

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Thursday, May 20, 1965.

The PRESIDENT (Hon. L. H. Densley) took the Chair at 2.15 p.m. and read prayers.

QUESTIONS

MINISTERS' LETTERS TO MEMBERS.

The Hon. C. D. ROWE: Has the Chief Secretary a reply to the question I asked a few days ago in regard to Ministerial replies to letters from members?

The Hon. A. J. SHARD: I have this reply, which was endorsed by the Cabinet, from my colleague the Minister of Agriculture:

I sent a copy of my reply to Mr. L. C. Hughes M.P. because he introduced a deputation to the then Minister of Agriculture on February 8, 1962. The deputation comprised members of the Kadina, Wallaroo and Moonta Industries Development Committee and the purpose of the visit was to present a case for a local abattoir in the Wallaroo district. As Mr. Hughes was an interested party in the initial approach, I considered that he should be informed on subsequent developments. In similar circumstances, the Hon. C. D. Rowe would receive similar consideration.

SUPREME COURT LISTS.

The Hon. F. J. POTTER: At the present time over 400 cases are awaiting hearing in the civil list of the Supreme Court and over 100 matrimonial cases in the defended matrimonial list. Can the Minister representing the Attorney-General say whether, in view of that, any consideration has been given to whether this backlog can be overcome by the appointment of an additional Supreme Court judge, or has consideration been given to any other methods whereby these lists may be reduced?

The Hon. A. J. SHARD: No; to my knowledge the matter has not been discussed at Cabinet level. I do not know whether my colleague the Attorney-General has given consideration to it, but I will take up the matter with him and let the honourable member have a reply as soon as possible.

VETERINARY SERVICES.

The Hon. R. A. GEDDES: I ask leave to make a statement prior to asking a question of the Minister representing the Minister of Agriculture.

Leave granted.

The Hon. R. A. GEDDES: There is a veterinary surgeon at Clare and a veterinary practitioner at Cleve. To the best of my knowledge, there are no other qualified veterinary men in the north of this State. When

there are outbreaks of distemper in dogs, the only proper serum that can be used to combat and control this distemper can be supplied and administered only by a qualified veterinary practitioner. I therefore move that supplies of distemper vaccine be made available to chemists for supply to recognized stockowners living in areas remote from veterinary services.

The Hon. S. C. BEVAN: I take it that what the honourable member means is different from what he stated. I do not think that a member can move any motion at question time. If he is asking a question, I will refer the matter to the Minister of Agriculture for his consideration and obtain a reply as soon as possible.

WATER RATING.

The Hon. R. C. DeGARIS: I ask leave to make a statement prior to asking a question. Leave granted.

The Hon. R. C. DeGARIS: The Minister of Works was reported in the *Advertiser* today as having said that investigations were being made into the possibility of introducing a new water rating system. I have been approached by several people in the district I represent regarding what is considered to be an anomaly in the present water rating system. A landlord living on the premises and owning, say, four shops has five separate assessments for that property. In the case to which I wish to draw the Minister's attention, only one water connection is made to the property yet five separate rate notices are sent to the property owner. If the property were assessed as one property (in this case there would still be only one water connection) a considerable saving would result to the owner. Will the Minister of Labour and Industry ask his colleague, the Minister of Works, to consider this matter when any investigation is made into a new water rating system?

The Hon. A. F. KNEEBONE: I will convey the honourable member's question to my colleague and give him a reply in due course.

GAWLER HOSPITAL.

The Hon. M. B. DAWKINS: I ask leave to make a statement prior to asking a question. Leave granted.

The Hon. M. B. DAWKINS: My question relates to the district hospital at Gawler, known as the Hutchinson Hospital, which was founded in 1913. I believe in the first instance it was intended to be an old folks home, and the main building to this day looks rather like a large residence. I think the hospital has accommodation for about 50 beds, and in many

ways it is most out of date. The medical representative on the board could go into detail on the lack of facilities much better than I, however. Late last year I was able to take a deputation of the hospital board to see the then Minister of Health, and we submitted certain plans for reconstruction, which is long overdue. We were favourably received, and I think it would be correct to say that we received the green light (verbally at all events) subject to completion of the plans. These plans have now reached a more satisfactory stage, and recently I accompanied the member for Gawler on a deputation to the present Minister of Health. Once again we were favourably received. Will the Minister of Health say when something can be done about the long overdue reconstruction of this hospital?

The Hon. A. J. SHARD: I cannot tell the honourable member any more than I told him at the deputation. Plans are more advanced than they were last year and have been referred to the officers of my department for a report. If I remember correctly, I told the deputation that if sympathy counted for anything they had it, and that it was the desire of Cabinet and myself to proceed with the additions as soon as possible. It will depend on when money is available. As I think you, Mr. President, know, we have been left with a legacy of commitments of large sums of money for hospitals. We do not complain about this, as they are necessary. However, the Gawler hospital, along with many others, will have to be considered on its needs as and when the money is available. I assure the honourable member that it is receiving the attention of my department and as soon as we can get a report and Cabinet makes up its mind I will advise him, as a member of the deputation, and also the member for Gawler (Mr. Clark).

ROAD MAINTENANCE TAX.

The Hon. L. R. HART: I ask leave to make a statement prior to asking a question.
Leave granted.

The Hon. L. R. HART: It appears that the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act will be retained by the present Government. This Act, when first introduced, met with much hostility in many country areas but a great deal of the opposition to it disappeared when country people realized that their district councils were to receive increased grants for road maintenance, which were made possible because of the payments into the Highways Fund through the operation of this Act. Can the Minister

of Local Government say whether district councils will continue to receive increased grants for road maintenance and, if so, on what basis they will be distributed?

The Hon. S. C. BEVAN: The honourable member asks, will the increased grants be continued? If he means, will there be a continuation of increases from year to year, that would be problematical.

The Hon. L. R. Hart: No, I don't mean that.

The Hon. S. C. BEVAN: If, however, I understand the honourable member's question to be, does the present Government intend that grants will be continued to be made from the Highways Fund, the answer is "Yes". I assume that the honourable member asks the question now perhaps as a result of representations made to him in the last year, when the councils had two bites at this fund because at that time it was impossible to correctly estimate the amount of money available from the operation of the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act. The amount was under-estimated. A grant was made to district councils and municipalities on the amount of money estimated to be forthcoming. The actual amount exceeded the estimated amount and so, later in the year, last December, a second allocation was made to the district councils and municipalities from this fund because of the increased amount available. That practice will not be continued in the future because it is now possible to estimate more accurately the amount of money available for allocation in the early part of the financial year. That will be the allocation made to the district councils and municipalities, which will not have a second bite.

SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The Hon. F. J. POTTER (on notice):

1. How many young people who gained their Leaving Certificates at the 1964 public examinations applied to the Education Department for admission to the teachers training colleges in South Australia, and how many of these applicants were rejected?

2. How many married women were employed by the department as teachers in primary schools as at the commencement of the school year 1965, and of these—

- (a) How many have gained a Leaving Certificate or higher qualifications;
- (b) Of the remainder, how many have gained an Intermediate Certificate?

The Hon. A. F. KNEEBONE: Some of the information required to enable a reply to be given to this question will take about two

days to prepare and, therefore, will not be ready in time for an answer to be given today. To enable part 2 to be answered, about 4,900 record cards must be analysed and tabulated according to whether each teacher is male or female, married or single, and as to their academic qualifications. In any case, information is not available regarding part (b). The answer to the rest of the question will be prepared in time for submission to the Council on Tuesday next.

ADDRESS IN REPLY.

Adjourned debate on the motion for adoption.

(Continued from May 19. Page 79.)

The Hon. R. A. GEDDES (Northern): I rise to support the motion so ably moved by the Hon. D. H. L. Banfield. I congratulate him on his remarks and the way in which he delivered them. I express my appreciation to His Excellency the Governor, who is the Queen's representative in this State, for the manner in which he opened the first session of the 38th Parliament, which has much historic import for the future. As well as being Her Majesty's representative here, His Excellency is a fine ambassador for his country, and an excellent representative of the British Army. I join with the Leader of the Opposition in suggesting that consideration be given to extending his term of office. I join with my colleague, the Hon. C. C. D. Octoman, in his remarks about the Royal Family, particularly his reference to the death of the Princess Royal.

I speak with reverence to the memory of the late Sir Winston Churchill who, in his own lifetime, became immortal. It was with pride that I was able to take an extremely active part in the raising of the magnificent sum for the Winston Churchill Trust Fund that was opened after his death.

I extend my sympathy to the relatives and friends of the Hon. K. E. J. Bardolph, Mr. H. L. Tapping, the Hon. H. Homburg, Mr. E. H. McAlees and Mr. J. Corcoran. These men served the people, Parliament and their country. It is proper that we should remember them and recognize the value of their services, regardless of the branch of the political tree on which we live. Service is all important and I honour their memory.

I congratulate the Hon. C. C. D. Octoman and the Hon. D. H. L. Banfield on their election to this Council, and hope their services

to the community will be meritorious. I wish the Hon. Mr. Banfield success in the extra work that he obviously must undertake following his appointment to committees. I trust the service he gives on those committees will be of value to Parliament. For the Hon. W. W. Robinson and the Hon. R. R. Wilson, who retired at the end of the last Parliament after giving valuable service to the electors, to Parliament and to the State, it must have been a sad day when they quietly left this place. It is a privilege for me now to stand as their representative.

Yesterday the Hon. Mr. Octoman conducted an extremely good Cook's tour of the Northern District. He mentioned the steelworks at Whyalla and the progress on Eyre Peninsula in agriculture. The towns on Eyre Peninsula all have fresh paint on shop fronts and houses, the banks have been repaired and renewed and stock firms have new buildings. This is indicative of the revolution that is going on in agriculture in that area. Once Eyre Peninsula was in a sorry plight. That was during the days of depression, drought and ignorance in farming. Fortunately, many of the problems are being overcome, and that part of the State is now booming. He also spoke of Port Lincoln and remarked on the excellent fishing along that part of our coast. Last Christmas six of us went fishing off Thistle Island, which had been recommended as an excellent fishing place. However, we caught only one fish. I agree that excellent fish can be caught, but not always.

He also mentioned the northern parts of the State. From Clare going north as far as Peterborough we have some of the finest merino sheep country for stud purposes to be found anywhere in the world. The names of studs in that area are by-words throughout Australia. He mentioned also Port Pirie and its problems. The previous Government tried very hard to find another industry as a means of helping Port Pirie, because that city is now in the doldrums. I hope that the present Government will be able to find a solution and crack the kernel of the problem. Not long ago I discussed the matter of employment at Port Pirie with the manager of Broken Hill Proprietary Company at Whyalla. That city has a fantastic employment problem, because there is insufficient labour available. Port Pirie has a long waiting list in connection with employment. In other words, more lads leaving school at Port Pirie are wanting jobs with the Broken Hill Associated Smelters

than is the case at Whyalla with the B.H.P., yet the two places are only about 30 or 40 miles distant across the water. At Whyalla we have the B.H.P. Company and all the ancillary industries that have been established. I think of Perry Engineering Limited and Parsons and Robertson and other firms that need men. Something must be done for Port Pirie.

The Hon. Mr. Octoman then moved across to what I call a green jewel in an arid land. I refer to the towns of Berri, Barmera and Renmark, which are in a land of irrigation in a desert. It seems strange that in this green jewel, as I name it, there should be so many problems. The community spirit in these towns must be seen to be believed. The towns themselves are excellent; they must be some of the finest in the State. The average land holding in those towns is about 30 acres. I am mindful of the old saying, "Save the pennies and the pounds will look after themselves." The men and women on the many 30-acre blocks are contributing in a community way to the welfare of the towns, and the caravan parks and hotels are something to see.

In the north of the State we have men who are looking for oil and precious gems, cattle men, stock men and wool men. They and their families live in arid conditions, and have the problems of education, health, drought, and all the other problems associated with this difficult land. In addition to major problems there are smaller ones. It is not for me to discuss the major problems in an Address in Reply speech, but I want to talk about some of the smaller problems, as I see them. Every town of any size has an institute. In many instances those institutes were built 90 years ago. They were, and still are, the civic centres and gathering points. If the Mothers and Babies Health Association representative comes, the nurse meets the mothers at the institute. Those institutes have been living on the charity of the community, with a little help from the State Government and local government. At present, if an institute has an income of £500 from subscriptions and donations it receives a Government grant of 9s. 6d. in the pound. If it should receive more than £500 it receives a grant of 2s. in the pound. Handy as this grant is, it is not sufficient in these days for the maintenance, repair or rebuilding of these institutes, and I hope the Government can see its way clear to consider a pound-for-pound grant for the repairing or rebuilding of institutes.

Associated with institutes are libraries, which today are supplied with books from the Institutes Association in Adelaide. However, a poor quality of book is supplied. The standard of book available at free or public libraries is first class. However, many books like *Peyton Place* and *Carpetbaggers* go to the country. I was speaking to the Secretary of the Institutes Association this morning and he said that the people hate to be seen reading them, but they love them. That is not good enough. I understand that the association receives a grant of £1,000 a year with which to buy books for the whole State. That is about £80 a month and, owing to the high cost of printing and ancillary problems, the standard of books supplied is not good. The chance of obtaining a better type of literature is denied the people. Therefore, I suggest that an increased grant be made available for the purchase of books for these country people who subscribe to institutes. These public libraries are situated in the country at Barmera, Port Pirie and Whyalla. I said earlier that the standard of book available at free libraries is first class, but we should not forget the standard supplied to people who do not have the means to travel a great distance to obtain a good type of book. Years ago private companies ran picture shows throughout the State as a profitable venture, but because of the advent of television and drive-in theatres they sold out and institute committees took on picture shows purely as a means of providing entertainment as a service to the public. They try to make a profit, but unfortunately do not. I speak with a degree of authority here, as for some years I have been manager and treasurer of the picture committee in my home town of Wirrabara. One of the major problems in running picture shows to give a service to the community, to keep the people together, and to give them something to do is the rail freight on films. It may seem a small problem, but it is a big problem to us. To get films back to Adelaide for redistribution to other picture operators after the week-end ready for the next week we must send them down by passenger rail freight, which costs us about £3 a week. I ask that the passenger rail freight be reduced for films where pictures are being shown on a community basis by an institute or progress association.

Previous Governments have brought forward plans for reforestation or forestry extension. The thinking was that the private landholder would be encouraged to plant 10 or 20 acres of pines or other softwoods on his property

in parts of the State where the climate was suitable for afforestation, and that possibly some progress payments would be made during the time it took for the trees to grow, for thinning and pruning operations, so that there would be some income in the 25 to 30 years the trees took to grow. This is a big challenge. As all honourable members know, South Australia is short of timber. The State is growing rapidly and bursting at the seams, and there is a universal cry for more and more houses, each of which needs its share of timber. The import of timber from America and from the seaboard of Canada is a costly undertaking. Problems of defence, overseas expenditure and export are known to all members, and none of us can predict what these problems will be like in the next 25 years. There is a challenge here, and we should try to double the present acreage of trees so that there will be an asset for posterity. I know that some economic problems are associated with this matter. The Commonwealth Treasurer and the income tax authorities did not see reason, as they would not allow any income tax deductions in this matter. The probate and succession duties authorities also saw problems. However, I see this as an exercise in endeavouring to defeat these petty things. Our forefathers grew the first trees and we are now reaping the benefit. Let us continue with this work.

A vast difference has been made in relation to agriculture in this State by two little seeds, one black and one white; fortunately, these seeds do not bring racial arguments into the matter. I am referring to clover, which is doubling the yield where it grows properly but where it will not grow properly the yield is decreasing. In referring to the yield I am talking about all things that come from the land—wheat, wool, beef and cereals. It has been said by some scientists that it will not be many years before all the wool grown in this State will come from outside Goyder's line and all the meat will be grown inside. Excellent meat can be grown on good soil, but poor soil produces the type of meat that requires a tooth pick to be used after the meat is eaten. I am referring particularly to the red loam soils, vast areas of which stretch north of Clare. The Agriculture Department has tried all the known clovers in this area, but they have not taken. There must be, should be, or possibly is a clover that can grow there and increase the yield of thousands upon thousands of acres. However, as an agriculturist, I often wonder whether too many of our interests are not

centred in the city. The more that comes off the land the bigger and better our exports, the better the food, and the better the clothing for the State as a whole. I urge the Agriculture Department to renew its efforts and try with double heart to find a clover that will grow on these soils. For some years I have been a member of the West Broughton Soil Conservation Board, which has the problem of looking after erosion in the area. Soil erosion can be combated by mechanical means or by nature; the cheapest way is by nature—by sowing clover, which produces nitrogen, which in turn produces plant food.

The Bush Fires Act was amended in 1960. This has been an excellent Act for those who have to work under it through emergency fire service organizations. Through the years thinking people have found flaws in the Act and have made suggestions for amendments to be made. The then Minister of Agriculture in his wisdom said that it would be wise if the Act were allowed to remain for a time so that it could prove itself. I do not disagree with that, but I think from the fact that after five years of operation amendments have been suggested by practical people and by thinkers, and those thoughts have been put to the Bush Fire Advisory Committee before submission to the Minister, it would be a good thing if amendments could be introduced to give effect to these suggestions during this session.

I turn now to education. Once children get past the Intermediate stage and reach the Leaving or Leaving Honours standard in country areas one of the major problems of their parents is what to do with them. Do they let their children go on to higher education or do they let them take jobs? We all know the benefits of education are such that many parents now let their children go on to higher education, but the problem then arises of where the children will go to school, particularly if they want to sit for Leaving Honours. The family is then faced with the problem of migrating to Adelaide and finding another job so that their child can get the best education—as many a parent has said, "to get something better than I ever had myself". I suggest that the Government provide assistance for building in strategic places within the State hostels for children to board in during the school term at places such as Port Augusta, Murray Bridge, Berri and possibly Port Lincoln, run by approved church societies, church organizations or similar types of approved organizations.

As has been said before, it must be remembered that Governments are unable to provide a ministry of human understanding; that is why I suggest approved organizations to run these places. Also, the Government should consider subsidizing these other organizations so that they can afford to build decent hostels. Hostels for children at these strategic places could mean that a family at Leigh Creek working for the Electricity Trust of South Australia could afford to send their child to Port Augusta to board for the week (or for the term if need be) so that the problem of sending the child all the way to Adelaide to live there or the problem of the family coming to Adelaide is reduced. Similarly, Murray Bridge would be a focal point for a vast hinterland of country where children could come in; similarly at Berri and Port Lincoln. It would mean that the problem of providing teachers for Leaving Honours classes would, in a way, be reduced because there should and would be a greater number of students wishing to take these courses, which would then make it easier for Leaving Honours teachers to be in the areas or within their towns, a problem that has been plaguing the Education Department for some years.

I wish now to talk about a smog problem. When poliomyelitis (or infantile paralysis, as it was known when I was a child) first struck its death blow there was no answer to it. When diphtheria hit the children of my grandparents, there was no answer to it. These diseases came first; the answer, the cure and the control came second. When I was privileged to attend the opening of the new steelworks at Whyalla a few weeks ago I was amazed at the lack of smoke that came out of this new basic oxygen steelworks. I have seen steelworks elsewhere in the Commonwealth belching out blacker than black smoke and sootier than sooty smoke all over the countryside for miles around and I was amazed at this gentle puff of blue smoke coming out of the smoke-stack. They control their smoke by mechanical means, by washing it and allowing it to pass through magnets, or something like that—I leave it to the mechanical men to describe it.

When I was a boy at Port Pirie, one was not allowed to drink rain water from the tank because it contained a lot of lead content from the smelters there. Gradually, with greater knowledge, they were able to hold all the lead fumes that went into the atmosphere and then we were plagued with sulphur. I remember that when I had boils a doctor prescribed sulphur. My mother then said, "What are you

doing? We are breathing it all day long." It was an expense to the shareholders to wash and clean and mechanically make the air better to live with. Medical authorities (I have spoken to them myself) at Port Augusta have said, "The silica in the air that comes from the smog at the Electricity Trust of South Australia power station, to the best of our knowledge, does not worry the lungs." I said earlier that there was once no cure for poliomyelitis. Should we (I should like to think that we are in some way the directors of the Electricity Trust of South Australia) consider that it would be wise if in 10 or 20 years' time the child born at Port Augusta today suffered some ailment of the lungs caused by silica suspended in the air? This has to be looked at even though it means much money. Let us not take chances. When diphtheria was a common disease in days gone by, it was the accepted thing for children to die: they had diphtheria—full-stop. But now with a simple needle diphtheria is cured. Surely with some expenditure the problem of the health of the youth at Port Augusta and anyone else who lives there in the future can be bettered.

I wish now to talk on the problem of community hospitals. Those operating in the State are in many instances efficient but, because of the very nature of the word "community", they get their income from the community and are not subsidized to any great extent. Admittedly, the previous Government saw fit to assist them as often as possible with capital works. The problem is that, even though the best of authority maintains that we should not have a community hospital here and a subsidized hospital 10 miles away across the hill, these hospitals are there and the doctors are there serving them. The hospital becomes a focal point of civic-mindedness and thinking, and women will not go over the hill to have their baby even though the council pays rates for it; they stay at home because it is "near Dad" and they subscribe to their community hospital. But the community hospitals need more help. I have not the solution but I hope that serious consideration will be given to this problem, particularly where these community hospitals give the two-years' training necessary for nurses. The hospital with the facility to provide that training efficiently is a problem that crops up and needs looking at. Another problem is that people are getting sick to death of putting their hands in their pockets all the time for the community hospitals.

I turn now to tourists or tourism. I looked up the word "tourism" in a dictionary last night, but could not find it. I presume that we all know that the word "tourism" is a new word in the language used to encourage people with money in their pockets to go on holidays and spend that money. Today there is a labour force in the nation getting reasonable holidays and reasonable pay, and most people like to take their family by caravan or other means to see the beauties of nature to the West Coast, the Flinders Ranges or the irrigation areas of the River Murray. One of the problems facing local government organizations is the inability, in many instances, to provide decent facilities because of numerous other local problems they have to face. Expenditure on those facilities must go on within the community for the community.

This tourist trade is going to revive and keep many towns alive. For instance, Quorn is a town that was dying on its feet and then tourists started to go through on their way to Wilpena Pound and places north of the area and often stayed overnight at Quorn. At one stage it was said that although there were four hotels in Quorn, it would be difficult to keep one hotel going, but all the hotels are still there and providing efficient service to the tourists. The provision of swimming pools, caravan parks and tennis courts, despite assistance given by the previous Government, still needs to be considered in proper perspective because the money that could be brought into a town, and indeed the State, is fresh money, and, as long as the proper facilities are provided, tourists will return. Local government will need even greater help when it can be proved that the assistance they ask for is necessary to boost the tourist trade.

The other day Red China launched a missile and exploded an atomic device. We have heard about atomic devices and missiles from other parts of the world and the threat that arises from them. Now Red China has this device, according to the press, and the problem I shall refer to now relates to civil defence. We have an organization within the State dealing with civil defence but it could do much more than it does. The problem of war, the fear of war and the very thought of war are repugnant to all people, but the danger of war is getting greater and greater for Australia. No longer is Australia an island remote from the rest of the world; no longer is South Australia remote at the bottom of that island. This State is near the

centre of things. Being near the centre of things, can this Parliament stand by and say, "It is a Commonwealth matter to look after the defence of the land. It is a Commonwealth matter to hold our hand." Seeing that we have a defence organization within the State that is, I understand, financed to some extent by the Commonwealth, I urge that it be given the leadership and encouragement to increase its activities in the education of all men, women and children as to what they should do if this problem really arose and we were involved in war. Let it not be said, as has been said so often throughout history, "too little, too late." I sincerely thank all people who made my introduction to Parliament so enjoyable. To the Clerk of the Parliaments and his staff and to all honourable members I say "Thank you" for the warmth of your handshake and your sincerity. In conclusion, I hope that the Government will legislate with wisdom not only for its own political survival but for the betterment of the State and for its continued prosperity.

The Hon. C. R. STORY (Midland): I join with other speakers in expressing my appreciation of the able and dignified manner in which His Excellency the Governor opened the present session of Parliament. I agree with them, too, that his Excellency and Lady Bastyan have done a wonderful job as Her Majesty's representatives in this State. I have made the statement outside this Council, and I was pleased to hear the Leader of my Party mention the matter, that, when the time comes for the re-appointment or appointment of a Governor, His Excellency might be asked to continue in office for some further term. He and Lady Bastyan have endeared themselves to all people. Sir Edric Bastyan is a man who can mix in any company and who is welcome in all company. He is a most knowledgeable man and we have been extremely well served by him.

I, too, regret the passing of those honourable members who have been mentioned by previous speakers and express sympathy to their widows and families. I knew all of them particularly well and although some had been out of this Parliament for some time their passing is regretted.

I congratulate those members who have entered this Chamber as a result of the last election, and I especially congratulate those who have made maiden speeches in the last few days. I believe this Chamber is fortunate to have men who can rise and put a case to the Council with the confidence of

the three new honourable members. I am confident that in the near future there will be many interesting debates on the subjects on which these members are specialists. We do not always agree with the views expressed, but as long as a message can be projected that will not permanently offend other people I believe that the Council will continue to work in harmony as it has done in the past.

I congratulate Sir Lyell McEwin upon the fine speech that he made yesterday. I believe it will be used as a pattern for members for a number of years. He has recorded for posterity his wide experience as a Minister and as a member, and I was pleased to see that the press this morning gave Sir Lyell a good coverage. He summed up the position well with regard to this Council, its work and its functions, and gave to the public a better appreciation of the actual work of the Council. The publicity given to the Council has been a little one-sided in recent times. Far more press has been given to the side of the Council that some people in high and important places wish to get over as a pattern. I abhor this, because at no time in my period here has the Legislative Council set out to be obstructive. It has played a most important part in the legislation of this Parliament. Many amendments on the Statute Book today are there as a result of the actions of honourable members of this Council in bringing their vast experience and knowledge to bear for the better Government of this State, and it rather irks me to hear this great parrot cry from time to time. I am sure that, if there is a budgerigar in a house, that budgerigar must learn the old catch cries and phrases. They seem to emanate from the highest places and permeate through all classes of people. Of course, the more one repeats a thing the more people begin to believe it. One may even convince oneself, and I believe that some people have convinced themselves that these are the facts.

I was most surprised to read not long ago (I think in the *Sunday Mail* of March 13, a few days after the election) an article that a Mr. Hetherington, the senior tutor in politics at the University of Adelaide, had written on the Legislative Council. I do not know why a tutor in political science should not be a man who gives both sides of an argument so that his students may obtain the benefit that their parents pay money to have them obtain and, in some cases, the State pays to have them obtain. This article by Mr. Hetherington is not a balanced article by any manner of means, but is an article

heavily biased against the Legislative Council. I would almost say that the gentleman had set out to write a biased article, so that the public might be misinformed on the Legislative Council. I was also rather surprised to notice that the present Attorney-General, Mr. Dunstan, had quite a lot to say in addressing the university students at the orientation week A.L.P. Club where, I understand, 500 students attended to hear him. The article is headed, "Dunstan cools off". Beside this particular article is a picture of the Attorney-General in his office dressed in a pair of brief shorts. All I can say is that he did not cool off enough, because he has made some rather nasty accusations, if he is reported correctly—and I am sure that he would be correctly reported by a journal emanating from the highest seat of learning in this State. One piece in which I am particularly interested is as follows:

PIED PLAYFORD.

Mr. Dunstan went a long way to grounding a myth before it ever got under way when he carefully debunked the image of Sir Thomas as having been the Pied Piper in attracting industry to South Australia. South Australia has been lagging in rates of industrial development behind the other States, including Tasmania, for years and currently ranked only fourth. He called in evidence the submissions of the employers advocate at a recent wages hearing who claimed that South Australia was so far behind, it needed lower wages to attract investment capital. "Where Western Australia has a staff of 40 professional and technical experts on the job to attract investment our development department would seem to consist of Sir Thomas and two typists."

All I can say is that if these 500 people were impressed by that, they do not do their homework. The fact that so many of them are at the university at all is the result of the actions of this same man who is rubbished by a young and quite inexperienced Attorney-General. I believe that this feeling is abroad quite a lot in this State at the present moment. It seems to me that Mr. Dunstan should not set out wilfully to mislead the people, particularly young people, who we expect will be our leaders in the community in the next few years. It seems strange that they have not more to do. Mr. Dunstan went on in the same vein in the next paragraph, which reads as follows:

RABBITS.

Along with many illusory rabbits that came out of the hat at election time, were atomic power stations, bridges in flagging electorates whether on the Torrens or the Murray and the fabled "New Deep Sea Port" which has been promised to various towns in the South-East and at the last election popped up at Point Giles on Yorke Peninsula where an electorate looked as though it might become disaffected.

I assure the Hon. Mr. Dunstan of one or two things here. First, in regard to the bridge over the River Murray that he talks about as being a somewhat illusory promise by the previous Government, the investigation was well under way at the time of the election and I understand that the previous Government intended to submit this matter to the Public Works Committee at an early date. I notice that the Governor's Speech refers to the fact that the investigation is continuing. If that is one of the rabbits that Mr. Dunstan said were pulled out of a hat, it is a real rabbit! It is a real problem, and not something thrown up for the purpose of an election catchery. When the previous Premier opened the bridge at Blanchetown, he said he would instruct the Commissioner of Highways immediately to go into the question of providing another bridge at Kingston and, also, he was pleased to see that local government in the Upper Murray area had been unanimous as to the site.

The Hon. S. C. Bevan: Has the site of the bridge been decided?

The Hon. C. R. STORY: The site of the bridge has not been decided, but there is unanimity among local government bodies in the Upper Murray that the reference to the Public Works Committee shall be for a bridge at Kingston. Anyone who wants to dispute that will have the opportunity to do so if and when the Government puts these references before the Public Works Committee.

The Hon. L. R. Hart: Hasn't that been the case for some time?

The Hon. C. R. STORY: Yes, for nearly 12 months. The second point raised by the Attorney-General was about Giles Point. This project was promised, was favourably reported on and was adopted by the past Government, and if the Minister thinks that the previous Government, or the members representing the district, have forgotten about it he has another think coming.

The Hon. C. D. Rowe: Did the Attorney-General say anything about the ton-mile tax on Eyre Peninsula?

The Hon. C. R. STORY: Curiously enough he did not do so. He must have had another adviser that week.

The Hon. C. D. Rowe: It was a legal matter and therefore came under his portfolio.

The Hon. C. R. STORY: One would have thought so. In the next two or three years this Council will prove to the people of South Australia that it is a useful body, that it is a fair body, and that if the time comes when

some people attempt to abolish it they will have to deal with all the people of South Australia.

The Hon. A. F. Kneebone: Are you getting the wind up?

The Hon. C. R. STORY: No, I am not; I am pointing out to the Minister that his Party has told people that it will abolish the Legislative Council. The people did not vote for such a policy.

The Hon. A. J. Shard: The policy speech said that was the ultimate objective, and the people overwhelmingly endorsed that speech.

The Hon. C. R. STORY: Then the people also endorsed the statement that Eyre Peninsula would be exempt from the ton-mile tax.

The Hon. A. J. Shard: They endorsed that, but you cannot get away from the fact that the people endorsed the Labor Party policy for the abolition of the Legislative Council. If the honourable member quotes he should quote facts, and then I shall have nothing to say. He is entitled to quote policy, but he should not misquote.

The Hon. C. R. STORY: Now that the Chief Secretary has come back to his normal equanimity, I will proceed. He is claiming that he has a franchise for everything that was mentioned in the Labor Party policy speech. I do not want to spend the whole afternoon on this, but if the Chief Secretary read his Leader's policy speech carefully his face would be red, as it contains many things that cannot be carried out. If I were the Chief Secretary I would not talk about things for which his Government has a mandate, because these things cut both ways.

The Hon. C. D. Rowe: If he breaks any more promises his mandate will be withdrawn.

The Hon. C. R. STORY: That is so. In his policy speech the Premier (Mr. Walsh) said he would continue with any references already favourably reported on by the Public Works Committee, yet there seems to be trouble with one or two of these at the moment.

I turn now to matters not mentioned in the Governor's Speech. Right from the time the new Government took office I have been perturbed, as I think many others have been, to note that the Lands and Agriculture portfolios have been lumped together. I looked particularly at the policy speech but I could not see that there was a mandate to do that.

The Hon. S. C. Bevan: What are you talking about?

The Hon. C. R. STORY: It seems that the Party opposite must have everything in its policy speech and then it can do what it likes

because it has a mandate. The people were not told that these important departments would be lumped together under one Minister. I tried to find from the policy speech the policy of the Labor Party on agriculture, and it does not take long to read. I am even more amazed that in the Governor's Speech paragraph 10 deals with the whole of the Government's agricultural programme for this session. This paragraph states:

My Government will pursue policies designed to make full use of the productive potential of the State in agriculture, mining, land settlement, forestry and other fields. Research facilities will be provided and investigations conducted. Private industry will be encouraged to the greatest possible extent.

The Hon. C. D. Rowe: That is a good one!

The Hon. C. R. STORY: That is the only reference to the agriculture, horticulture and viticulture of this State, which is particularly concerned with that side of production. It is big and important business, yet the reference in the Speech is like taking a garment and putting a lot of hemstitching around it; it makes it look very pretty! Great slabs of the Speech are given over to so-called reform, but when we get down to the bread and butter of this State we get only three lines. Over the last 32 years this State has been built up into a very prosperous community. Anyone can churn out social reform and use high-sounding words, and anyone can spend money, but the thing is to create money and to continue to create it and keep the community happy. The Speech is full of gimmicks, and the election was one of gimmicks. I do not know how long it will be before we get back to reality, but I think the whole of the Government's policy on the three subjects I have mentioned is in the paragraph I have quoted. I had some serious problems that I thought would be mentioned in the Speech because the present Government had much to say about them in the last six or seven years when in Opposition, and much was said about them by some members of the present Government Party during the election. I refer particularly to the position of the wine industry. Perhaps one should look at this in retrospect. I have in mind the district of Chaffey, which is concerned greatly with wine-grape growing; the district of Barossa, a large portion of which is devoted to wine-grape growing; and the southern districts as well. We have representatives in another place who have been verbose over the last six years on the matter of Royal Commissions, inquiries, boards and various other things. The last Government was seriously criticized by members of the

Labor Party for appointing the Prices Commissioner as arbitrator in the wine industry. This is on record. Over the last six years the wine industry in South Australia, from the viewpoint of both the growers and the wine-makers, has worked happily. The grower has enjoyed a measure of stability that he had not known for a long time in the industry, and one of the people who got credit from the wine-grape growers in this State was the member for Murray (Mr. Bywaters) who, in the dying hours of the session in 1959, attempted to adjourn the House in order to introduce a discussion upon petitions which were being presented.

This matter was resolved in the negative because the Prices Commissioner had been set up to do the job instead of a Royal Commission. Ever since, that member has been a champion of the grapegrowers. That idea has been allowed to spread and has been encouraged by the Party. Now, this gentleman is in the box seat; he is the responsible Minister. I wonder just what the position is now. On the day before the last election there appeared in the *Advertiser* an election advertisement, authorized by Mr. G. T. Virgo, of Morialta Street, Adelaide, depicting the then Premier, Sir Thomas Playford, dancing about in a morning suit—I presume to look like Bacchus—with bunches of grapes in both hands and strung around his ears. It was most inelegant for Sir Thomas Playford to be depicted in this manner. Underneath, in large black type, appeared these words:

Grapegrowers beware! The Prices Commissioner has fixed recommended wine grape prices for this year's vintage, and this decision must not be interfered with by the Premier. If Playford is still Premier on Monday when he meets the Wine and Brandy Producers' Association, he could deal a death blow to growers. Safeguard the livelihood of growers by voting A.L.P.! Live better with Labor!

Let us look at what has happened since then. The Wine and Brandy Producers' Association had met Mr. Murphy prior to the election and discussions had taken place with regard to Mr. Murphy's fixed prices for the coming vintage. The previous Premier played very true and square on this matter because, so that nobody would be charged with using political blackmail or anything else, he arranged, if re-elected, to meet the Wine and Brandy Producers' Association committee to further discuss this matter.

The wine and brandy representatives had met the South Australian wine-grape growers, and there was a difference of opinion. The previous Premier agreed, at the instance of the Wine Grape Growers Council, to meet the

wine and brandy producers on the Monday after the election. Even though he was acting as caretaker Premier for a few days the meeting did not take place because Mr. Walsh said he wished to meet them personally. Finally, the wine and brandy producers saw the new Premier and the meeting was not very successful. They were promised or threatened (I do not know which) with a Royal Commission, and that is as far as it went. In the meantime, the growers have received very much lower prices for their grapes this year—so much so that the industry is getting into some real difficulty. I will mention some of these wine-grape prices because this is where the main changes occur.

The recommendation of the Prices Commissioner could easily, I believe, have been negotiated between the then Premier (Sir Thomas Playford) and the wine and brandy producers, because that body wanted one or two assurances. Sir Thomas Playford would have given those assurances, as he has done in many other negotiations. I think we can all agree that he is an excellent negotiator.

In the case of the gordo grape, one of the dual-purpose grapes in this State, the price set by the Prices Commissioner and the price paid by the winemakers is the same. For the doradillo grape, which is one of the spirit grapes grown extensively in South Australia, the price was fixed at £20 a ton by the Prices Commissioner. That grape is being bought freely at the present moment throughout the State at £15 a ton, or distillation price which is £5 a ton down. If a man has a fair-sized vintage, a loss of £5 a ton is considerable. Another variety is the pedro, which is what I may call the bread and butter line in the industry. The price of that was fixed at £21 a ton by the winemakers which is £4 5s. a ton lower than the Prices Commissioner's price, so there again the growers were £4 5s. a ton down.

The Hon. S. C. Bevan: You don't believe in price-fixing?

The Hon. C. R. STORY: The honourable member knows better than that because we have sat together in this Council for nearly 11 years and I do not think he can say that I have been on the wrong side, if he thinks back on price control. We have always been sitting next to each other when the vote was taken.

The Hon. H. K. Kemp: Doesn't the Labor Party believe in price control?

The Hon. C. R. STORY: Grenache is another variety, which is down by 10s. a ton. Palomino, a grape much sought after a short time ago

and one which people were advised to plant, is £5 15s. down on last year's price. Those prices are ruinous to many growers. I make the point again that had the previous Premier been allowed to negotiate with the winemakers I am sure that this scheme would not have collapsed to the point where we are back again to the law of the jungle. We cannot call it supply and demand, because that is not so. We are back to the law of the jungle. I refer to what Mr. Curren, the member for Chaffey, said on the hustings when he was with the new Premier at Renmark. He was talking of grape prices, and was quoted in the press as follows:

Referring to the annual haggle over wine grape prices, Mr. Curren said there were many aspects of wine grape growing and marketing that had a serious effect on the economic structure of the industry. I believe that the inquiry rejected by the Government several years ago should be undertaken at the earliest possible time. It would not impair the work of the Prices Commissioner in any way.

There is nothing in the Governor's Speech to indicate that there will be an inquiry or that there will be the Royal Commission that these people have talked about for so long. Twelve months ago I was liaison officer between the Grapegrowers' Council and the Treasury when the No. 1 emergency pool was set up, and I know much about what was going on at that time. Except for the fact that I am something of a ferret and nose around a bit, I would not know a thing that is going on today in the industry, because I have been completely kept out of negotiations, for a reason that I will attempt to explain.

Just after the election a meeting of growers in the Barossa Valley was called—at very short notice I am told—which the Premier was asked to attend and explain various aspects of his policy on surplus grapes. The Grapegrowers' Council had said on April 14 that it would like to have this meeting and that it would like the members of Parliament for the grape-growing districts to be invited to attend. Mr. Walsh, in his reply, said he had invited the Prices Commissioner, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Curren and Mrs. Byrne to attend the meeting. It did not get through to the members for the Midland District, and we were not invited. The members for the Northern District were not invited; the member for Angas was not invited, and, as far as I know, the member for Burra was not invited. I do not think the member for Alexandra was invited. When I referred to this I was told that the meeting had been called at short notice and had to be arranged on the telephone. I live only 13 miles from where Mr. Curren lives,

and although in some ways we may be fairly primitive in that area we do have a telephone. It normally functions when it is rung and messages do get through. The Hon. M. B. Dawkins and the Hon. L. R. Hart live on the Adelaide plains not far away; in fact, they are slightly nearer than Tea Tree Gully, and yet they, too, were not contacted.

I think that this was a deliberate attempt to keep us out of negotiations. I have played politics reasonably hard, but I think Government members will agree that in the relationship with them in the many industries in which we are jointly interested we did not exclude members of the Labor Party in any way. What upsets me most is that we are not getting anywhere. The grape industry at present is going full speed on a disaster course and unless something is done to alter that course quickly with positive action there will be a great crash. I will explain how I consider this great crash will come. In the last two years there have been surplus grapes that the winemakers would not or could not take. During the first year the Government found finance for 1,600 tons of surplus grapes to be accepted, crushed and the wine stored. Some of that spirit has been placed on wood for brandy, and some of it has been transferred to the new Southern Vale Co-operative.

This year nothing of a positive nature has been done and we again have a surplus. Loans to producers money has been made available to the extent of £67,000, as I was told in a reply to a question the other day. This sum will be paid to a proprietary company for processing and for the freight on about 3,000 tons of grapes. There is also 1,000 tons of gordos taken in under a private arrangement with a big exporting wine firm in this State. The growers will not receive more than cartage until the wine is shipped and sold. That means we have 4,000 tons of surplus grapes—3,000 tons in the emergency pool and 1,000 tons put away for an export venture. Next year the surplus will be greater because the co-operatives, which are the big bulk sellers of wine in this State, will not have the ready market that existed previously because Penfolds at Nuriootpa have taken in the 3,000 tons of grapes as well as the extra 1,000 tons of gordos, which will be turned into sweet wine for export which would normally have been purchased from bulk suppliers.

Why did Penfolds have space for such a quantity of grapes? This is the end of the season. They restricted their purchases of grapes at the ruling prices until the Government came

in with the £67,000. Much of that will be used to allow Penfolds to process the grapes. An agreement exists whereby they have the right of first refusal of the finished product at ruling market prices. They do not have to find any capital at all. They will not buy from the normal channels through the river and other co-operatives if they have this emergency supply in their hands. We are not going to see the full effect of this for a couple of years. I am trying to impress on members the fact that it is time now to take positive action. Loath as I am to say this, there is only one solution to this problem, and this is where I am worried by the attitude of the present Government, because the Hon. G. A. Bywaters made two statements on this particular subject. He was asked by the Wine and Grapegrowers' Council whether he would be prepared to look at the matter of the establishment of a grape board, and he said he would. He was perfectly frank and said he thought this was the solution. He was reported as follows:

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Bywaters, had assured representatives of the growers' organization that the State Government would assist in every way possible the establishment of a board.

Within two or three days, this gentleman changed his mind completely, or somebody changed it for him. He then said that it should be on the basis of a Commonwealth board. That is what we would want. A State board would not be satisfactory ultimately, but it is necessary to have a State board before we can get very far with an overall Commonwealth plan, and the grapegrowers' council was moving along those lines. I have a draft proposal for a board and it seems to me that it can work. This system certainly works with other commodities. Of course, it must be on a Commonwealth basis ultimately, but surely a State board is a start. Mr. Bywaters said something that we said five or six years ago, that you can fix prices on these things but you cannot make the wine-maker buy the grapes. That is true, but what we need is some fixation, so that he does pay the price for the amount he takes. At the present time, it is very unfair to the wine-maker. One man buys grapes at the agreed price but others buy at £6 or £7 a ton less, or at distillation price. This is bad enough at the grower's end, because he is receiving less money, but it is going to be a real catastrophe when it comes to selling the wine. If one bought his raw material more cheaply than

the other, he would be able to sell more cheaply, and this undercutting of the price is one of the great problems of the industry. I can see this thing really festering into trouble if we do not get right on to it now.

Mr. Bywaters has said he will raise the matter at the next Agricultural Council meeting that he attends. New South Wales has legislation prepared that can be brought down quickly for the establishment of a board. Victoria is the other interested State. Some people have suggested that we should restrict planting but it is no use restricting planting in South Australia if people in New South Wales go on merrily planting huge areas that can be irrigated with the new-found Snowy water coming down the Murrumbidgee. Another point is that large amounts of wine grapes are being planted in Victoria. On the other hand, if the coming year were a disastrous one from a grape production point of view, with the surplus wine stored away, even a 25 per cent drop in production would mean that we would still have about the same amount in stock because we have so many new plantings coming in. We have this ever-increasing planting. There has been no real survey of the State to find out how many acres of vines or how many new plantings there are, and at the moment this industry is absolutely fragmentary, split up into tiny "penny packets," with growers, proprietary winemakers and co-operative winemakers each fighting "for their corner". Each one within these groups is fighting for himself.

The Hon. R. C. DeGaris: What proportion of the new plantings would be owned by the proprietary winemakers?

The Hon. C. R. STORY: Quite a lot. At Oxford Landing, just south of Waikerie, there would be a large acreage of new plantings owned by proprietary winemakers. I am not sure of the figure in the South-East, but there is certainly a lot of new plantings there and there would be a little in the southern districts. In the Barossa Valley, some proprietary winemakers are buying back into the wine-grape business. The production increase achieved by better methods is having a vast effect on this problem. Some of the vineyards in the Barossa Valley that in the past produced two to three tons to the acre are achieving much higher production by one irrigation a year. The use of zinc on vines increased the tonnage considerably in many areas. I think we have reached the stage where this industry has to hang together. If it does not, it will hang separately. I personally do not see any way out of this,

unless all these groups can be brought together under the leadership of somebody who is prepared to be patient and who will try to get them organized up to the point of agreeing to the principle of orderly marketing and of agreeing to the appointment of a commission or an inquiry. I do not know that a Royal Commission is needed, but an inquiry into the whole industry certainly is called for, so that we may know which way to go. I think this ought to be done at the highest level at which we can possibly do it.

I assure the Government that, if something is not done, serious difficulties will be experienced in this industry, and it is one primary industry where South Australia absolutely leads the way. This leading position can be changed quickly if we do not grasp the nettle now. We must be brave. Some people will be hurt and some will be upset, but if action is not taken we shall lose our industry to New South Wales and Victoria, because those States are not worrying about South Australia. They are going on gaily planting more vines, and they are nearer the source of the big wine sales in Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland. I believe we must adopt a very strong line in this matter. I offered my services to the Wine Grape Growers' Council of South Australia in the following letter:

I have refrained from making any public statement regarding negotiations held between the Grape Growers' Council, the winemakers and the Government in recent weeks, but I am coming under criticism from some of my constituents for an apparent lack of interest. I would like you to place before the next meeting of the Wine Grape Growers' Council this letter, which sets out my views and assures them of my active support should they desire it. I understand from press reports that several conferences were held and deputations arranged. Although some of the meetings were held in the District of the member for Angas, neither he nor the Midland District representatives were advised but invitations were extended to some A.L.P. representatives to attend.

I am disturbed by the present position of grapegrowers in my district, which covers more than half the wine-producing area of South Australia, as well as the lack of any practical plan by the Government to improve the position for this season at least. In the past I have worked in close liaison with grapegrower organizations, as I think many of you will remember, and, if I may say so, in the face of severe criticism from some quarters. In appointing the Prices Commissioner, Mr. Murphy, the previous Government brought a stability to the grapegrowing industry which existed up to the time of its defeat on March 6, 1965, unprecedented in the history of the industry, and I believe agreement would have been reached had the proposed conference with winemakers been allowed to proceed on March 8.

It is fair to say, too, I think, that the action of the Playford Government (as well as its L.C.L. "grapegrower district" supporters) saved hundreds of tons of grapes from rotting on vines last year by co-operating with your council in the establishment of No. 1 surplus grape pool. I do not in any way wish to interfere with the existing policy of the council; that is their business. I am merely stating my attitude to avoid any misunderstandings which may exist in the minds of the council or the grapegrowers in my electorate.

I have set out the position as I see it. The only other thing I wish to mention now is that over the years a fine system of co-operatives has been established in this State, not only for wine but for canning, fresh fruit, cold stores, fish, and many other things. These co-operatives are funded mainly from money under the Loans to Producers Act. Just before this vintage several wine co-operatives endeavoured to get more finance through that legislation, but money was scarce. Now we are suddenly faced with £67,000 being made available from that source, and I do not think this is the purpose for which that money was originally provided. Under the Act it is for capital works on long term, with 18-year repayments, to get on with a big development job. Now this money is being tied up for two or three years without very much guarantee on when it will come back. I think the Government must find some other source from which to finance this type of thing if it intends to continue with it.

I suggest that the co-operatives should take charge of these surplus grapes and thereby the whole matter could be placed under expert boards and salesmen so that the whole industry would not be upset when the products were sold. Some very conscientious and well-meaning growers have had to act as board members for these emergency pools. They are not

trained in this particular field, and when they are negotiating with proprietary wineries, which they have had to do recently, I am fearful that the job may be a little too big for them. If this surplus pool is to continue I should like to see it put under the control of existing co-operatives. If they are unwilling to do the task, I think their policy should be altered.

One of the weaknesses about which I have complained before is that although they are all striving for the same thing they are not in complete unanimity and therefore are sitting ducks for proprietaries that want to buy spirit. These proprietaries can get spirit from one of the co-operatives at the expense of another. In this industry the big bulk suppliers—the river co-operatives particularly—must get together on policy. Since 1960, when I came back from overseas, I have said that there should be one overseas selling organization for all the co-operatives and that for sales in Australia they should have a supervisor to negotiate for them so that there would not be the continual trouble of accusation upon accusation, one against the other, because someone might have sold at 2d. a gallon less than someone else.

I have spoken at length on this subject because I am frightened about the position in relation to wine. This industry affects a large area of this State, and I want the Government to be seized with its importance. I am prepared to work with anyone who will come in with me and try to get proper orderly marketing. I have much pleasure in supporting the motion.

The Hon. JESSIE COOPER secured the adjournment of the debate.

ADJOURNMENT.

At 4.14 p.m. the Council adjourned until Tuesday, May 25, at 2.15 p.m.