

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, July 24, 1962.

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

QUESTIONS.

TROTTING.

Mr. FRANK WALSH: In this morning's *Advertiser* appears a report relating to the South Australian Trotting Club, part of which states:

The committee felt that the continuous drain of payments to the S.A. Trotting League from the club must cease if the club were to survive. It had therefore appealed to the Betting Control Board, which had the power to hear the appeal under the Lottery and Gaming Act. The appeal had been referred by the board to the Premier.

Can the Premier say whether the club did appeal to the Betting Control Board about payments to the South Australian Trotting League of a levy of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on totalizer turn-over to the country trotting fund and, if it did appeal, whether the matter was referred by the board back to the Premier?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: The Leader informed me that he would ask a question on this subject and this enabled me to have the documents regarding it in the House. I received some correspondence from the Betting Control Board, and to set the matter out in its proper perspective I shall read the minute from the board upon the subject. It states:

The South Australian Trotting Club appealed to the Betting Control Board under section 22 (a) (8) of the Lottery and Gaming Act, 1936-1956, against an alleged decision of the South Australian Trotting League not to amend the constitution of the league by deleting the $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent levy provided therein. Counsel for the parties appeared before the board and the board heard argument as to whether the board had jurisdiction to entertain the appeal.

The board suggested that the opinion of the Supreme Court could be obtained under certain procedure prescribed by the rules of the Supreme Court, but counsel for the club preferred that the board should decide the question of jurisdiction so that the club might, if the decision should be that there was no jurisdiction, apply to the Supreme Court for an order of *mandamus* directing the board to hear the appeal. The board took time to consider its decision and then held that it had no jurisdiction.

It is now competent for the parties concerned, if they so desire, to take the matter on appeal to the Supreme Court. I have an opinion given on this matter to the Betting Control

Board. As this matter may later be the subject of a court action, obviously I do not desire the opinion to be publicized but, if the Leader or any other member desires to examine it, I have no objection to his doing so.

COMMUNISM IN SCHOOLS.

Mr. HEASLIP: Last Friday's *Advertiser* reported that the State Returned Servicemen's League sub-branch conference passed a resolution urging the South Australian Government to investigate thoroughly the known presence of Communists in the Education Department. The report also stated that the South Australian Vice-President (Mr. Eric Smith) said that there was no doubt that the allegation was only too true. I should imagine that every parent of children attending school would be disturbed if there were any suggestion that communistic propaganda was being dispensed through the Education Department. If any proof is given to the Minister of Education, will he take action to see that the department is not used for the dissemination of propaganda, particularly regarding communistic activities?

The Hon. Sir BADEN PATTINSON: About 8,500 full-time and part-time teachers are employed in the Education Department and in my opinion the vast majority are intensely loyal, thoroughly dependable and entirely devoted to their duties. I am privileged and proud to have the opportunity to work with such a fine body of men and women in the cause of education. These views are shared and forcefully expressed by the Director of Education, the Deputy Director and principal officers of the department. We all deprecate any suggestion of a heresy hunt or a smear campaign against members of such an honoured profession. However, it is inevitable that in such a large organization a small minority have communistic sympathies, but the Director of Education (Colonel Mander-Jones) is extremely well-versed in dealing with such matters, and with my full authority he is always on the alert to ensure that no teacher betrays his trust as a teacher by disseminating Communist propaganda to the children under his care. Whenever proof or strong suspicion comes to him, he takes what I consider to be appropriate remedial action. At the same time, the Director is strong in the discharge of his duty to protect teachers against unfounded charges that may be made against them by members of the public (and unfortunately many totally unfounded charges are made from time to time by irresponsible members of the public). But, Sir, when

charges were made last week by such a responsible organization as the R.S.L., and particularly by the State President (Brigadier Eastick), I asked the Director whether he would immediately investigate the charges and ask the President whether he could supply evidence to support the allegations which were publicly made and so widely disseminated. He did so at 9 a.m. last Friday and he has been in touch with both the President and the Secretary of the R.S.L. I have no doubt that in due course he will consult me regarding the outcome of his investigations.

Mr. CLARK: I appreciate the Minister of Education's answer to the previous question, but I have been somewhat disturbed, as I know by his remarks the Minister has been, by the recent allegations of Communist infiltration into our schools. I should like to make it plain that I have a sincere admiration for the Returned Servicemen's League and none at all for the Communist Party. I have two reasons for asking my question. Firstly, I fear that, if no specific charges have been made against teachers, in the eyes of a number of the general public the good name of the whole of the teaching profession could possibly be brought into disrepute and this I consider most undesirable. Secondly, one instance was quoted in the press over the week-end of a case where a teacher in South Australia was reported to have pitted two teams from his school against each other, one representing Russia and the other the United Kingdom or Australia, with inevitable victory for Russia because the strongest and most skilful were always included in the Russian side. This was supposed to have taken place recently at a school in the South-East. However, I have been most reliably informed from a source that I believe 100 per cent true that this information is inaccurate, that in fact it did not happen in the South-East at all, and that it did not happen recently, but two years ago in a school much closer to Adelaide than the South-East. Can the Minister of Education say whether specific instances have been given naming teachers alleged to be guilty of Communist activities in a school?

The Hon. Sir BADEN PATTINSON: I can only repeat that at 9 a.m. last Friday, the day these allegations were published in the *Advertiser*, the Director of Education, at my request, communicated verbally with the President of the R.S.L. (Brigadier Eastick) and asked him to supply the Director with any further evidence to support these allegations, and I then asked him to write to the Secretary

of the League (Mr. Hoffmann) repeating that request. He did both those things and, as far as I am aware, no information has yet been supplied in writing to support those allegations. However, I have no doubt that such information will be forthcoming and, as I said earlier, this evidence will be investigated by the Director, who will then discuss the matter with me.

EYRE PENINSULA RESERVES.

Mr. BOCKELBERG: Last year I asked a question regarding flora and fauna reserves on Eyre Peninsula. I understand now that these reserves are controlled not by the Fauna and Flora Board but by the Minister of Lands. Has the Minister any information regarding the inspection of these reserves on Eyre Peninsula?

The Hon. Sir CECIL HINCKS: I have no further report on that area, but I shall obtain one for the honourable member tomorrow.

MENTAL HOSPITALS.

Mr. LAWN: Last week when Mrs. Hutchinson, a member of the Legislative Council in Western Australia, was in Adelaide, she told me that she had been touring the Commonwealth and inspecting mental hospitals, and that upon her return to Western Australia she would submit a report on the conditions she found in other States. Whilst here she made a public statement to the press and said that the mental hospitals here were the worst in Australia. Does the Premier agree with Mrs. Hutchinson's statement and, if so, can he say what plans his Government has to bring our mental hospitals up to the standard of the best in Australia?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: I do not agree with the statement. In fact, some time ago a proper survey was made of mental institutions throughout Australia by a competent body appointed by the Commonwealth, and it was shown conclusively that the South Australian institutions at that time were the best in Australia.

Mr. Lawn: How long ago?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: That was a properly constituted authority. I do not agree with the honourable member's interpretation of the published remarks of this lady. I saw the report the honourable member referred to, and the lady did not say what the honourable member has said she said. To clear the matter up, however, I will obtain from the Minister of Health a report that will deal with any communications we have had from the member concerned and also set out the date,

place and nature of her investigations, so that the honourable member may know how *bona fide* her remarks were.

Mr. LAWN: Will the Premier have included in that report the number of medical men—doctors, nurses, attendants and other staff—per hundred in the various mental institutions in Australia, including those in South Australia? Will he release that report before the debate on the Address in Reply is concluded so that I may use it, or will he withhold it until the Address in Reply debate has concluded?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: I am informed that there is considerable variation in this matter between the States. One State does not have the same procedures as other States in dealing with mental illness cases. In those circumstances it may not be possible to get the information in the precise form that the honourable member desires but I will attempt to get some information for him.

Mr. FRED WALSH: A letter in last week's *Sunday Mail* contained the following statement:

At Northfield Mental Hospital, nursing staff who should be attending to the training and care of the mentally retarded are being used as gaolers for delinquent girls there. These girls are not receiving treatment for their mental condition, but they are being held there in detention as if it were a gaol. As a result Ward 6, which should have a staff of 12 attendants but has only seven, now has to allot two attendants to act as gaolers, leaving only five attendants to care for 91 patients—some of whom are "difficult" patients. Because of this, these patients are receiving no therapy treatment and have little or no chance of recovery so that they can be discharged from hospital. Among these 91 patients are a number of mentally retarded children.

Will the Premier ask the Minister of Health whether the allegations in that letter are true in substance and, if they are, will action be taken to correct the position?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: Yes.

BLACKWOOD POLICE STATION.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Has the Premier a reply to the question I asked last Thursday regarding additional accommodation at the Blackwood Police Station?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: The Commissioner of Police reports:

Additional office space at the Blackwood Police Station has been low on the priority list because there are a number of other stations which are in more urgent need of renovations or increased space.

As the police officers work shifts in order to give a greater span of police coverage to the district, there should never be more than two

members of the force in the office at any one time; however, when court is held in this room, there is congestion, but the question of provision of courtrooms is one for the Country and Suburban Courts Department to whom the matter was referred in my minute of June 27, 1962.

I will obtain the information regarding the courthouse in due course.

MORGAN-WHYALLA MAIN.

Mr. QUIRKE: When the duplication of the Morgan-Whyalla main was first proposed it was suggested that it go further north than the existing main, towards Burra and across country north of Booborowie. The demand for water in Whyalla and Iron Knob is such that the increased length over which the water would have to be pumped under the original suggestion would be too expensive and uneconomical, and it was decided that the main should follow the route of the existing main and that Burra and Booborowie and other places should be supplied by subsidiary mains from the main. Has the duplication proceeded so far that the Minister can say when the promised extensions to Burra and Booborowie are likely to be constructed? In other words, can they be constructed soon even though the water is not available? It is a dry season and the demand is greater than usual.

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: The honourable member, as a member of the Public Works Standing Committee, is, as he has already stated in his question, aware of the reasons that were advanced and accepted for the change in the route. When the change was announced it was agreed that those townships that might have been served by the northern route should be considered at the earliest possible moment. Burra and Booborowie should also, I think, be considered. I cannot say what stage the planning has reached regarding them or just when the work can be carried out. The programme of works for the Engineering and Water Supply Department this year is heavily committed and, therefore, it does not appear at this moment possible to entertain many projects that are not high on the priority list. That does not mean that, because I have not investigated the matter in recent weeks, the Burra scheme could not be included, but I rather fear that that may not be possible this year. However, I will get a report from the Engineer-in-Chief for the honourable member and bring it down as soon as possible.

Mr. HEASLIP: Originally, Wirrabara was to be supplied from the northern route of the Morgan-Whyalla main. Because of the duplication, it will now be supplied from the Booleroo Centre to Caltowie main. Three routes have been suggested. To enable landholders to know whether they will be supplied with water or whether they will have to supply themselves with water, can the Minister say what the ultimate route will be—whether the north, the south or the middle route?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: An undertaking was given to the people in the area to which the honourable member refers that the department would endeavour to decide at this stage what the route of the main would be so that landholders in the area would know whether they would have a main on their frontage or whether they would have to bring the water from a main some distance away. Apart from the question when the main would be laid, the department undertook to decide the route. I have now available a plan (I am not sure whether the proposed route is the northern, southern or middle route; I am not aware of that definition in those terms) which shows the route that the main will take. That plan is available to the honourable member for his perusal and for advice to his constituents accordingly.

THIRD PARTY INSURANCE.

Mr. BYWATERS: I want to read an extract from the *News* of July 10 of this year under the heading "Driver Bonus Report". It reads:

An important report on third party motor vehicle insurance may be forwarded to Cabinet next week. The report will advise whether a discount scheme for careful drivers could operate in South Australia. Chairman of the six man Insurance Premiums Committee, Sir Edgar Bean, said today the committee would meet on Monday.

It was hoped the meeting would be the final one before a report was forwarded to Cabinet. I notice, too, that in listing the papers laid on the table the Premier referred to something in this field. Can he elaborate on that and tell the House whether a report has been forwarded from Cabinet?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: One of the papers laid on the table is the report of Sir Edgar Bean and his committee. Honourable members will have an opportunity to peruse it but, for the reasons given in the report, which are elaborated fairly extensively, the committee does not recommend any change in the present procedure.

NARRUNG ELECTRICITY SUPPLY.

Mr. NANKIVELL: Has the Minister of Works a reply to my question of Thursday last about an extension of electricity supply to Narrung?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: The Assistant General Manager of the Electricity Trust reports to me as follows:

Work is still proceeding on the connection of Meningie to the Electricity Trust's transmission system. The present indications are that supply in the town will be taken over by the trust at the end of August. A survey has been made of the power requirements on the Narrung Peninsula and detailed proposals are almost completed for the layout of distribution network required to supply the various properties. When the final cost figures are available, a quotation will be given to the applicants and, if this is accepted, it should be possible to start the work shortly afterwards.

HUNCHEE AND RAL RAL CREEKS.

Mr. CURREN: I have been given to understand that funds have been allocated for the desagging and dredging of the Hunchee and Ral Ral Creeks, which are the inlet to the Chaffey and Cooltong pumps. Can the Minister of Irrigation say when this work will be put in hand?

The Hon. Sir CECIL HINCKS: I will get the information for the honourable member tomorrow.

CHOWILLA DAM.

Mr. JENKINS: Can the Premier say what progress has been made regarding the Chowilla dam project?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: I have had one letter in the last three weeks from the Commonwealth Government about an aspect that it wants clarified. I believe the project is being held up at present by the New South Wales Government on the question of finance. That Government is heavily committed under the Snowy River Agreement to build a new dam that will cost about £14,000,000. Another dam is showing signs of damage and will have to be replaced at a cost of about £14,000,000. That Government has also to repair the dam at Menindee at a cost of about £500,000. The New South Wales Government has indicated that it will not be able to finance its share of the Chowilla dam project within the next few years and it has asked the Commonwealth Government to advance the money on the condition that New South Wales shall be responsible for capital and interest repayments. That is the present position.

DIFFERENTIAL RATING.

Mr. TAPPING: For years some councils have sought the right, by an amendment of the Local Government Act, to remit rates to pensioners and others enduring financial hardships. As council rates are gradually increasing whilst pensions are fixed, will the Premier reconsider this matter?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: I understand that the Minister of Local Government is considering several amendments to the Local Government Act and I will refer this question to him. As the honourable member knows, the problem is not without some difficulty because there are always borderline cases of people who are not receiving pensions being not much better off than pensioners. I will let the honourable member have a reply, although possibly not for a week or 10 days.

TANUNDA POLICE STATION.

The Hon. B. H. TEUSNER: Will the Premier ascertain from the Chief Secretary whether land was recently purchased in Murray Street, Tanunda, for a new police station, police residence and courthouse and, if so, when it is intended to erect these buildings? If not, will he ascertain whether it is intended to acquire land for the aforesaid purposes?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: Yes.

WHYALLA TO PORT AUGUSTA LINE.

Mr. LOVEDAY: Can the Premier say whether, in the recent discussions about the standardization of rail gauges and other railway matters, the question of a railway from Whyalla to Port Augusta was discussed and, if so, what was the trend of the discussion?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: Some time ago the Government requested the Commonwealth Government to extend the Commonwealth railway line from Port Augusta to Whyalla. It would be difficult for the South Australian Railways Commissioner to operate a line for which he had no direct connection. The Commonwealth Government did not approve the suggestion and the State Government then asked whether the Commonwealth was willing to sell the line between Port Pirie and Port Augusta so that the State could consider the project. However, the Commonwealth regarded this line as an integral part of its communication with Western Australia and was not willing to consider the request. Since then, I have heard that a further investigation by the Commonwealth Railways Department has revealed that there is much merit in

the proposed extension and I believe that the Commonwealth has possibly altered its view of this proposal. The question will be pursued, although it was not directly brought into the standardization discussions. The Commonwealth Government will be approached on the matter at the appropriate time.

Mr. RICHES: As the proposed Whyalla to Port Augusta railway line will not be of much value unless a direct communication is provided with Adelaide, can the Premier say whether, as yet, any decisions have been reached about the alteration of the railway gauge from Adelaide to Port Pirie?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: No.

GOLDEN GROVE RESERVOIR.

Mr. LAUCKE: Reference has been made from time to time to the probability of constructing a reservoir on the Little Para River in the Golden Grove district. Can the Minister of Works indicate whether any definite plans have been made for a reservoir there?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: The Engineer-in-Chief has evaluated the potential of every stream and the catchment areas thereof suitable for impounding water. This is one project he has examined, but no report has come to me on this matter so I do not know whether it has proceeded beyond the preliminary exploration stage. However, I will ask the Engineer-in-Chief whether there is anything to report and, if there is, I will inform the honourable member.

MILLICENT HIGH SCHOOL.

Mr. CORCORAN: Last night I attended a meeting of the Millicent High School Council at which concern was expressed about the delay in receiving approval for the provision of a canteen, the extension of already approved tennis court back stops, and the erection of an intermediate back stop at the new high school. As it is some time since a communication has been received on these matters, and because it is considered important to have them installed before the new school opens, will the Minister of Education personally investigate this matter?

The Hon. Sir BADEN PATTINSON: Yes. As the honourable member is probably aware, communications from a high school council or school committee are addressed to the superintendent of the particular branch and are dealt with at that level until such time as they come to me in the form of a report or recommendation on whether or not a subsidy should be granted. I have no personal

knowledge of these matters at this stage, but as the honourable member has raised the question I shall be pleased to give it my personal attention, as I shall all matters raised by all members.

EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET.

Mr. HALL: Last session questions were asked about the effect on our primary production of Britain's possible entry to the European Common Market. Since then, coupled with that prospect has arisen another great threat to the existence of our primary industries: the mounting cry in some quarters for a 35-hour week. The pastoral and grain sections of our primary production economy would not immediately feel the introduction of a shorter working week, because so much of their costs is tied up with material.

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member cannot debate the question.

Mr. HALL: Can the Premier say what effects the coupling of a 35-hour week with Britain's entry to the Common Market would have on the production of the River Murray areas, which are big users of labour?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: It is, I think, impossible for anyone in Australia to accurately predict what would be the effect on our primary industry of Britain's entering the Common Market because, in the first place, we do not know what special arrangements will be made to cover industries in Commonwealth countries—and those arrangements could have a tremendous effect upon her entry. As an outsider who is not involved in any way in the negotiations, it appears to me that certain industries in Australia may be in a difficult position. It has been stated by the negotiators that the dried fruits, canned fruits and wine industries are in that category, and possibly the poultry industry would be adversely affected because in parts of Europe there are enormous surpluses of eggs that would undoubtedly compete with Australian exports. On the other hand, in some industries Australia might reap a benefit from the more stable and prosperous conditions that would apply in the European market. I would not attempt to predict the final outcome. Regarding the second part of the question, unless my information is out of date, these matters are determined by the Arbitration Court. I believe that the court has determined that, despite a 40-hour week in most industries, the primary industries under Commonwealth Arbitration awards will still have a 44-hour week. The answer in general terms is that

Australia will have more competitive conditions to meet in the future and, unless there is an increasing productivity, I do not believe there can be an effective reduction in working hours.

HOT WATER SYSTEMS.

Mr. LANGLEY: I have reason to believe that times of operation of hot water systems have been altered. Can the Premier say why those times have been changed and whether there is any truth in the rumour that the load is at a dangerous level?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: The honourable member was good enough to tell me that he wanted this information, and I have obtained the following report from the Chairman of the Electricity Trust:

In answer to the question raised by Mr. Langley, M.P., the trust has made an alteration to the hours during which electricity is supplied for water heating purposes under the "J" tariff. Until recently, power for this purpose was supplied from 10 p.m. to 7 a.m., but a report from the General Manager stated that, if the hours during which power for water heating were varied, more effective use could be made of the trust's generating plant. Consequently, the trust decided that the conditions of supplying for water heating should be amended to provide for supply under the "J" tariff "during hours fixed from time to time by the trust, where the supply of electricity is controlled by a time switch or other form of control". In all cases, the consumer has been receiving nine hours of electricity supply and will continue to receive the same total hours of supply.

As this change is beneficial to the trust in those cases where the hours are altered, the board decided that the "J" tariff should be reduced by .01d. a kilowatt-hour for all consumers using supply for water heating. This conforms with the trust's long-established policy to make tariff reductions for the benefit of consumers whenever possible.

In case some misguided or misinformed person may jump to the conclusion that the trust is short of plant, I stress that the highest load the trust has been called upon to meet occurred recently at 401,000 kilowatts. The total capacity of plant available to the trust is 510,000 kilowatts. You will therefore see that we have a surplus of generating plant of 109,000 kilowatts, or over 25 per cent of the highest load yet demanded. The alteration in hours for supply of electricity for water heating was made because it enables the trust to make more economic and effective use of its plant.

DRUG SALES.

Mrs. STEELE: Over the week-end considerable publicity has been given to the catastrophic results that have followed the administration of a drug called thalidomide in both the United States of America and Great

Britain to expectant mothers in the early months of pregnancy. This drug, I understand, was available in South Australia until it was withdrawn at the end of last year, but inevitably, I should think—and it seems to be so—cases were found here where children were born deformed or, in many cases, without limbs as a result of the mother's taking this drug. I understand that has been withdrawn, but a member of the Australian Medical Association in Adelaide, when approached about this drug, is reported to have said that he would warn the public on the dangers of taking new drugs without prescription. He also said that many drugs easily bought over the counter could prove fatal in over doses, and that the public, not only expectant mothers, should be warned against the indiscriminate use of drugs. He said that over-the-counter sale of drugs should be more restricted. Will the Premier, representing the Minister of Health, say whether the Government considers that the control or restriction of drugs is adequate in this State and whether it would be in the best interests of the community to more stringently control the sale of drugs over the counter or drugs which are taken haphazardly without prescription or medical supervision?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: This matter is constantly under review, and many drugs can be obtained only by doctor's prescription; that is frequent practice. The list of drugs made available to the public without prescription is constantly under review and, as members will see, the regulations are frequently reviewed to control the matter. I personally would not favour making it necessary for a person on every occasion to go to a doctor to get a prescription before he could get some suitable remedy. Such a requirement would be very costly to the public. However, the Government is most anxious to control any drugs that can be used with harmful effects on human beings. These regulations will be gazetted from time to time. I shall bring the honourable member's question under the notice of the Minister of Health tomorrow, and he will forward it to the advisory committee and see that this matter is considered.

UNIFORM COMPANY LAW.

Mr. RYAN: In the *Advertiser* of July 13, an article dealing with uniform company law states:

The purpose of uniform companies legislation would be defeated if South Australia did not introduce a new Companies Act, Mr. Edward

Cohen, a solicitor and company director, said today at an Australian Institute of Management Conference. Mr. Cohen said all States except South Australia had introduced or were about to introduce Companies Acts aiming at uniformity.

Can the Minister of Education, representing the Attorney-General, say whether legislation will be brought down to effect uniformity in company law?

The Hon. Sir BADEN PATTINSON: An amending Bill is at present being considered by Cabinet.

MAIN NORTH ROAD.

Mr. CUMBE: Will the Minister of Works ascertain from his colleague, the Minister of Roads, whether the Highways Department has prepared plans for the reconstruction of the Main North Road at the junction with Nottage Terrace at Prospect and of the junction of Nottage Terrace and the North-East Road at Medindie to provide another main outlet from the city to the northern suburbs? Will he also ascertain when this work is likely to be done, and whether traffic lights are to be installed at these two junctions in conjunction with the Prospect and Walkerville councils?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: I will ask my colleague for a report on those matters.

DAIRY REGULATIONS.

Mr. RALSTON: The Secretary of the Dairy Factory Managers and Secretaries Association has written to me requesting information regarding the proposed new regulations under the Dairy Industry Act. Can the Minister of Agriculture say whether the proposed regulations have been finalized and, if they have, when they will be gazetted and become effective?

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: The regulations to which the honourable member has referred have been prepared and are now being considered. I will let the honourable member know as soon as I can give him any further information.

SCANDIUM.

Mr. McKEE: Can the Premier say what progress has been made in the treatment of scandium at the Port Pirie uranium treatment plant, and whether this is likely to become a commercial venture? If it is not, can the Premier say what the future of the plant is likely to be?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: If there were an established market of sufficient size, this would be an important and profitable

industry. Officers of the Mines Department working in the minerals research branch have found a way to recover this mineral, and it does bring a high price overseas but, unfortunately, there appears to be an extremely limited demand for it. At present we are recovering it on the assumption that we may be able to market it, but that has yet to be determined. Regarding the plant itself, the Government is most anxious to get a worthwhile industry to occupy it. The Government takes the view—and I think members on both sides of the House will support this view—that an industry is the important thing. The Government would be prepared to make these buildings available on remarkably favourable conditions to a worthwhile industry. We are concerned not with the amount that we would receive as rent, but with getting the plant and equipment used to the fullest extent in the interests of employment and production. We are prepared to give a worthwhile industry the most liberal terms in making the plant and equipment available.

RADIUM HILL MAIN.

Mr. CASEY: Because of the closure of Radium Hill last year I asked the Premier what would happen to the main from Umberumberka reservoir to the Radium Hill township. The Premier said that the value of the main did not warrant its being shifted, and that it would have much more value if left in the area, but I noticed in the *Advertiser* some time ago that tenders had been called for the purchase of that main. What is the reason for the change of heart in this matter?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: I will inquire, but I understood (and I still understand) that the department concerned did not consider the main was worth the cost of taking it up. Whether the Government is merely seeking the disposal of the assets *in situ* I do not know, but I shall find out for the honourable member.

MOUNT GAMBIER STONE.

Mr. FRANK WALSH: Can the Minister of Works reply to the question I asked last Tuesday regarding the use of Mount Gambier stone in school buildings?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: I have had reports from the Director of Public Buildings and the Principal Architect. It is the department's policy to use local materials where they are available and suitable, and, failing that, to use South Australian materials. Some time

ago the department was requested by the Education Department to design a school at Millicent but, because of a change of site, it has not yet been built. Those plans were eminently suitable for a number of other schools the department was later requested to build, and in order to save time in an urgent programme of school works, and to save the expense of drawing up new plans and specifications in other materials, the standard specifications and plans prepared for Millicent school were used in calls for tenders for those schools. In several instances the successful tenderers asked the department whether they could change from Mount Gambier stone to bricks and, after considering the matter, I agreed that that could be done provided that no time was lost and that the contractor undertook the responsibility for the changeover. That has been done in several instances. One or two other factors were involved. Several schools which were called for have been built of Mount Gambier stone. Others pending will be built of Mount Gambier stone.

Some years ago when we were hard pressed for building materials of any sort an approach was made to the Mount Gambier stone interests to increase their output so that we could have more of their stone available for urgent school buildings. At that time they were unable to assist us and, therefore, the department proceeded to design schools of new types, and from that standardization of design was evolved the steel and pre-cast exposed aggregate type of school which, as honourable members are aware, has been extensively used (and, I think, successfully and acceptably) in speeding up our school programme. One other factor is the maintenance of the buildings. I am told, again by the Principal Architect, that certain maintenance of the exterior of buildings of Mount Gambier stone is repetitive and, in course of time, it does somewhat decrease the desirability of its use. The request to change over has been made by the contractors themselves but the reason for using the design and calling for tenders in that stone was to facilitate the erection of urgently needed schools. That is why the change has been accepted.

BORDERTOWN POLICE STATION.

Mr. NANKIVELL: For several years now I have been inquiring when it was expected that the plans would be completed for the new Bordertown Police Station and when this

work would be commenced. I understand this matter is already in hand. Can the Minister of Works report on this matter?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: Yes. The Director, Public Buildings Department, reports that provision has been made on the 1962-63 Loan Estimates for the construction of the new police station and courthouse buildings at Bordertown. Detailed drawings have been completed and approval has been obtained for the specification and bill of quantities to be prepared by a private consultant. It is anticipated that tenders will be called in about three months' time.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY.

Mrs. STEELE: Early this year, following representations over a period, the Government selected two students to undertake a course in occupational therapy at the School of Occupational Therapy in Melbourne. May I commend the Government for this step, which will provide us with the qualified staff in this field for our hospitals, and will also provide the nucleus of a staff should we desire, as I hope we may, in the future to set up a school of occupational therapy in South Australia, the only State that does not have such a school. Does the Government intend to continue this policy of offering scholarships to selected students to undertake this course and, if so, could adequate notice be given prior to the commencement of the academic year so that the right sort of student with the appropriate qualifications might be attracted to apply for these scholarships?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: As far as I know, it continues to be the policy, but I will get a report for the honourable member.

MURRAY BRIDGE ROAD BRIDGE.

Mr. BYWATERS: Last year work commenced on the painting of the road bridge over the River Murray at Murray Bridge. Work ceased this year because of the death of some cows in the swamp below when workers sand-blasted off the existing paint. The lead apparently poisoned the stock. Much concern was expressed and work ceased pending further investigations. Some time has now elapsed. Can the Minister of Works, representing the Minister of Roads, report on the present position and say whether some alternative scheme has been devised to safeguard the stock and also to avoid the danger of contamination of the water supply if red

lead is put into the river? I know this has caused much concern to the people of Murray Bridge, particularly the stockowners in the adjoining swamp areas.

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: I have no first-hand knowledge of this matter but I will get a report.

MALLALA AREA SCHOOL.

Mr. HALL: Has the Minister of Education any further information regarding the building of an area school at Mallala?

The Hon. Sir BADEN PATTINSON: I have no up-to-date information. It is one of several schools under investigation and discussion. The honourable member led a deputation to me some time ago about this, and it is having the attention of the Director of Education at present. From a purely educational point of view, the Director does not consider that it is as urgently necessary as many other schools are, and he has alternative suggestions. I have not heard from him recently about the matter but the honourable member's question will serve a good purpose and I will have an early discussion with the Director.

UMEEWARRA MISSION SCHOOL.

Mr. RICHES: Has the Minister of Works a reply to the question I asked last week about the erection of a school building at the Umeewarra Mission?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: The Director, Public Buildings Department, reports that the school building at Radium Hill was dismantled last week and the first load was due to arrive at Umeewarra yesterday. Subsequent loads would be delivered during the following weeks. Arrangements were also made for a semi-trailer *en route* to Kimba Area School to call at Umeewarra yesterday to drop extra materials and also the gear and tools of a second carpentry team to commence the work of re-erection.

The team which has been at Radium Hill during the past weeks dismantling the Umeewarra building has about three weeks' extra work at Radium Hill dismantling other buildings, toilets, shelter shed, fencing, etc. It will then proceed to Umeewarra and assist in the re-erection. This same team will, on completion at Umeewarra, re-erect one of the Radium Hill buildings at Port Augusta Police Station as a temporary office block. Arrangements will be made for painters to go to Umeewarra as soon as possible.

MODBURY-SMITHFIELD ROAD.

Mr. LAUCKE: The Modbury-Smithfield road, shown on the Main Roads Schedule as Road 99, is a direct access road to Para Wirra National Reserve, and is being used by an increasing volume of traffic *en route* to the reserve and by passenger buses and commercial vehicles. Part of the road is particularly narrow, especially the section that passes through Snake Gully where the road traverses a deep gorge and where there is inadequate side fencing. This presents a major traffic hazard. Will the Minister of Works obtain a report from the Minister of Roads as to the Government's intentions for this important road?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: Yes.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Mr. LAWN (on notice):

1. What were the numbers of registered unemployed in South Australia as at February 1, 1962 and June 1, 1962, respectively?

2. What numbers of persons were receiving unemployment social services benefits on each of the foregoing dates?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: The replies are:

1. The number of persons registered for employment claiming they were unemployed as at February 1, 1962, was 10,261—on June 1, 1962, the number was 6,934.

2. Recipients of unemployment benefit were 3,517 and 3,071 respectively.

The above figures include Northern Territory.

EMERGENCY HOUSES.

Mr. RYAN (on notice):

1. Who owns the asbestos emergency dwellings in the metropolitan area which are now being removed by the South Australian Housing Trust?

2. Who owns the land upon which these houses were erected?

3. Has any of the land upon which these houses were erected, been sold or leased?

4. If so, to whom has it been sold or leased?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: The replies are:

1. The South Australian Government.

2. The land is mostly owned by the South Australian Housing Trust, the balance being owned by the South Australian Government.

3 and 4. Associated with the further development of the land, the South Australian Housing Trust has sold or disposed of or proposes to sell or dispose of land at various places as follows:

(a) Land has been sold to the Minister of Education for school purposes.

(b) Land has been leased to the Minister of Works for pumping station purposes.

(c) Land has been sold to the Catholic Church Endowment Society and the Lutheran Church for church purposes.

(d) Land has been or will be dedicated to the Port Adelaide and Enfield corporations as reserves.

(e) A site for a group of shops at Mansfield Park has been sold to Ajay Investments Limited.

(f) Land has been sold at Mansfield Park to Drs. Senior and Swaine as a surgery site.

EYRE PENINSULA WATER SUPPLIES.

Mr. BOCKELBERG (on notice):

1. How much water is stored in the Tod River reservoir at present?

2. Is work proceeding on the Lincoln Basin link-up?

3. When will a start be made on the renewal and enlargement of the Tod River main as far as Minnipa?

4. When this work is under way, is it the intention of the Government to consider petitions for water reticulation beyond Lock?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: The replies are:

1. 445,000,000 gallons.

2. It is anticipated that the scheme will be in full operation by next November.

3. Tenders will be called shortly for 10 miles of pipes. It is anticipated that a start in laying will be made towards the end of this financial year.

4. Extensions can be considered when the trunk main is enlarged and when more water is available from the Lincoln Basin or from some other reliable source.

Investigations are now proceeding to endeavour to find additional sources of underground water.

WAR SERVICE SETTLEMENT.

Mr. FRANK WALSH (on notice):

1. Which war service land settlement areas, excluding Kangaroo Island, are under Zone 5?

2. Have valuations in these areas been fixed?

3. Have any or all final rents in these areas been fixed?

The Hon. Sir CECIL HINCKS: The replies are:

1. Zone 5 covers only the Western Division of the South-East.
2. No.
3. No.

HOUSING TRUST EMPLOYEES.

Mr. FRED WALSH (on notice):

1. How many superannuated police officers are employed by the South Australian Housing Trust?

2. Is there a retiring age for employees of the Housing Trust?

3. If so, what is the age?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: The replies are:

1. Four.

2. Yes.

3. For males—65 years: for females—60 years. In certain limited cases the services of officers are sometimes retained beyond those times.

SAFETY BELTS.

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice):

1. Does the Government support the installation and use of safety belts in motor cars?

2. Have safety belts been installed in Ministerial and departmental cars?

3. If so, in which cars have they been installed?

4. If not, why have safety belts not been so installed?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: The replies are:

1. Yes, upon a voluntary basis.
2. Not in Ministerial, but in a number of departmental vehicles.
3. Police, Harbors, Engineering and Water Supply, and Public Health Departments.
4. Safety belts will be installed when requested, provided an assurance is given that they will be used.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Mr. FRANK WALSH (on notice):

1. How many contracts for school buildings were let for the period July 1, 1961, to June 30, 1962?

2. What was the individual amount involved in each contract?

3. What was the estimated time for completion of each school?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: The replies are:

1 to 3. During the period from July 1, 1961, to June 30, 1962, 23 contracts were let for major school buildings. On the attached list is shown the individual schools in chronological order for the letting of these contracts, the contract amounts including associated engineering services contracts, and the estimated time of completion stated by the contractor. I ask leave to have incorporated in *Hansard*, without my reading it, a list relating to school buildings.

Leave granted.

CONTRACTS.

School building.	Total all Contracts. £	Completion time.
Sturt Primary School	101,000	34 weeks
Teachers College, Kintore Avenue	1,271,000	2½ years
Penola High	220,000	50 weeks
Whyalla (Hincks Avenue) Primary	162,000	46 weeks
Adelaide Technical High	431,000	16 months
Blackwood High	185,000	40 weeks
Heathfield High	230,000	65 weeks
Plympton High—Additions	195,000	12 months
Taperoo High—Additions	194,000	12 months
Woodville High—Additions	160,000	10 months
S.A. School of Art	334,000	14 months
Gilles Plains Primary	87,000	44 weeks
Enfield High—Additions	91,000	32 weeks
*Elizabeth Primary (West)	41,000	10 months
Elizabeth Downs Primary	182,000	36 weeks
Modbury Primary	97,000	46 weeks
Stradbroke Primary	122,000	15 months
*Kimba Area	62,000	28 weeks
*Kangaroo Inn Area	45,000	9 months
Campbelltown Primary	90,000	9 months
Mount Gambier Technical High—Additions	147,000	50 weeks
Dover Gardens Infant	65,000	24 weeks
Taperoo Infant	60,000	32 weeks

* These schools are being erected mainly by a departmental labour force from Finsbury Works Branch. The contract amount shown against each school represents only the building trades not carried out by that branch.

PORT AUGUSTA HOUSING.

Mr. RICHES (on notice):

1. How many applications are currently in hand for rental houses at Port Augusta?
2. How many houses are in course of erection at Port Augusta?
3. Is it intended that contracts be let for further building of houses at Port Augusta?
4. What is the house-building programme for Port Augusta during this financial year?

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: The replies are:

1. Current applications held by the Housing Trust for rental houses at Port Augusta total 98.
2. Nine.
3. Yes.
4. Approximately 20 houses.

SUPPLY BILL (No. 2).

In Committee of Supply.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD (Premier and Treasurer) moved: That towards defraying the expenses of the establishments and public services of the State for the year ending June 30, 1963, a further sum of £6,000,000 be granted: provided that no payments for any establishment or service shall be made out of the said sum in excess of the rates voted for similar establishments or services on the Estimates for the financial year ended June 30, 1962, except increases of salaries or wages fixed or prescribed by any return made under any Act relating to the Public Service or by any regulation or by any award, order or determination of any court or other body empowered to fix or prescribe wages or salaries.

Motion carried.

Resolution adopted by the House, Bill founded in Committee of Ways and Means, introduced by the Hon. Sir Thomas Playford, and read a first time.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: I move:

That this Bill be now read a second time. It follows the usual form of Supply Bills, and provides for the issue of a further £6,000,000 to enable the Public Service to carry on through August and into September. A further Supply Bill will probably be required early in September so that the Public Service may carry on until Parliament has considered the Estimates of Expenditure and passed the Appropriation Bill for this financial year. Clause 2 provides for the issue and application of the

£6,000,000. Clause 3 provides for the payment of any increases in salaries or wages which may be authorized by any court or other body empowered to fix or prescribe salaries or wages. There is nothing unusual about this Bill; it is merely a grant of £6,000,000 to enable the services of the State to be maintained until the beginning of September.

Bill read a second time and taken through its remaining stages.

ADDRESS IN REPLY.

Adjourned debate on motion for adoption, which Mr. Frank Walsh had moved to amend.

(For wording of amendment see page 182.)

(Continued from July 19. Page 200.)

Mr. CORCORAN (Millicent): I rise to support the motion for the adoption of the Address in Reply in its amended form. In doing so, I join with the previous speakers in this debate in their expressions of sympathy to the wives and families of members recently deceased. My father, who was a colleague of these men, has stated that they played their part well in this Parliament and therefore in the interests of this State.

The news that Her Majesty the Queen and her Consort will visit this country in the coming year delights me. I was absent from Australia on military duty when Her Majesty last visited this country, and I look forward with great pleasure to seeing her and her Consort on this occasion. I know that all Australians will give them a loyal and warm welcome. I hope that our Royal visitors will be able to visit the South-East, although I realize that the time allotted to the South Australian portion of the visit may not allow this. However, I think that the people responsible for drawing up the itinerary should consider the fact that the South-East is not only one of the most attractive places in this State but the most prosperous.

During my short term in this House I have learned to admire and respect the work done by the Minister of Education, and I am pleased that his efforts have been recognized by Her Majesty the Queen. I offer my heartiest congratulations to Sir Baden and Lady Pattinson. In this, my maiden speech, I shall confine my remarks mainly to matters that affect my district. I think it would be germane at this juncture to comment on the recent State elections that resulted in the electorate of Millicent selecting me as its representative in this House.

I consider that it would not be out of place to say that my main political opponents chose the best possible candidate in their interests. The amount of work that the candidate and the paid Liberal and Country League organizers did prior to the election showed the importance the Government attached to winning Millicent; in fact, it declared Millicent a vital seat. Despite all the political propaganda and all the work done, the electors of Millicent were not influenced and were generous enough to elect me with a majority similar to that previously gained by my father. I attribute this result firstly to the recognition of my father's able and honest representation of the people and his regard for their needs, irrespective of their political beliefs, since the seat of Millicent was created. Secondly, I am sure that the good standing he enjoyed in the field of political endeavour stood me in good stead when I was selected by the Australian Labor Party to contest the seat. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to see that my father is able to be present today, and I assure honourable members of this House that this was no mean effort on his part.

My clear-cut majority also indicated that the people had confidence in the policy of the Australian Labor Party. Part of this policy deals with decentralization and advocates, in effect, that there should be no discrimination between metropolitan and rural consumers in such State-provided utilities as electricity, water and sewerage. There is no justification for people living in the rural areas being charged substantially higher rates and tariffs than are being charged to people living in the metropolitan area. Typical of the present Government's attitude in this matter was the reply given to a question I asked in this House on the reimbursement of the cost of providing poliomyelitis inoculations to people in country areas. This cost was imposed on the ratepayer in the country areas, whereas in the city the Department of Public Health provided a mobile clinic at its own expense for the purpose of giving these inoculations, thus relieving the ratepayers of the Adelaide City Council of this cost. It is worthy of note also that had the Department of Public Health borne this cost it would have been on a far more equitable basis, because many people who received these inoculations were not ratepayers. The reply to my question concerning the reimbursement of cost was that local government had always provided this type of service and had always paid for it, and there was no reason why this practice should be changed.

This attitude persists even in the Government's policy on education, which is a subject with which not only I but almost every person in this State is greatly concerned. I realize that it is not possible to please or satisfy everyone at once, but I believe that the present Government's policy has been designed to provide facilities in the metropolitan area and to a certain extent to neglect to provide the same facilities in country areas. Apart from the fact that a country student, in order to achieve Leaving Honours standard, has to come to the city, there are other instances that make this policy evident. To illustrate this point, I have in mind a recent case that I put before the Education Department for review; it concerned a student who intended to complete a pharmacy course at the University of Adelaide, commencing in two years' time. To enhance her chances of success it was necessary that one of her subjects this year be physiology, but this subject was not available at the country school she was attending. In order to allow their daughter to have the opportunity of achieving her intention, her parents decided to send her to a boarding school in the metropolitan area. Having done this, they applied to the Education Department for a boarding allowance. This application was rejected on the grounds that their daughter was able to attend a school where the subjects taught would allow her to matriculate. No consideration was given in this case by the department to her future intentions and, if her parents had not been able to keep her in the city, she would probably have been lost to the profession that I hope she will now join. This makes it apparent, Mr. Acting Speaker, that the same range of subjects available to children attending city schools is not available to children attending country schools. This is also probably the reason why only 10 per cent of the students at the University of Adelaide come from country areas and, if I remember correctly, 32 per cent of the population of this State lives in the country.

School building accommodation is another matter that concerns me, and a problem in this regard exists in Millicent. It concerns the provision of a new primary school. The present one (and I place the emphasis on "one") is grossly overcrowded and, although a new primary school for Millicent South has been on the Estimates for the past two years, nothing has transpired. The people of Millicent are anxious to know how much longer the building of this school will be

deferred. It would appear at the moment that the department may intend to use the old high school site when it is vacated shortly for primary school purposes. If this is so, I wish to bring it to the notice of the Minister that the district council and other public bodies at Millicent oppose any decision that may be made in this direction.

Also lacking in classroom accommodation is the Robe Primary School. During a visit to Robe I saw 41 students in a classroom measuring 19ft. by 19ft. This is hardly conducive to good education. The school committee in this case applied for an additional classroom some time ago, but so far this has not been provided. There are other instances in my district where further school addition is desirable, but the two cases I have mentioned are the most pressing.

I do not want to give the impression that the Education Department has neglected my district entirely. Indeed, the people of Millicent are extremely pleased with their new high school and it is gratifying to note also that the Kangaroo Inn Area School is well under way. Nevertheless, it is my duty to draw attention to the needs of my district and I feel fully justified in bringing these matters to the notice of the Government because I believe they are urgent.

Whilst on the subject of education, I should like to give some detail on the question I asked in the House this afternoon. It concerns the provision of a canteen and tennis court backstops at the new high school in Millicent. First, the application in its present form regarding the canteen was submitted 16 weeks ago and the last communication the high school council had on this matter was 12 weeks ago. This was from the Superintendent of High Schools and it was stated in this communication that the application for this facility had been forwarded to the Public Buildings Department with the request that it receive immediate consideration. Nothing has been heard of it since. Certain amenities, such as water, electricity and drainage, have already been provided in connection with this canteen, which is to be situated in one of the two shelter sheds provided. A query was raised by the Public Buildings Department that it would interfere with space provided for shelter, but it will in fact occupy only one-twelfth of this space. The council is naturally anxious to have this canteen operating when the school

is occupied, first because of the distance students will have to go to purchase their lunches, which is excessive and will not only clutter up the roads but will subject the students to danger because opposition of a business nature may be established if the school opens without a canteen, and secondly because the parents' and friends' association has already purchased about £600 worth of equipment for the canteen, which was not subject to subsidy.

Regarding the tennis court backstops, there are two separate projects. One is the extension of the already approved backstops, and the other concerns the erection of an intermediate backstop between the two rows of tennis courts. The council is anxious to have this application granted because the contractor who is constructing the approved backstops is shortly leaving the district and he would be able, if approval for the extensions and the erection of the additional backstop were granted, to incorporate them with the already approved backstops, and so do it more cheaply.

Having discussed some problems of social services, I shall now speak of future industrial expansion in my district. First, I shall deal with the expansion of the fishing industry. So far, this industry has been based largely on crayfish, with boats in the main being beached during winter months because of unsafe anchorages, but the evidence given to the Public Works Committee during its recent visit to Robe indicates a tremendous potential for expanding the industry by deep sea fishing, which would also lead probably to the establishment of a canning factory. Experienced witnesses who gave evidence to the Public Works Committee spoke of the sea "boiling with salmon or tuna", and other witnesses referred to "acres of fish". We cannot disregard this evidence as it was given by men experienced and competent in the industry and their opinions must be respected.

I was pleased to note the favourable report tabled by the Public Works Committee last week on the proposed channel into Lake Butler at Robe. I consider that this is the greatest advance made so far in providing facilities that will eventually lead to the establishment of a deep sea fishing fleet in this area. I hope that no time will be lost in commencing work on this project.

I noted in Saturday's *Advertiser* a report of the Government's intention to investigate waters that might be suitable for tuna fishing. This is commendable and will be welcomed by people engaged in the industry. It was also

reported that under the Loans to Producers Act the Government has made finance available to fishermen to buy, build and equip tuna craft. I treat this with suspicion, because I have been informed by a person connected with the fishing industry that it is a difficult, if not impossible, task to gain money from this source for the purpose mentioned.

Many facilities are still required in the South-Eastern fishing ports, even in the present state of this industry, and these facilities, if provided, will do much to stimulate the industry. The Kingston jetty needs attention. The Cape Jaffa and Southend jetties need lengthening and, in one case, re-siting. It was recently suggested by the Harbors Board that portion of the Beachport jetty should be removed, but the people engaged in the industry there maintain that this would be detrimental to the industry generally and would create a need for the construction of a breakwater. At Carpenter Rocks the entrance to the bay needs widening and a breakwater should be constructed. Fishermen based at Port MacDonnell will soon have the use of a slipway which will greatly relieve their worries in slipping their boats. It will also obviate the need for their travelling to Portland in order to do so.

I do not imagine for one moment that the Government will see fit to immediately implement all the suggestions I have made, but it should establish a table of priorities and get on with the work as quickly as possible to encourage this industry. It seems to me that in the past the facilities provided by the Government have been installed primarily because of the constant pressure of fishermen's organizations and the member for the district. It is high time the Government surveyed the requirements of this industry because by so doing it would recognize the industry for what it is.

I was pleased to note in His Excellency's Speech that the Woods and Forests Department intended to plant an additional 6,500 acres of pines this season. I appreciate the part our forestry project plays in the South-East's economy and the valuable contribution it makes to State revenue. The business people in the South-East recognize that their prosperity and progress depend largely on the continued expansion of this valuable industry, and no matter which Party is in Government everything possible should be done to see that the industry is given every encouragement.

The member for Mount Gambier (Mr. Ralston) has previously pointed out that frequently specifications for departmental buildings have not included full use of *pinus radiata*. It was noticeable that in the new Millicent High School Oregon was specified for the timber framing when *pinus radiata* was entirely suitable and the Mount Burr mill, which could have supplied all the timber needed for the school, was only seven miles away. Use of this State-produced timber would have considerably reduced the cost of constructing this school and would have provided some employment in the district, whereas the use of imported timber brought no benefit to the State and added considerably to the cost. Charity begins at home and State usage of State-produced timbers should come first. It is of paramount importance to use the State's products wherever and whenever possible.

The success of Cellulose Australia Limited and Apcel, whose mills process pines for the making of paper products, has greatly benefited the district and clearly indicated that the pine tree lends itself to many forms of production apart from milling. The fact that one of these companies is expanding shows the confidence it has in the industry. The establishment of a large pulp mill in the South-East would add further to the income returned from State forests and would promote the value of private forests as well. I sincerely hope that it eventuates.

Primary production also plays an important part in the South-East's economy and would play an even bigger part if large areas suitable in every respect for primary production were more extensively developed. The most effective means of doing this would be by closer settlement, which should be promoted by the Government. Many young people in my district who have ideal backgrounds and the necessary knowledge to go on the land, cannot do so because land is either not for sale or because its cost is prohibitive.

I was born in the Millicent district and I am fully aware of the great change in primary production that has resulted from drainage. In the early days of drainage it seemed imperative to dispose of the huge volumes of water that accumulated during the winter. However, more recently there has been a growing conviction that the South-East may have been overdrained. Drainage and the establishment of pasture have resulted in a much greater absorption of water than was expected and,

due to this combination, it is now considered desirable by some pastoralists and farmers that some form of control should be established to return a higher water table during summer months. This problem should be investigated by the Agriculture Department and drainage authorities as, because of pasture improvement, a different conception of drainage requirement is apparently desirable.

In conclusion, I thank the people of the Millicent district who supported me. I trust that I shall be able to give the same high standard of representation to all the people as was given by my father. I also thank members of both Parties in this House and the staff for their kindness and assistance. I mention specially the member for Mount Gambier (Mr. Ralston), whose guidance and assistance have been invaluable to me. I am sure that every member joins with me in wishing him a speedy recovery from his present illness. I support the motion as amended.

Mr. NANKIVELL (Albert): In supporting the adoption of the motion as moved, I extend my sympathy to the wives and families of recently deceased members of Parliament. I, too, look forward with eager anticipation to the proposed visit to South Australia of Her Majesty and Prince Philip. I greatly appreciate the manner in which the new member for Light moved the adoption of the Address in Reply. He did so clearly, concisely and forthrightly. I congratulate the new Chairman of Committees on the way in which he supported the mover in a well-documented speech, to which I shall refer later. The new member for Millicent, in making his maiden speech, has shown that, if he has inherited no other qualities from his father, he has certainly inherited his magnificent voice.

I pay a tribute to Sir Baden Pattinson for the work he has done as Minister of Education, and congratulate him on the honour bestowed on him by Her Majesty. To you, Mr. Speaker, I also extend my congratulations on the high office you have assumed. Although I realize that it has been in the interests of good government that you have done so, in the interests of primary producers it is in some ways a tragedy that you are at present muted.

I intend at the outset to speak on matters of local interest to myself and my constituents, the first being the proposed main from Tailem Bend to Keith, which, I understand

from the Minister of Works, will be commenced towards the end of this year. The survey has almost been completed and the Engineer for Water Supply has been commissioned to plan for an expenditure of about £4,000,000. In so doing, he is having pumps designed and will call tenders for pipes. This scheme will be of tremendous advantage not only to the people in my electorate but to the State as a whole, as evidence given to the Public Works Committee—which I support—shows that an adequate stock and domestic water supply to the areas served by the main could well mean carrying an additional 2,000,000 sheep and 200,000 cattle, as well as additional cropping.

Like the member for Millicent, I am concerned about drainage. I appreciate that we have had six unusually dry years, but I am concerned that our projected drainage proposals are still designed to take water to the sea. Obviously it is not too late to consider taking some of this water along its normal drainage course to the north, to the area known as Alf's Flat where it would not be impracticable in the future to develop a national water reserve and a national park similar to that in the Wimmera district in Victoria.

I am grateful to the Minister of Education and his officers for the schools built and planned for the district of Albert. In the four years I have been a member of Parliament, some magnificent new schools have been erected or are in course of construction. I refer particularly to the Coomandook Area School, of which we are all justly proud, and which will be opened by His Excellency the Governor on October 9. The Keith Area School is another magnificent school. These schools, coupled with the proposed Geranium school, will mean that students in the district of Albert will be able to get secondary education up to matriculation standard by stepping on to a school bus. At present, it is basically up to Intermediate standard, but I have no doubt that, as the occasion arises and necessity demands, the Education Department will see fit to provide teachers capable of teaching to a higher standard.

The people of Bordertown are justly proud of their high school, which is the only high school as such in my district. They and I are disappointed, however, that it has not been possible to have the necessary permanent additions in solid construction and that timber-frame buildings have been erected to meet

requirements. I ask the Minister of Education to give this matter his earnest consideration to see that this matter is corrected as speedily as possible. Possibly I do not need to point out to him the present state of the Bordertown Primary School which, to say the least, is archaic; he probably knows this. Admittedly, it provides for the needs of the population, but it is an inadequate and not very prepossessing building.

The Hon. Sir Baden Pattinson: I am not very proud of it.

Mr. NANKIVELL: I appreciate that. I was pleased to hear of a proposal by the Premier to introduce new electricity tariff schedules for rural electorates. We are all happy about this, but I do not think I would be wrong in saying that most people in the country are not complaining about their present tariffs, which are lower than those charged by local suppliers and cheaper than having their own supplies.

Mr. Ryan: The amendment was suggested by the Opposition, wasn't it?

Mr. NANKIVELL: There was no amendment. I am more interested to see that directing money towards subsidizing reduced tariffs does not in any way interfere with the present expansion of supply to rural areas. I say this because most of the major works planned are in the district it is my privilege to represent. However, I have been assured that this will not be so and that the trust will proceed as expeditiously as possible to undertake necessary rural expansions.

I shall now refer to two matters to which I draw the attention of the Railways Commissioner: the inadequate trucking facilities provided at Coomandook and Lameroo, which is becoming an important centre. The quality of the stock grown around Lameroo is recognized as being equal to stock produced anywhere else in the State. Regular markets are conducted by most major stock firms, but Lameroo has some of the most antiquated trucking yards in my electorate. The development of the country around Coomandook means that more large stock is being carried, but the trucking yards are inadequate to handle the cattle.

The Governor's Speech referred to a new research centre for the Agricultural Department at Northfield. I hope that the Government will have this work completed as soon as possible because it represents a necessary development to improve the present high standard of

service and it will improve the conditions under which the department's excellent officers work. I refer now to a very important matter that I have so far refrained from raising because I would have hoped that more members would be present.

Mr. Millhouse: We have quality if not quantity.

The SPEAKER: The honourable member has drawn attention to the state of the House. There being more than a quorum present, I call on the honourable member for Albert to continue his remarks.

Mr. NANKIVELL: I was not drawing attention so much to the numbers, but I would have liked more members to be present. I particularly desire to draw attention to a situation that has been developing over the last four years but which has now reached a critical phase, and I refer to current farm problems. Many reasons exist why these problems have not more speedily become chronic. Professor Lewis, in a symposium recently conducted by the Australian Institute of Agricultural Science on the subject of Agricultural Science and Productivity, outlined several reasons. I can add several more—we have had a high level of employment in industry that has permitted a more ready transfer of labour from rural occupations into industry, the overall high standard of education and the lack of social barriers has enabled this movement to be carried out quite freely, and farm earnings in the past have been comparable with those of non-rural occupations. Further, we live in a country where climatic conditions, fortunately, enable us to employ ourselves in a great diversity of production. We have great flexibility and place greater reliance on livestock than do many primary producing and exporting countries. That is the reason why we were able to expand many of our exports from 1938 to 1954. It is interesting to note that world trade in agricultural products rose by only one to two per cent in that period whereas Australian exports increased by 21 per cent. Subsequently, in the period 1954 to 1960 when world trade increased by 24 per cent, Australia was again able to exceed that by increasing its volume of exports by about 25 per cent. Therefore, as an agricultural and primary producing country we have been extremely fortunate.

The manner in which we have carried out our development has, in a large measure, camouflaged the unprofitable nature of

some of these ventures. Land development has been undertaken by private companies, such as the Australian Mutual Provident Society Ltd., and War Service Land Settlement schemes have been undertaken by the Government, whilst to some extent industrialists, pastoralists and farmers have undertaken this type of development. This development has, in a large measure, hidden the uneconomic nature of these ventures except from the point of view of capital gains. Undoubtedly, this type of development brought into agriculture capital investment that would not have been otherwise available and this, in a large measure, has been responsible for the great strides made in the 1950's when an additional 600,000 acres were brought under irrigation and some additional 15,000,000 acres were put under pasture.

The period of prosperity that existed during the 1950's resulted largely from the Korean war. During that period farmers' incomes increased beyond their greatest hopes and, with the assistance of the taxation provisions, farmers were able to make necessary capital improvements to their properties and working plant. However, this is now something of the past. What do we find today? The latest figures from the Bureau of Statistics show that during 1961-2 we had a record export year. The member for Rocky River quoted these figures but I repeat them because they are of great significance. Our export income during the last 12 months was £1,071,000,000, an increase of £143,000,000 over the previous year. Of this £143,000,000, £91,000,000 represented returns from rural exports. Despite this, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics points out that, owing to the continually rising pressure of costs and services the net income of Australian farmers and South Australian farmers will be less. Therefore, we are in a position where the primary producer, despite an increase of some 57 per cent in efficiency since before the war and an increase of 75 per cent in export production, is no better off than he was 25 years ago. Evidence exists to prove that point.

Mr. Quirke: He is 40 per cent down on 10 years ago.

Mr. NANKIVELL: He is back where he was immediately following the depression years. Despite an assumed facade of affluence most farmers are only in their present state as a result of their ability to save a little from the returns derived during the years of

plenty in the 1950's. That position is completely wrong and, not only is it not in the best interests of the rural community, but it could endanger the whole economy of Australia unless some remedial action were taken, because we still depend on rural industries for 70 per cent of our export income. Non-rural exports and invisibles have increased over the past 12 months and recent figures show that the contribution of wool has fallen to about 30 per cent of our rural export income. It is interesting to note that the contribution from invisibles, such as tourism, contributed as much to our export income during 1961-2 as all the non-rural exports put together.

Further, our grain market is insecure and we are selling in a buyer's market. The short term impact of Britain's entry into the European Common Market could have a severe effect on our fruit, poultry, dairying and sugar industries, which provided us collectively with about £67,000,000 of Australia's £170,000,000 trade with the United Kingdom. In my opinion, for what it is worth, it may be possible to maintain our meat exports and even increase them in the long term as a result of the projected entry of Great Britain into the European Common Market, but this will, in large measure, depend upon the level of prices set within the market—provided the level of prices accepted by the Common Market Countries is the low level price that applies in France. If these prices were accepted, it would enable us to export meat, particularly beef and veal; however, French producers have the capacity to develop and expand their production of beef should the price be higher.

To counter all these difficulties, Australia is endeavouring to develop other outlets and broaden its base in order to cushion the effects of a collapse of any one market; and here I sound a warning that upon economic grounds alone we must not expand a wheat industry solely dependent upon the Chinese market for the major part of its outlet.

Mr. Quirke: Are you saying that we can grow wheat only provided that the Chinese will buy it?

Mr. NANKIVELL: As the honourable member knows, there is a world surplus of wheat today. One reason why Australia has been able to sell wheat on the world market is that its price is among the lowest. Australia is able to sell wheat competitively on markets such as the Chinese without providing the credit terms that have been made available

to China by Canada. We are able to sell because we can provide any quantity of wheat at a price.

Mr. Quirke: But our latest sale was on terms.

Mr. NANKIVELL: But we are not providing credit in the sense of acting as bankers. We are accepting payments in instalments. The member for Angus gave a very well documented address on this very aspect of sales promotion. In the meantime it is interesting to observe the importance of Japan to our economy. Japan a few years ago purchased only some 7 per cent of our exports, but she now rivals the United Kingdom (approximately 18.4 per cent) by importing some 18 per cent of our primary exports. These would include coal and iron ore. This is very vital to us as a nation. It has been conservatively estimated that for national development to continue at its present rate we shall need an increase of some 40 per cent or £400,000,000 in our export income over the next decade, together with an increase of some 20 per cent in rural production to meet home consumption requirements. In other words, unless other primary industries, such as mining, come to the party, or we are able to effect considerable import replacement by the development of commercial oil fields, then either industry has to expand its exports or our rural industries will have to continue to bear the responsibility of providing the most important part of the national income, namely, overseas credits. Let us not forget that 75 per cent of our imports are material and components for industry and only 12 per cent are finished consumer goods. As industry expands, unless import replacement industries develop disproportionately, then we shall need greater earnings to enable national development to continue at the rate necessary to provide employment for a rapidly expanding work force.

How can we expect an increase in production and productivity from an industry coming very close to the brink of insolvency? I suggest that it can be done only by, among other things, trying to maintain our costs at the present stable level. Let us ensure that we provide cheap services and freights. In this respect, this Government may well be commended for providing these things in rural areas. We should also continue to provide finance to assist in the bulk handling of all cereal grains, thus ensuring a greater economy for primary producers.

We must give greater recognition to the fact that in many instances road transport is far cheaper and more convenient than railways and should not be placed under rigid controls. I could cite the case of many of my constituents who could road-freight their wool to Geelong for £1 a bale, whereas it costs them 25s. a bale to get the same wool to Adelaide, principally because of the restriction placed on road transport. I still believe that the Railways Commissioner is not adopting a practical approach to freights on wool. I also believe there should be a much better liaison between the secondary industries, the Government, and primary industry. In other words, we want not a planned economy but some order and planning for the future if we are to achieve a better balanced economy for the good of all sections and not one that assists sectional interests.

I should like to quote from a paper given by the Governor of the Reserve Bank (Dr. H. C. Coombs) to a School of Business Administration at the University of Adelaide in February, 1960. That paper states:

It is clear that for a wide range of goods, prices are determined by management rather than by market forces. This reflects strong monopolistic elements in our economy, encouraged by the passivity of the Australian public towards price rises . . . In addition, there appears to be a general reluctance to pass on to consumers the advantages of lower costs achieved through higher productivity, in manufacturing industry especially. In many cases, gains in productivity have been used by manufacturers to improve the quality of the product, or at any rate to elaborate it. More expensive packaging, advertising and retailing, all absorbing an increasing proportion of the final selling price to the consumer, have also been evident over recent years, with the result that the savings through increased productivity are being absorbed long before the finished article reaches the consumer.

Elsewhere the paper states:

As wage increases can be an important factor in this process, it is important to examine the current attitudes of labour organizations also in their claims for higher wages. It must be recognized that in a world of rising productivity, wage earners naturally expect a reasonable share in the higher standards of consumption thus made possible. The Australian Commonwealth Arbitration Commission also supports this view, and in its judgment of the 1958 Basic Wage Inquiry it stated that the basic wage should from time to time make provision for the workers' share of this increased productivity.

I think all honourable members on this side of the House support that view. It goes on:

At the same time it is important that employees and those responsible for wage negotiations should be well aware of the

dangers of making claims for higher wages in excess of the average increase in productivity of the economy. However, this also requires that the management of those industries whose productivity is rising faster than the average should be able to argue that improved standards are being passed on to workers in terms of lower prices. A policy of price reductions would often eliminate the need for higher wages.

That is a very important statement in terms of the Australian economy, because only by keeping our prices stable, as I pointed out earlier, can we hope to maintain the economy which will enable us to trade competitively in world markets. With all due respect to honourable members opposite, I suggest that for the time being we forget pipe dreams about closer settlement schemes, because if Australia is to prosper and our rural industry is to survive it must be able to effect the same economies of large-scale production that apply to other industries.

I suggest that everything should be done to foster the expansion of farmer-controlled co-operatives to assist farmers in general not only to control the marketing of products from the farm to the consumer, both at home and abroad, but to obtain the additional benefits of collective purchasing, along the lines of the Danish system of co-operatives.

Mr. Millhouse: You are being a bit pessimistic.

Mr. NANKIVELL: No, I am being realistic. I further advocate the granting of assistance to rural industries affected by the loss of traditional markets by stabilizing the returns to the producer until such time as alternative markets can be found, alternative production can be developed, or home consumption catches up with supply. I believe that not only could the underwriting of our wheat industry be seriously considered, but that this State Government in particular should consider underwriting our South Australian Barley Board by guaranteeing its first payment with the Commonwealth Bank in order to enable a larger first payment. I think this in itself would largely counter the between States trading that is done now and which acts against the board and is not always in the best interests of the producer. This is a course which the producer is often forced to take as a matter of necessity, because of the manner in which he receives his payments through the Barley Board. Although, admittedly, when the pool is wound up the producer receives his full money within the

12 months, in many instances the first payment from the fund does not do much more than cover costs of cornsacks and freight.

Regarding the wool industry, I think here also we have a case in point where something could be done to underwrite a floor price scheme. The commission, as I interpret its report, has been misquoted; it did not suggest that a floor price scheme was unwise; all it suggested was that one financed by the producer would be unwise, because he could probably employ his money more profitably in other ways. At no time, as I understand it, did the commission rule out the suggestion that the Government might consider underwriting a floor price scheme. The thing that concerns me most at present—and I say this because I have every reason to say it—is that there should be a more realistic approach to farm credit for both development and capital expansion. This is a vitally important issue to young settlers who are not directly protected under Government settlement or private settlement schemes.

The Government has found in its investigations into Kangaroo Island settlement that it may be necessary to suggest a 20-year term of repayment of the debts of the settlers. I do not think it is unrealistic to suggest that a similar type of finance should be made available with discretion, and not given inadvisedly, to other young settlers who are inundated with debt, principally because the only finance available to them at present is of a very short-term nature. A period of five years is far too short. Even a period of 10 years does not give a settler much chance if out of the 10 years there are three, four or five bad years. In the last five years we can say that we have had three poor seasons. If there is a debt of £15,000 under the present terms of the repayment over 10 years there is a payment to be made in the first year of £1,900 to cover interest and capital amortization. That makes a big inroad into the returns received by a producer. At present money for the purchase of land is borrowed principally from the Savings Bank. It is interesting to note that of £38,000,000 lent by the Savings Bank only £4,000,000 was for farm purchase. The balance was for house purchase. I tried this morning to get some figures from the State Bank about this matter, but the bank could not give them to me, so I put a question on the Notice Paper to get the information from the Treasurer.

We understand that banking is a business and that the banks want turnover, not long-term debts. Consequently, we find, under this new banking arrangement where certain funds are available for long-term loans, that the banks are talking only of an average of five years, and in extreme circumstances 10 years. I wonder whether this is not a new move to curb the activities of the Development Bank. An explanatory statement, issued by the Commonwealth Development Bank, stated:

The Development Bank is a member bank of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation and the provisions of the Commonwealth Banks Act, 1959, govern its activities. Its functions, as set out in section 72 of this Act, are:

- (a) to provide finance for persons (i) for the purpose of primary production; or (ii) for the establishment or development of industrial undertakings, particularly small undertakings, in cases where, in the opinion of the Development Bank, the provision of the finance is desirable and the finance would not otherwise be available on reasonable and suitable terms and conditions.

I venture to say that loans the trading banks are now permitted to offer will be construed as being loans on reasonable and suitable terms and conditions. The explanatory statement also said that the bank's functions are supplementary to the usual lending sources, and that it does not compete with other lending institutions. If we can provide money for housing over periods of 40 years, covering amortization, with reasonable rates of interest, surely it is not too much to ask for a similar function to meet the needs of settlers in unfortunate circumstances because of unnecessary high costs of development and low returns. The banks have a national responsibility to develop our agricultural resources. The Government should consider seriously this aspect of finance. It is something that is much in demand at present, particularly in the newer developed areas.

I suggest that there should be better farm advisory extension services than we have now. We have a Department of Agriculture that is staffed with highly competent officers, but if it were not for the agricultural bureau movement the extension services would amount to little. We urgently need a farm management advisory service now, and not in five or 10 years. Every effort should be made to develop the service immediately. It is vital, not only to the State, but to the community as a whole. If we are to continue to expand and develop it can only be achieved by goodwill and co-operation between all sections of the community. After

all, if Australia is worth fighting for it is surely worth working for. I support the Address in Reply as moved.

Mr. HUTCHENS (Hindmarsh): I support the motion as proposed to be amended. I congratulate the member for Albert (Mr. Nankivell) for his well considered remarks. He said that he supported the Address in Reply as originally framed, but I think we are indebted to him for his excellent speech in support of the amendment. I associate myself with the remarks made in the Governor's Speech and by members concerning the passing of Senator Rex Pearson, the Hon. F. J. Condon, the Hon. E. H. Edmonds and Mr. J. E. Stephens. I offer my sympathy to the wives. I often think that the great service rendered to the public by the wives of members of Parliament goes unnoticed. Why do we fail to acknowledge the great service they render? Here we have the names of four people who have given a lifetime of service and have been nobly supported by their wives. We should do well to consider, some time during the life of each Parliament, arranging for an assembly of members' wives and the widows of former members. They should not be forgotten and I am sure that they would deeply appreciate the consideration given them by such an opportunity to gather. It is the least that could be done for those who have given such yeoman service to the State and the nation in the support of their husbands.

It is regrettable that Parliament on this occasion meets in most unsatisfactory circumstances. We on this side of the House, like so many other people, claim that the Government has no moral right to govern. May I give some figures to substantiate that view? I do not wish to repeat all that my worthy colleague, the member for Wallaroo (Mr. Hughes), said, but I feel it would be sufficient to make known the following facts. The members on this side of the House who serve in the name of the Australian Labor Party have 19 seats and represent 313,219 electors—no fewer than 58.9 per cent of the electors. The Liberal and Country League members have 18 seats, representing 205,134 electors.

Mr. Ryan: Too many!

Mr. HUTCHENS: Maybe too many in the eyes of my honourable colleague but that number is no more than 38.6 per cent of the total electors on the roll. Then there are two Independents, who represent 12,875 electors,

no more than 2.4 per cent of the total electors. I shall comment briefly on the situation but let me hasten to say that, should I criticise the political actions of any member, I do not intend such criticism to reflect in any way on his character, for it is the last thing I would do if I could. Indeed, I know nothing that would permit me to do so should I so desire. The Government is, unfortunately, kept in office by two Independents.

Mr. Quirke: They do not think they are unfortunate.

Mr. HUTCHENS: Well, I think it is unfortunate for the Government, unfortunate for the Independents, and unfortunate for the State.

Mr. Lawn: They cannot be independent if they have pledged themselves to the Government side.

Mr. HUTCHENS: In the case of each, it is undesirable. No-one can say that this is a union of political love or respect for one another. No doubt, each will eventually get his reward. The Opposition is concerned about the family of such a union—on this occasion the State of South Australia. That brings me to this point: I notice that, following an amendment moved by the Leader of the Opposition to the motion for the adoption of the Address in Reply, that amendment immediately becomes a vital issue. I know that the two Independents, who are supporting the Government, claim their right to vote as they so desire. With one exception they have undertaken not to vote in support of a no-confidence motion in the Government.

Mr. Lawn: Anything the Premier says is vital they have promised to support.

Mr. HUTCHENS: Now, when it is found necessary to obtain their vote, it becomes a vital issue. I am sorry for those two gentlemen who have to walk the plank of no return. We regret that. I remember the member for Burra (Mr. Quirke) in better times standing in this place and saying that when the drum-major beats the drum the whistle-tootlers tootle on behind.

Mr. Quirke: I did not say that. I am not as lyrical as that.

Mr. HUTCHENS: I think you did.

Mr. Quirke: I said something like it.

Mr. HUTCHENS: Thank you very much. I was proud of him, then, but it is regrettable today to find a man who has said that, and others, simply puppets of the South Australian

Government. Accordingly, the Opposition must seek to protect the interests of the State. Mr. Speaker, it grieves me to some degree to see you in your present position. In saying that, I have a deep appreciation of your years of great service to a large section of the population of this State and the Commonwealth. As the years go on, full appreciation of what you have done for the national economy should be made known, but I regret that on this occasion we cannot offer you our congratulations for accepting the Speakership. However, I assure you that we of the Opposition will pay unlimited respect to your office. I congratulate the mover of the motion, the member for Light (Mr. Freebairn). For a young man to come forward, as he did and as others will, and make a maiden speech while moving the adoption of the Address in Reply is no easy task.

Mr. Riches: A very difficult one with this Government in office.

Mr. HUTCHENS: In the little time that I have known the member for Light, I have learnt that he is a young man with enthusiasm in his thinking, and his efforts in moving for the adoption of the Address in Reply have convinced me that he will be a difficult political opponent.

The seconder of the motion after some years on the floor of the House, undaunted by his demotion, put his hand to the plough and, I thought, kept his feet well in the furrow. I do not wish to comment at this stage to any great extent on what he said in the course of his remarks, but he suggested that the Clerk of the House might be due for a visit to Westminster. I support that recommendation. I am grateful to this Parliament for making it possible for me to go overseas. I gained considerable experience from that visit and I believe that Mr. Combe, who has served this Parliament well, would profit from a trip to England to study Parliamentary procedure at Westminster, and that South Australia would also benefit. I am pleased to be able to welcome three new members to this side of the House. In the member for Chaffey we have a down-to-earth man.

The Hon. Sir Cecil Hincks: Not "down-the-drain"?

Mr. HUTCHENS: No. He has put water down the drain, and he has also put a good member down the drain—the former member for Chaffey. The Curren family has always been down to earth, honest and hard working. Mr. Curren is experienced in rendering service.

He has served in war and in peace and I am sure he will render sterling service to his constituents and to the Australian Labor Party. This afternoon we listened to the member for Millicent. He is a mighty son of a wonderful father. His father served in the First World War with distinction and he served the people in peace in many organizations, including local government and the State Parliament. Possibly his greatest attributes are his fairness, his fatherly manner and his great love. James Corcoran is a man of love. If he believes that something is right he will fight for it. He has been a magnet to the sick, aged, young, and unfortunate. He has gained the admiration and respect of all sections of the community. No doubt it is to him, as it is to us, a great joy that he has been replaced in this Parliament by his son who has all the qualities of the father. He has made the most of his opportunities and has served his nation and the people he has learned to love from his earliest days. He has a record of achievement that he will add to with purpose and understanding.

The member for Unley has also joined us. He has never sought to win a beauty competition but has been acclaimed more than most men as "You beauty"! His great sporting record has not been hampered by a knighthood. Hundreds of souls acclaim him as a "bonzer bloke". I am sure that his willingness, cheerfulness and down-to-earth approach in his new calling will multiply the esteem that the masses now hold for him.

It is with pleasure and satisfaction that we have heard of the projected visit of the Royal Family to Australia next year. On behalf of my constituents I assure Her Majesty of a royal and loyal welcome. It is interesting to note that the speeches made so far in this debate have all dealt with primary and rural production. It is encouraging to realize that there is a real appreciation of the importance of the rural industry to this nation. The member for Barossa went to much trouble in taking the Leader of the Opposition on an imaginary tour from his home at Greenock to Adelaide with the idea of showing all the wonderful things that the Government has done. I gained the impression this afternoon that the member for Albert took us for an imaginary ride through his district, but his attempts were contrary to the endeavours of the member for Barossa. I confess that when Mr. Laucke spoke I was suffering from a heavy cold. I went home and did as so many people foolishly do—I took an overdose of

Aspros and went to bed hoping that the morning would see me well. However, during the night I woke up and I read some literature that advertised the attractions of Thailand. Ultimately I went to sleep and dreamt that I was reading a novel entitled *Facts from Fiction* written by Ivor Notion. It was an interesting novel and I shall attempt to describe what I read. It stated that early one morning as the sun was rising a tall dark gentleman standing outside his home was approached by a little boy who said, "Daddy, aren't you going to town?" and the reply was, "No, not just yet. I'm waiting for the Leader of the Opposition and I'm going to take him to town to show him some wonderful things that have been done by our Government." The story told how the Leader arrived and with the tall dark gentleman entered a little red sports car, which then proceeded to Billy Goat Corner where the gentleman pointed out to the Leader of the Opposition two trucks carrying milk to the northern districts. "It was a magnificent achievement," he said, and the Leader of the Opposition replied, "I consider that the Government should accept due credit, for I remember very well that in the northern districts were once hundreds of small farmers producing sufficient milk to supply people in that area. Had the Government not allowed reaggregation, they would have been there today."

They moved down to Sheoak Log and saw the sun shining on the open space in the wall where the window used to be in a place that was once a general store—the sort of thing that one can see in the country. The honourable member mentioned the farming interests there, and the Leader naturally asked if they were doing all right. He said, "I suppose there have been many subdivisions here?" "No," replied the honourable member, "this area has been owned by the same family for many years. They have a definite understanding that they must not sell because, if they do, the land tax assessment will be made on the sale. If that is so, of course, the improvements will be taken into account, and all will have to pay more. Listen to my friend the member for Albert, who will make it clear that they cannot sell."

Mr. Hall: You will get a shock when you wake up.

Mr. HUTCHENS: The honourable member has more hope for me than I have for him: I do not think he can wake up. We then come down to Gawler. We will miss the island

on the road, constructed to divide the people flowing into the metropolitan area, leaving the country in droves because of neglect. We noticed that the honourable member slipped through Gawler quickly. He had a fast car and put his foot on the accelerator, not observing the speed limit. He did not say, as he should have done, that once Gawler was one of the most highly industrialized country towns in Australia. Martin's and May's were operating there, and they accepted orders for locomotives from all parts of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Millhouse: How long ago was that?

Mr. HUTCHENS: Probably the honourable member would not remember. It was before Mitcham had a Millhouse.

Mr. Riches: There has not been much industry there since the Playford Government.

Mr. HUTCHENS: There was industry there before the Playford Government. I would have expected the member for Barossa to say, "This town was named after the second Governor of South Australia." If he had, I am sure the Leader would have said, "I know the Governor is dead, but he was not murdered." The honourable member could have

taken the Leader to Montefiore Hill and, standing under Colonel Light's statue, he could have pointed out some things, but I am afraid his eyes would have been turned to the smoke, dust and soot that drifts across the metropolitan area to the detriment of the people, disheartening the housewife, yet there is no firm move to bring about a Clean Air Act in this State. He could have pointed to some of the industries in Adelaide, or to the Mutual Life Assurance Building that is being constructed. I am sure that on that building he would have seen men working on a scaffold of one plank yet five are specified in the Scaffolding Act. Men have been working under these conditions for months, but the scaffolding inspector is so overworked that no attention is given to the danger to life and limb of those working on this building. Many other things are happening that can be seen on a tour from Greenock to Adelaide. I ask leave to continue my remarks.

Leave granted; debate adjourned.

ADJOURNMENT.

At 5.16 p.m. the House adjourned until Wednesday, July 25, at 2 p.m.