a reply yesterday to my question about a particular brand of cigarettes disappearing from the market immediately after a scientific analysis of cigarettes had been made in the Eastern States and published in the newspapers. I asked him whether he would ascertain why these cigarettes suddenly disappeared, and he replied as follows:

I understand that Hallmark cigarettes are obtainable from the distributors but are not stocked by some retailers simply because there is very little demand for them. It is uneconomic for a retailer to keep supplies of cigarettes that he cannot sell.

Obviously, he did not make much inquiry. He did add that he had asked the hairdresser across the road from his place about it. Following the reply, and realizing that I might be addressing the House yesterday evening, I rang certain distributors. Messrs. W. D. & H. O. Wills told me that these cigarettes were on the market as from last Monday week. However, when I rang another distributor he said that that was not correct and that they were on the market as from last Thursday. I want to know why they disappeared off the market for over eight weeks following the report of the scientists, which I think was published in the press in about March of this year. I know that they have not been available since the report was published.

Many people did not realize that the report referred to myria-type Hallmarks. I think the report was published in the *Advertiser* on a Thursday or Friday, and on the following Monday the shopkeeper opposite my home told me that, whereas normally he would sell 10 Hallmarks, he had sold 1,000 between the Thursday or Friday and the Monday. Those cigarettes then went completely off the market. No-one can tell me that the reason they were not available was that there was no demand for them. Why the Government is not interested in finding out for honourable members the reason for the disappearance from the market of these cigarettes is what concerns me.

When my Party was in office it introduced a Bill to deal with unfair trade practices, but the Party opposite made sure that it was thrown out in the Legislative Council. Now, when we ask questions here, very few inquiries are made except for, apparently, asking the hairdresser across the road. I assure the Attorney-General that if tobacconists or hairdressers can sell something they will stock it, and that there is a very great demand for

this brand of cigarette. I was able to purchase some this morning, having found out that they were available as from last Thursday.

I come now to another matter that I have touched on in an earlier debate. This concerns the way in which the Law Society treats applications for assistance. A constituent of mine wrote to me on March 31 as follows:

I consulted the Law Society of South Australia Incorporated in October, 1967, seeking legal assistance. I was assigned to a solicitor who acted for me until June, 1968, when I was re-assigned to Miss E. F. Nelson, Solicitor, whom I believe was instructed to act for me by the Law Society and complete the proceedings for dissolution of marriage which were instituted by my former solicitor. In the month of June, 1968, Miss Nelson filed a supplementary petition on my behalf alleging my husband had been guilty of desertion. I also enclose a copy of a search of the Supreme Court file which reveals that no pleadings have been filed in my matter or no attempt made to complete the matter since June, 1968. In the month of February, 1969, I complained to Miss Nelson that there had been a considerable delay in the matter and wanted a reason for the delay. I then received a letter from the Law Society stating that Miss Nelson had reported the completion of the matter and asking that her costs be certified at \$100, which were subsequently certified.

I have complained to the Law Society that Miss Nelson did little or nothing in this matter and certainly did not earn \$100, but they have refused to acknowledge my letters or give an explanation for certifying these costs. Miss Nelson will not hand my file to me until I pay the \$100. I do not have \$100. I am in receipt of a pension, and have no assets other than personal effects. My husband is a wealthy man. I need assistance and as the Law Society will not help me I am hoping that you will be able to help me and get some satisfaction from the Law Society. I allege Miss Nelson has been guilty of negligence in that she has obviously neglected my matter as the search from the Supreme Court file will show. As I was assigned to Miss Nelson there are no court disbursements so I cannot understand how Miss Nelson could justify the \$100 for work done. I believe Miss Nelson has filed one document at the court which I believe would involve no more than \$10 solicitors work. I desire that this matter be fully investigated and Miss Nelson be made to tax her bill of costs at the Supreme Court to certify the amount that is payable if any. In any event I was assigned under the poor persons legal assistance scheme.

Before this, my constituent states that she was assigned to a Miss Cleland who acted for her. She refers in that letter to the solicitor who acted before Miss Nelson acted. After six months Miss Cleland wanted to go around the world and asked my constituent for \$130 and my constituent had to sell a sewing machine and a few clothes to obtain the \$130 to pay

Miss Cleland. Miss Cleland went around the world on a trip, and the Law Society sent my constituent to Miss Nelson. When Miss Cleland took over the case she said that it would be through in a couple of months, but she got her \$130 after six months of doing nothing. Although Miss Cleland said that it would not take longer than a couple of months, it is now 18 months to two years. My constituent complained to the Law Society that she wanted another solicitor, and another was assigned to her; but before Miss Nelson would hand over to the other solicitor the papers in connection with my constituent's court application she wanted \$100.

Mr. Ryan: She has to pay, although she has been assigned under the poor persons legal assistance scheme.

Mr. LAWN: Yes. I am complaining about the alleged legal assistance that Parliament provides for the needy people in our community and because of which we contribute a subsidy to the Law Society, in order to inform members of what is going on. Miss Cleland had already received \$130 from my constituent, who is a pensioner but, before Miss Nelson would hand over the papers to a gentleman who had been assigned by the Law Society, she wanted \$100. I raised this matter with the Attorney-General: I wrote to him on April 2 but he was overseas and the Minister of Lands was acting Attorney-General. Since the Attorney's return he has informed me that a member of the executive of the Law Society was asked to investigate the matter and make a recommendation, and I believe that he has made a recommendation.

Mr. Ryan: You don't know what it is?

Mr. LAWN: No-one knows, because it is between the executive member of the Law Society and the society. I asked the Attorney-General today whether he could obtain further information but he said he could not because a legal convention was being held somewhere in Australia and the legal man, who made the recommendation to the Law Society, was attending it. In the meantime, although I have been negotiating with the Attorney-General and he has been investigating the matter on behalf of my constituent, the Law Society called my constituent in and told her that she had to agree to pay \$1 a week out of her pension. She paid three weeks at \$1 a week, but then I told her not to pay any more. I now await a final reply from the Attorney-General on this matter. Having obtained \$130 from a pensioner and then wanting another \$100, they are taking \$1 a week.

This is the type of assistance we give to the poor and the needy! If I do not obtain some satisfaction soon I think I will have to move to delete from the Budget any further grant from this Parliament. The Law Society is getting it both ways: it is getting a grant from the Treasurer and solicitors are getting it from poor people to whom assistance is given. I have no more pleasure in speaking to the motion that is before the House for the adoption of the Address in Reply than had the member who moved it or the member who seconded or any other member who has spoken to it. It is usual to be able to find a reference in *Hansard* to any motion moved in the House. The member for Gumeracha moved the adoption of the Address in Reply, but he did not think it was worth reading in order to inform members what the motion contained, and anyone purchasing *Hansard* will not know what this House has been debating over the last few weeks.

The Hon. C. D. Hutchens: I heard him make an earlier speech. It wasn't one of his best efforts to move a vote of thanks, either.

Mr. LAWN: At the declaration of the poll the member for Gumeracha did not know whether the defeated candidate or the winning candidate moved the vote of thanks to the returning officer, and I understand he was told to move it but did not do so and said a couple of words about another subject and that closed the meeting. Interested in ascertaining the terms of the motion, I searched *Hansard*, but to find out what motion the member for Gumeracha had moved I had to obtain a copy of *Votes and Proceedings of the House of Assembly* for June 18. When the report of the Address in Reply committee was brought up and read, no report was printed in *Hansard*. It is recorded in the *Votes and Proceedings*, but when the mover moved his motion he did not read it and, consequently, it did not appear in *Hansard*. I am forced to conclude he is not concerned with the motion at all and is doing something merely as a matter of form. I doubt that he knows what the motion is that he has moved. He did not mention Chowilla when moving his motion: in fact, Chowilla has been mentioned only in the last couple of days. That has been repudiated today by the Premier. Neither the mover of the motion nor the seconder referred to Chowilla. At page 192 of *Hansard*, the member for Port Pirie (Mr. McKee) invited the seconder of the motion, as follows:

Have you any comments to make about Chowilla?

In reply, the member for Onkaparinga said:

The shallow bores in the gravel bed are obtaining water in good quantities . . .

Chowilla was a hot potato. I can find no reference to it in His Excellency's Speech. The Government does not think it worth mentioning or they do not consider it an important matter for this session. Paragraph 35 of the Speech refers to three Bills the Government intends to introduce and paragraph 36 refers to 27 other Bills and "a number of other Acts". Paragraph 37 refers to four Bills the Government intends to introduce. The total number of Bills mentioned for the session is 34 and the Speech mentions "a number of other Acts". I do not know whether Chowilla will be one of the other matters, but surely it should have been mentioned, because it is important. Having regard to the type of Bill that has been mentioned, I believe that the Government is not interested in Chowilla or that it intends to leave it until the next session. Today's *News* contains the following statement by the Leader of the Opposition, on page 2:

Mr. Dunstan said that reported auctioning of Chowilla dam land was another indication that the Government was not pressing for Chowilla as a storage in the foreseeable future.

The Speech does not say that the dam will be proceeded with this year and the Premier has denied his Under Secretary's statement that the Government would be willing to go to the people on the issue, so it seems that Chowilla will be deferred at least until next session. Then, it will be up to the Speaker whether an election is fought or whether we wait until the normal general election. That completes my remarks and now I eagerly wait to see whether the member for Yorke Peninsula carries out the threat made by the member for Light.

Mr. FERGUSON (Yorke Peninsula): I support the motion and assure the House at the outset that I have not made any threats. I was extremely disappointed with the speech by the member for Adelaide. I think members will agree that he commenced his remarks on a very high note. He claimed to be the champion of the cause of the preservation of ethical standards in this Chamber and he exhorted every other member to raise the standards. Then he immediately proceeded to downgrade his own speech, thus lowering the very standards that he had been advocating. I do not think we can take much notice of one who makes statements like that and fails to give effect to them by precept and example.

I have listened with much interest to the speeches made in this debate and I consider that some statements have been factual and some have been based on presumption, and, after listening to the commencement of the speech by the member for Adelaide last evening, I consider others have been utter rubbish.

I join with other members in welcoming the Governor (Sir James Harrison) and Lady Harrison. We can all term him a dinkum Australian. He is already acclimatized and accustomed to our way of life. I am sorry that he has been indisposed and confined to bed with a minor ailment and I hope that he will soon be able to resume his duties, which he has been carrying out with ability, dignity and decorum.

Whilst speaking of Governors of this State, I am reminded of another Sir James, in the person of Sir James Fergusson, K.C.M.G. I remind members that he became Governor of this State in February, 1869, 100 years ago, at the age of 37. During his term of office his wife (Lady Edith Fergusson) died and her remains were laid to rest in the North Road cemetery. While Sir James was Governor, Yorke Peninsula was opened and settled and, in consequence, many place names on Yorke Peninsula are associated with the Fergusson family. Almost the whole of the Yorke Peninsula District comprises the county of Fergusson. The hundred of Dalrymple was associated with the father of Sir James Fergusson (Charles Dalrymple Fergusson). Edithburgh was named after Lady Edith Fergusson. The hundred of Kilkerran is associated with the fact that Kilkerran Castle has always been the traditional home of the Fergusson family. The present Sir James Fergusson is a lawyer, who still resides at the old Castle Kilkerran. Sir James Fergusson's term of office witnessed the initiation of the Bushmen's Club and the Institution for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb in South Australia, which had the warm sympathy and support of the Government of that day.

During his governorship, he encouraged the Premier of the Colony to press on with the construction of the overland telegraph line, and he took a keen interest in the affairs of South Australia generally. Sir James relinquished the position of Governor of South Australia in 1873 to become Governor-General of New Zealand. Later, he represented the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, of which he was a director, in Kingston, Jamaica, where he was killed in the great earthquake of 1907. Being

the centenary year of the commencement of the governorship of Sir James Fergusson in South Australia, I thought it most appropriate to refer to some things that occurred during his lifetime. Whether or not it be a coincidence, I think it is appropriate that another Sir James (in this case, Sir James Harrison) should become Governor of South Australia this year.

Many questions have been asked about safety measures that ought to be applied to railway crossings and many suggestions made concerning how safety at these crossings might be improved. Some have suggested that rolling stock, including goods trucks, should be painted a particular colour so that they will be easily visible at night. Others have suggested that strips of reflector tape should be placed along the sides of railway trucks but, of course, that could in some instances conflict with the work of porters when shunting railway trucks at night. At many crossings, signs have been placed and roadways narrowed to take single traffic (up and down), and this has been effective in maintaining the safety of railway crossings. Then we have the wellknown safety measure in the form of the "stop" sign, which exists at certain railway crossings.

I believe that the most efficient signal, however, is flashing lights, and I hope the Railways Department will quickly convert crossings, at which "stop" signs have been erected, to flashing light crossings. Only a few days ago the Minister of Roads and Transport, in reply to a question I had previously asked, said that the Highways Department was responsible for providing the funds for constructing flashing light signals, that limited funds were available in this regard, and that a priority system has been established. I think it would be a good thing if all railway crossings had flashing lights installed. Indeed, on a recent visit to Western Australia I noticed that throughout the railway system in that State, no matter whether one was in the bush or in the more improved parts of the State, flashing lights had been installed at the crossings.

Some time last session I asked the Minister of Roads and Transport what was the daily road count of traffic over the Port Wakefield railway crossing and the reply was that a count had not been taken at that crossing but that one had been taken a mile or so farther north, at the intersection of the Snowtown and Yorke Peninsula roads. I was also told that the average daily road count at that point (and it is assumed these vehicles would pass over the railway crossing at Port Wakefield) was 2,500

vehicles a day. Further, it was stated that each vehicle took up to half a minute to stop, so that in traversing this railway crossing it would take 20 hours' time of vehicular traffic in one day. I am not suggesting that it is wasted time when safety is to be considered, but it is my view that, when about six trains a week pass over this line (on four days of the week there is no train at all), it is time for consideration to be given to erecting some sort of warning device that does not necessitate 17,500 vehicles in one week stopping before crossing the railway line concerned.

Mr. Broomhill: Did you say vehicles stopped for five minutes?

Mr. FERGUSON: I do not answer silly interjections. I hope this matter will be urgently considered by the Minister of Roads and Transport. I refer now to the establishment of grain storages and deep sea ports, a matter with which many primary producers are particularly concerned. I believe that some of the statements made not only inside this House but also outside it have been factual, whereas certain others have not been. Statements being made on this matter by people who do not know the facts are causing much of the trouble. A few months ago I noticed a report in the *Advertiser* concerning a meeting in Streaky Bay that was attended by the member for Eyre (Mr. Edwards). The article states:

"The Australian Wheat Board and the South Australian Co-operative Bulk Handling Limited are playing ducks and drakes with South Australian farmers," Mr. Edwards, M.P., told a public meeting here on Monday night.

I cannot believe that the Australian Barley Board and the co-operative are playing ducks and drakes with the farmers in South Australia.

Mr. Ryan: No dissension in the Liberal Party!

Mr. FERGUSON: I believe that the primary producers and graingrowers in South Australia would not allow this to happen.

Mr. Broomhill: Are you saying the member for Eyre doesn't know what he is talking about?

Mr. FERGUSON: This article (and I do not know whether the member for Eyre was quoted correctly) continues:

The meeting was arranged to appoint a committee to work for a deep sea port at Sceale Bay. Mr. Edwards accused C.B.H. of attempting to plough everything into Ardrossan to develop a "super" port. But asked the 16 persons present: "How could you make a 'super' port with 24ft. of water?"

I point out to the member for Eyre that even the member for Wallaroo admits in the chart he has submitted to the House that Adrossan has at least 27ft. of water. Therefore, I believe that when a person makes statements such as this that person should be sure of his facts.

Mr. Broomhill: You think the member for Eyre doesn't know what he's talking about.

Mr. Ryan: There's a big split in the Liberal Party.

Mr. Hurst: You'll be called down to North Terrace tomorrow.

The SPEAKER: Order!

Mr. FERGUSON: I also noted that, in his speech, the member for Eyre said that someone had said they wanted to have a railway constructed from Moonta to Ardrossan. Whoever would concoct such a statement as that?

Mr. Ryan: The member for Eyre!

Mr. FERGUSON: Would anyone want to construct a railway from Moonta to Ardrossan when there is already a railway from Moonta to South Hummocks and all that would be necessary would be to make a connecting line from Ardrossan to South Hummocks? I think the Premier put this matter correctly when he addressed a bumper meeting at Wallaroo on July 15. At the meeting were representatives from as far north as Port Pirie and surrounding districts and from as far south as Warooka. On this occasion the Premier made it plain that no decision had been taken where the future "super" terminal port would be placed, and that graingrowers in general should at least attempt to put their own house in order before they asked the Government to intervene. That statement was received very well by at least 600 or 700 people present at that meeting.

Mr. Edwards: It was said yesterday that there were only 500 at the meeting.

Mr. FERGUSON: I was at that meeting myself, and those who should know (because they live near Wallaroo) estimated the capacity of that building, and they said 600 or 700 people were present.

Mr. Hurst: They weren't counted.

Mr. Broomhill: It was only a rough guess.

Mr. FERGUSON: The member for Wallaroo (and there could be others) has used the report of a committee set up to investigate the possible need for further storage and terminal ports in South Australia. I believe that this committee was appointed, not because of the need for an investigation into further storage facilities and terminal ports in South Australia, but for another reason altogether.

In 1964 the Playford Government asked the Public Works Committee to investigate the possibility of establishing a port at what was then known as Giles Point. In November, 1964, the Public Works Committee reported favourably on the establishment of a port and bulk handling facilities, and the then Minister of Marine gave authority for the initial work to proceed.

At the 1965 general election the Playford Government was defeated and, although the Australian Labor Party in its policy speech prior to that election undertook to proceed with any works that had been approved, the Labor Government decided to defer the establishment of a port and facilities at Giles Point. I am sure that the establishment of the committee to make these further investigations was the result of the decision to defer the building of the port, and I am sure, too, that the committee was set up because the Government of the day was stalling for time.

The member for Wallaroo (Mr. Hughes) complained that certain investigations were made by this committee, but what was it asked to investigate? I took a great interest in the work of this committee, a greater interest than that displayed by the member for Wallaroo, because I cannot see any record in *Hansard* where he, at this time, referred to the committee's progress. As evidence of my interest in the committee's work, I point out that I asked many questions. On August 31, 1965 (at page 1341 of *Hansard*) I asked the then Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Bywaters) a question about this committee's terms of reference, and he replied:

The terms of reference are as follows: 'To determine whether, so far as the State is concerned, a need exists to have any other ports declared terminal ports for the purposes of the Bulk Handling of Grain Act, 1955, other than those already so declared (*vide* section 3(2) of the said Act), taking into account the following matters: (a) The quantity of grain which is likely to be produced over the next 10 years in the various parts of the State and which may reasonably be expected to be available for export in bulk. (b) The haulage costs of such grain to the nearest existing terminal port. (c) The overall economics in respect of any new terminal port that may be proposed including its effect on the throughput and charges at existing terminal ports, road maintenance costs, and the possible need for improved or additional road or rail facilities, etc.'

The member for Wallaroo has complained that this committee, although it went to various parts of the State and may have called at some of the existing terminal ports,

did not go to Wallaroo. I asked a further question of the Minister on September 29, 1965 (page 1802 of *Hansard*) as follows:

During this session questions have been asked concerning progress made by the committee set up to inquire into bulk handling facilities and terminal silos. As many of my constituents (and I am sure the constituents of other honourable members) are interested in this matter, and eager to have some information as to the committee's progress, has the Minister of Agriculture anything further to report?

In his reply the Minister said that he had had a report from the Chairman of that committee (Mr. Sainsbury) and that the Chairman had informed him that the committee would be taking evidence in writing and that it would be taking oral evidence also from witnesses who could appear before it.

Mr. Broomhill: Are you quoting the Minister correctly; you don't seem to be reading his reply?

Mr. FERGUSON: If the honourable member cannot rely on my giving the correct answer and if he would like me to read out in full the answer the Minister gave to my question, I will do so, otherwise I will proceed to give it as I am giving it at present.

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order! This is not Question Time.

Mr. FERGUSON: The Minister said:

I have now received a report from the Chairman (Mr. Sainsbury), who informs me that not only will evidence be accepted in writing but that the committee has decided to visit three country towns in which people will be able to give evidence in person. In each case the committee will hear evidence between 7 p.m. and 10 p.m. It will be at the Cleve town hall on October 25, at the Streaky Bay town hall on October 26, and at the Yorketown town hall on November 3. People desiring to give evidence to the committee may do so at those places on those dates, but they will still retain the right to submit written evidence if they so desire. The closing date for receiving evidence will be November 30, 1965.

I realize that other persons would have given evidence before this committee and that some of those persons would have been connected with the silos that were already in existence at that time. Also, some of the witnesses would have been persons who were interested in local government or harbour matters. However, I believe that the evidence taken from these persons would have been considered only in the light of establishing extra storage or extra terminal ports. Mr. Speaker, I ask leave to continue my remarks.

Leave granted; debate adjourned.

ADJOURNMENT

At 5.30 p.m. the House adjourned until Tuesday, July 29, at 2 p.m.