

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Thursday, May 27, 1965.

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

QUESTIONS

STATUTES AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon. T. C. STOTT: Has the Premier a copy of the Crown Solicitor's opinion as to the validity of the Statutes Amendment (Industries Development, Land Settlement and Public Works Standing Committees) Bill? If he has, will he let me peruse the docket containing that opinion?

The Hon. F. H. WALSH: I had the docket with me yesterday. The Crown Solicitor was firmly of the opinion that the Bill was completely constitutional.

MOONTA-KADINA RAIL SCHEDULE.

Mr. HUGHES: Prior to the rail schedule being altered, a worker leaving Moonta at 7.15 a.m. could be at Wallaroo at 7.40 or at Kadina at 7.50 a.m. in time for an 8 o'clock start. However, under the new schedule, leaving Moonta at 7.45 a.m. he arrives at Wallaroo at 8.10 a.m., or at Kadina at 8.47 a.m. On returning home, a worker, formerly, could leave Kadina at 4.30 p.m. (home at Moonta at 5.30 p.m.) or at 5.40 (home at Moonta at 6.23 p.m.); under the new schedule, he leaves Kadina at 4.30 p.m., as before, but cannot get home until 6.31 p.m.—two hours later (a distance of 10 miles). He will wait at Wallaroo 85 minutes to change trains, then board the later train, getting home at 6.31 p.m.

I understand some workers have taken only 30 minutes' lunch break in order to catch the 4.30 train. If a worker leaves Kadina at 5.40 p.m. he waits 16 minutes at Wallaroo and arrives home at 6.31 p.m. Parcels from Kadina which Moonta businessmen could collect at 5.30 p.m. cannot now be collected until next morning. Many of Moonta's population are pensioners, most of whom must rely on the railways. There is no taxi service at Moonta, and no buses between the towns. Will the Premier confer with the Minister of Transport and ask whether he will consider re-introducing the former time schedules of train services between Moonta and Kadina?

The Hon. F. H. WALSH: I believe that the honourable member is paying particular attention to his district's requirements and I shall be pleased to take up the matter with my colleague in another place.

HOUSING FINANCE.

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: Paragraph 5 of His Excellency's Speech indicated that it would be the Government's policy that loans should be made available for the purchase not only of new but also of existing houses, and that a sum of £100,000 would be made available to the State Bank for that purpose. Of course, this poses many questions about the conditions attaching to the loans. Can the Premier, as Minister of Housing, say what type of house will be considered for the purpose of these loans? What will be the age, condition and valuation of the houses, and who will investigate and determine these matters? I understand that the State Bank is to be the lending authority and that moneys will be provided to it for this purpose. Therefore, I assume that the bank will accept the responsibility of investigating the aspects to which I have referred. Can the Premier say whether the loans will be short term or long term and what minimum deposit will be required to qualify? I assume that this would be a percentage of the total purchase price, although it could be a fixed sum. As the Premier admitted in his policy speech that the suggested allocation of £100,000 was only a token amount, will additional money over and above the sum suggested in His Excellency's Speech be made available to finance older homes should the demand exceed the supply already indicated?

The Hon. F. H. WALSH: The honourable member has assumed so much in his questions that he has almost completely answered himself, but I shall try to clarify the position. The honourable member is correct in saying that my policy speech, on behalf of the Labor Party, stated that £100,000 would be made available to the State Bank for advances on existing houses and I indicated that that would be only a token amount. I have already requested the Under Treasurer to provide for £100,000 when the Budget is being prepared. In past years the State Bank has been a very good housing authority. This was so until the previous Government of this State and the Government of the same political complexion in Canberra decided that it would not advance money for existing houses, with the result that there are very few authorities left who are advancing money for existing houses. This £100,000 will be additional to whatever money is made available for new houses: it will not deprive the State Bank of any money to be advanced for new houses. I have sufficient confidence in the State Bank to say that it should be the authority to

administer this matter, and giving such authority to the State Bank would not be entirely new in housing administration generally. Actually, nothing has been drawn up to say whether this money is to be advanced for housing in the metropolitan area or in the country, or whether it should be for solid construction, brick-veneer construction, or some other type of building, and those matters will be left for the present to the State Bank. A firm recommendation will be made to the State Bank that reasonable equity should be held in all houses in respect of which advances are made, and that there should be reasonable expectation of the bank's loans being repaid.

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: I am sorry that the Premier appeared to regard my question as hostile.

The Hon. F. H. Walsh: I didn't!

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: I said he appeared to regard it as hostile, but it was a perfectly honest question which I asked, as Deputy Leader of the Opposition, on a matter which has, I think, widespread interest. The Premier did not quite answer my question, although I judge from his reply that the answers are not yet available.

The Hon. F. H. Walsh: What are you referring to?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: I asked what sort of houses would be considered and the Premier discussed various types of construction, whereas I was referring to the age and condition of the houses to be considered for a loan. Hitherto, loans under the Homes Act have applied only to new houses, in respect of which no difficulties have arisen in ascertaining values and eligibility for loans (in terms of time). The situation is entirely different with old houses, however, and it would be necessary for a careful examination to be made to ensure that, if the loan were for a long period, the house would be serviceable for the period of the loan. Therefore, the information I sought related to the types of house (age and condition); their valuations and who would be responsible for those valuations; the period for which the loans would be allowed (whether a long or short period); the percentage of the total value required as a deposit; and the additional money required by the State Bank, on which the Premier did make a satisfactory statement. If the Premier cannot answer these questions today, I should like the information in due course and at his convenience.

The Hon. F. H. WALSH: I regret that the member for Flinders thought I regarded his question as hostile. Admittedly, he asked

a number of questions. I know that the State Bank has valuers on its staff, and that it has taken care of all the necessary arrangements for collection and repayment of rent. I specified that the house would have to be of substantial construction to satisfy the bank's requirements and that, whatever loan was arranged, it would have to be repaid, within reason, within the normal life expectancy of the person entering into the contract. A definite period of, say, 20 to 25 years has not been laid down. I believe that when the Estimates are approved such loans will be made available, and the details of arrangements will be submitted to Parliament. I particularly referred to solid construction, timber frame and brick-veneer houses. There was a time, even under the new scheme, when it was most difficult to obtain a loan on a brick-veneer house, but that method of construction has now been accepted. As soon as the whole matter has been placed before the bank, I will try to obtain the details required.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: I understand that the Premier has obtained a report from the Savings Bank regarding the bank's lending policy. In the absence of the Premier, will the Minister of Works make the contents of that report available?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: The Premier's report states:

As I indicated to the Leader yesterday, *Hansard* of Tuesday, May 25, 1965, has accurately recorded the statement or the summary I gave of the Savings Bank's housing loan policy. From that statement it will be clearly seen that the bank is making available 200 loans each month; 75 of these loans are made available to borrowers who are substantial depositors and have supported the bank over a period and the remaining 125 loans, aggregating about £420,000 each month, are still made to borrowers of small means and in strict order of application, and include a number made to people whose applications are received at the bank through the South Australian Housing Trust. The policy of the trustees of the Savings Bank of South Australia, therefore, does not mean, as the Leader suggested, that the purposes of the Homes Act have been nullified by the trustees of the bank.

SOUTH-EAST SERVICE.

Mr. CORCORAN: Has the Premier a reply to a question I asked him recently regarding passenger accommodation on the night train between Mount Gambier and Adelaide?

The Hon. F. H. WALSH: My colleague, the Minister of Transport, has advised that Cabinet has approved a recommendation that the Railways Commissioner be instructed to proceed

with planning for the construction of one air-conditioned sleeping car with 20 berths and one air-conditioned sitting car with 32 first-class seats and 36 second-class seats, subject to additional Loan funds being made available for this purpose in 1966-67.

ROAD TAX.

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: On May 19 I asked the Premier whether Kangaroo Island was in the same category as Eyre Peninsula regarding the ton-mile tax, and whether there would be any remission in respect of that area. Has he a reply?

The Hon. F. H. WALSH: My colleague, the Minister of Transport, reports:

What has been said in another place concerning Eyre Peninsula quite clearly also applies to Kangaroo Island in respect of the Road Maintenance Contribution Act. If any part of the State is exempted from the provision of the Act, the whole legislation is likely to be found invalid.

The Hon. T. C. STOTT: I understand the Premier has received a reply from the Minister of Transport to my question of last week regarding the ton-mile tax. In the absence of the Premier, can the Minister of Works inform me of the contents of that report?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: The Minister of Transport states:

Government policy is that to co-ordinate transport there must be control. Basically, it is proposed to return to the form of transport control that existed before last year's Road Maintenance (Contribution) legislation. Control will be exercised in the manner best suited to the public interest. I have no doubt that some exemptions will apply in the administration of the proposed legislation based on the needs of any particular area and the type of transport available. I am not prepared to specify what exemptions there will be, as proposals for legislation are at this stage by no means complete.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT: HOUSING CONTRACTS.

The Hon. F. H. WALSH (Premier and Treasurer): I ask leave to make a Ministerial statement.

Leave granted.

The Hon. F. H. WALSH: I received this statement from the Chairman of the Housing Trust and I submit it to Parliament before it is released to the general public. It states that the Housing Trust has placed contracts for a further 450 houses to be built under the rental-purchase scheme under which houses are sold on a minimum deposit of £50. Six contracts have been awarded, each for 75 houses, the successful tenderers being Minuzzo Bros.

Ltd., J. B. Jarves Pty. Ltd., D. J. Feeney and Co., Wender and Duerholt (Australia) Pty. Ltd., Alpine Constructions Pty. Ltd., and E. F. Marshall and Sons Pty. Ltd. Houses will be built at Ingle Farm, Parafield Gardens, Salisbury and Smithfield-Elizabeth Plains. That is a hyphenated name, but something may be done about it.

The Hon. Sir Thomas Playford: Is that a promise or a threat?

The Hon. F. H. WALSH: No. It was a confidential matter, but it may be made public now. I suggested that the Director of Post and Telegraphs in this State (Mr. O'Sullivan) should arrange an interview with the Chairman of the Housing Trust to overcome such problems in the interest of the postal deliveries. Continuing, the Chairman of the trust states that the houses to be erected will all be detached brick-veneer houses of five rooms with 10 different designs. They will contain fittings to a high standard so that, in accordance with the practice of the trust, the purchaser moves into a fully equipped house. The total capital cost of the 450 houses, including land, road costs, etc., will be about £1,850,000. When tenders were called for these houses, tenderers were required to state how many apprentices in one or other of the site building trades the tenderers would employ. The response to this was most satisfactory. All the tenderers stated that they would employ apprentices on their work and the six successful tenderers, between them, have undertaken to employ 31 apprentices. The contracts with each of these tenderers will contain a provision binding the builder to employ the apprentices set out in his tender.

This action by the trust will mean that the number of apprentices in site building trades will be increased very substantially and will bring about the training of young men in trades where there is a chronic shortage of tradesmen. So far the trust has completed about 1,200 houses under the rental-purchase scheme and these latest contracts will materially assist the trust in maintaining a completion rate for these houses of about 800 a year. Sale prices of these houses range from about £4,000 to £4,400 and the repayments of principal and interest over a period of up to 40 years vary from about £4 to £4 12s. a week.

WEST BEACH SCHOOL.

Mr. BROOMHILL: Has the Minister of Education a reply to my recent question on the erection of a primary school in the West Beach area?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: The need for a future primary school in the West Beach area was realized by the Education Department some years ago, and a site of 10 acres has been purchased at the junction of Hector and Woodhead Streets. The priority allotted to this school will depend on consideration of the claims of West Beach and other areas of increasing school population.

GRAPES.

The Hon. B. H. TEUSNER: Yesterday the member for Chaffey (Mr. Curren) asked a question of the Premier in relation to a letter he said he had received from the Secretary of the Upper Murray Grape Growers' Association. I, too, have received a copy of that letter, as have other honourable members, I believe, who represent viticultural districts. Prior to asking his question the honourable member said that the letter was rather lengthy and that he would summarize it, which he proceeded to do. However, in summarizing it, he failed to include what I consider a matter vital to the grapegrowers in my district and in South Australia generally. The portion of the letter to which I refer states:

I have been asked to point out to the honourable the Premier that prior to his Party taking office as the Government he stated growers would receive the price for grapes as recommended by the South Australian Prices Commissioner, Mr. Murphy.

Will the Premier say whether that allegation is correct and, if it is, how and when does he intend to give effect to the promise?

The Hon. F. H. WALSH: I replied yesterday to the effect that whatever prices might have been recommended by any Government and (if I didn't say this yesterday, I say it now) whether certain legislation passed both Houses or not, grapegrowers would be paid a certain price by the wine and brandy makers for specific tonnages of grapes. I do not know of any law or authority in the land (perhaps the honourable member, with his legal knowledge, may know of one) that compels any person to pay for a certain commodity if he does not desire to accept delivery of it.

The Hon. B. H. Teusner: Was the promise made as alleged?

The Hon. F. H. WALSH: What is the promise? I dealt with these matters yesterday and, if there is anything further that the honourable member desires, I shall bring the docket into the House again on Tuesday, June 15.

Mr. CURREN: I hope that the honourable member for Angas is not implying that I did

not accede to the request made by the Secretary in his letter. Did the Premier, on assuming that office, make the statement that he is alleged to have made, in that he would see that South Australian grapegrowers would receive the prices recommended by the Prices Commissioner?

The Hon. F. H. WALSH: The answer is definitely "No". However, I believe the Chairman of the Wine and Brandy Makers' Association (and the chief spokesman at that) was not even processing grapes at the time of a well attended meeting held by that organization. Subsequent representations to me lasted almost two hours, during which time I tried to place before that body certain recommendations of the Prices Commissioner. I also told the people concerned that I believed their policies would only impose a hardship on the growers. I would rather relinquish my office than attempt to impose a hardship on any member of the community. Further representations were made to me within three days of that first meeting, at which three representatives of that organization were present, but the meeting did not last long: I said to the gentlemen concerned, "Now that you have had time to consider the matter I hope your answer will be in the affirmative." (I point out the Prices Commissioner was also present on that occasion). When they told me they had considered the matter and were not able to abide by the suggested prices, I immediately said, "Thank you gentlemen; the meeting is over." They endeavoured to make certain explanations, but when I asked them why press statements revealed that a certain winemaking organization was making rather substantial profits all they said was that they could find the answers. I said, "I am not looking for answers on this occasion. I want to know whether you are prepared to pay the prices recommended by the Prices Commissioner," and they said, "No, thank you; goodbye."

The Hon. B. H. TEUSNER: The Premier failed to answer a most important portion of my question and, in his absence, I ask the Minister of Works whether he will refer this matter to the Premier and ask him to let me have a letter in reply to the question I shall now ask, because the House is going into recess for several weeks. Did the Premier prior (and I emphasize that word) to his Party taking office, state that growers would receive the grape prices recommended by the Prices Commissioner (Mr. Murphy) as alleged in a letter dated May 25, 1965, written by the Secretary of the Upper Murray Grape

Growers' Association to the member for Chaffey and me?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: I will do as the honourable member has requested, and I am confident that correspondence will be forwarded.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Mr. CURREN: Can the Minister of Lands say whether new installations for the Monash town water supply system have been completed and, if they have not, can he say when the work is likely to be completed? Can he say whether the chlorination plant for the Glossop town water supply has been installed, and, if it has not, can he say when this work is likely to be completed? Finally, can the Minister say what plans are being considered for the replacement of the surface storage tanks for the Berri town water supply?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: The honourable member was good enough to tell me that he would ask these questions. The reticulation system at Monash has been completed and is in operation with the exception of the chlorination plant. The chlorination building has been completed and the specification for the supply of major plant is in its final stage and tenders will be called very shortly. It is anticipated that the water supply will be chlorinated before the summer season. With regard to the Glossop town water supply, the materials for the building have been ordered and part received, and the chlorination plant itself will be called conjointly with the Monash plant. An investigation of the overall main distribution system for the Berri domestic water supply is currently being examined by the engineers and included in this examination is the future of the storage tank, which is also being considered.

PLACE NAMES.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: The Premier referred a short while ago to the naming of a new suburb adjacent to Elizabeth. At present every developing company that has a small allotment of land to subdivide names it as a new suburb, and I believe that in the metropolitan area of Adelaide today we probably have more place names than any other city in the world. This is extremely confusing for anyone wishing to find his way around and it must be confusing to the postal authorities. Can the Premier say whether the Government will ask the nomenclature committee, which has been advising the Government over many years, to consult with

the Postmaster-General or an officer of his department with the object of arriving at a reasonable procedure for the naming of new suburbs?

The Hon. F. H. WALSH: I could answer this question shortly by saying "Yes". I am willing to request that something be done. I do not know how successful the Leader of the Opposition was in this matter when he was the Premier. I have already made representations about the name for the suburb to which I referred earlier this afternoon. This was agreed to by the Chairman of the Housing Trust and Mr. O'Sullivan (Director of Post and Telegraphs). I believe that the other committee had been consulted before this name was mentioned. However, to the best of my knowledge the postal authorities have already renamed many areas. I know that this is the case in my district where they have named areas with the assistance of councils. I believe that the Leader of the Opposition would agree that councils must be associated with these matters on all occasions. I have always found the Mitcham and Marion councils most helpful in this regard. I will give an undertaking that consideration will be given to renaming if it is possible.

PORT ADELAIDE GIRLS TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL.

Mr. RYAN: About two years ago, in my district, a new school was built (the Port Adelaide Girls Technical High School) and it was found necessary to house many students in temporary classrooms. They were very old; they had wooden floors and inadequate wood heating, or stoves, which appeared to me as though they could have been bought from Noah when he sold the ark. Some time ago the school made representations through the Education Department and ultimately went to the Public Buildings Department for the installation of strip heaters because of the grave danger to the students concerned in lighting the wood fires in the classrooms and because of the danger to students sitting, in some cases, no more than 12 inches from the stove. Shortly afterwards, officers of the Public Buildings Department inspected this school and decided that it was necessary to equip the classrooms with strip heaters. Nothing further was heard for over 12 months, when a further representation was made to the Public Buildings Department and another inspection made, and for the last six months or so nothing further has been heard once again. Will the Minister of Works look into this matter, because

action is certainly long overdue and the present situation is not in the best interests of all those concerned?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: I knew nothing of the position until it was raised by the honourable member. It does appear that this matter was referred by the Education Department to the Public Buildings Department for action. I agree with the honourable member's comments about the equipment to which he referred, for it seems to me that it goes back even before the ark. Nevertheless, honourable members must realize that for the economical running of a department we can maintain only a limited number of men to do this type of work and, of course, the departments for which we do work determine, to a degree, the priority under which those works are to be done. Therefore, I shall not allow my department to accept all the responsibility in this matter. However, if what the honourable member has said is correct (and I am not arguing with him on that score) I shall try to have this matter given immediate attention.

SILOS.

Mr. HEASLIP: The Premier has advised that he has a reply to my question about Appila. Well, I have asked a number of questions about Appila, and I do not know just which question is involved. On May 18 I asked what power the Government had to prohibit the building of a silo at Appila; on May 20 I asked whether the Government was going to implement its policy by prohibiting a silo at Appila; and on May 25 I asked the Premier a question concerning the sealing of a road to Appila. Any information the Premier has in relation to the important town of Appila would be very much appreciated.

Mr. Jennings: An Appila day may keep a silo away.

The Hon. F. H. WALSH: We do not need the apples on this occasion. I have a reply on matters raised regarding bulk handling of grain and the erection of silos. Let me say at the outset that I would not have been answering any questions associated with bulk handling of wheat or silos had it not been for the way the honourable member framed a question concerning a certain statement that appeared some time back in March, and I ask anyone who desires information in the future concerning wheat silos in this State to kindly address inquiries to my colleague the Minister of Agriculture.

I have given attention to the remarks of members concerning the location of silos for

the bulk handling of grain and the particular reference made to the request for a silo at Appila. An examination of the official dockets has revealed that on February 13, 1956, the Board of Directors of the South Australian Co-operative Bulk Handling Limited sought the approval of the then Minister of Agriculture for the building of a 500,000 bushel capacity bulk grain storage at Balaklava, Snowtown, Brinkworth and Kybunga. A perusal of the docket has shown that this proposal based on a zonal plan was then investigated by the Railways Commissioner and also by Messrs. Rosevear and Dean, the two Government nominees on the Board of Directors of the co-operative. Both the reports of the Commissioner and of the two directors mentioned expressed opposition to the erection of a silo at Kybunga on the grounds that the zonal plan would be detrimental to railway revenues, involve higher road maintenance costs, and had unsatisfactory features as far as growers were concerned. The report of Messrs. Rosevear and Dean recommended a principle of bulk storages at alternate rail sidings. The matter was submitted for the consideration of Cabinet, which on February 27, 1956, approved that recommendation. The erection of silos on sites other than rail sidings does not appear to have been considered favourably by the former Cabinet. In connection with the request for a silo at Appila, this matter was first raised in a letter received by the then Minister of Agriculture on February 11, 1965. The letter stated:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this State Bulk Grain Handling Authority held on Friday, February 5, 1965, it was decided that subject to your approval this company would construct:

- 240,000 bushel capacity silo at Gladstone,
- 110,000 bushel capacity silo at Orroroo,
- 240,000 bushel capacity silo at Appila,
- 240,000 bushel capacity silo at Booleroo Centre.

All those places are in the Port Pirie Division. This request was considered by Cabinet on February 15, 1965, which decided to obtain from the Railways Commissioner a report on the matter. The Commissioner's report dated March 2 was received by the Minister of Railways on March 3 and referred to Cabinet on March 5. The docket does not disclose whether the matter received further consideration by the former Government. The Railways Commissioner's report was strongly opposed to the construction of a silo at Appila. The Commissioner also points out that grain freights are adjusted in favour of growers remote from ports, and to maintain this low rate he cannot afford to lose short-haul rates which would be

involved in diversion from other stations to Appila. The present Cabinet considered the Commissioner's report on March 22, 1965, and decided not to approve of the construction of a silo at Appila. This decision was conveyed to the company by letter dated March 31, 1965. Approval to erect silos at Gladstone and Orroroo was conveyed to the company by letter dated March 15, 1965, and approval for a silo at Booleroo Centre was forwarded by letter dated April 1, 1965.

Members will realize from what I have said that the Government's decision not to approve the request for a silo at Appila is in keeping with the decision of the former Government made on February 27, 1956, which approved the principle of bulk storages at alternate rail sidings. As a matter of general policy, the Government is not in agreement with the erection of silos at places away from rail services where there are railway services in the vicinity. However, when requests for bulk grain storages are received, they will be considered on the general merits of each particular case, bearing in mind this general principle.

Mr. HEASLIP: The answer gives no information in reply to my questions. It contains nothing relating to prohibition or veto on the bulk handling authority's building silos on any sites. On May 18, I asked:

Under what Act has the present Government, or any Government, the right to turn down a proposal to build a country silo, merely because the site is not on a railway system? I asked a second question on May 20:

Does Government policy take precedence over legislation and does the present Government in order to implement its policy intend to ignore this legislation by refusing to approve of the design and material of country bins where they are to be situated away from the railway?

In no way has the Premier given me a reply to those questions. I now ask the Minister of Works, as Acting Leader of the Government in the absence of the Premier, whether he, or the Premier, will give me an answer soon?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: I appreciate the anxiety of the honourable member, and I will refer this matter to my colleague, the Minister of Agriculture, and ask him to frame a full and complete reply for the honourable member.

Mr. Heaslip: On policy?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: Yes, because it is under the control of his department and will be done with the authority of Cabinet.

RISDON PARK SCHOOL.

Mr. McKEE: I have been informed by correspondence from the Chairman of the Risdon Park school committee that for many months this committee has continually made representations to the Education Department about improvements in the standard of construction of toilet and shelter facilities at this school. I understand that the matter has been referred to the department since the change of Government. Can the Minister of Education say whether his department has considered this urgent matter?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: I cannot give a full answer to the question now, but I will inquire for the honourable member. I am pleased to inform him that next week I shall be available in Port Pirie to examine this and other matters relating to schools there.

SPRINGBANK ROAD BRIDGE.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Has the Minister of Education received a reply from the Minister of Roads to my recent question about the house on the northern side of the Springbank Road at the western end of the new bridge?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: My colleague has informed me that it is intended to call tenders for the sale of this house soon.

HOUSING FINANCE.

Mr. CASEY: During last session the Commonwealth Government's decision to include in its policy the question of £250 grants for housing was raised with the former Premier. The Commonwealth Government required a savings account in a savings bank that was approved by the Commonwealth Government. The former Premier was asked whether the South Australian Railways voluntary savings scheme was approved for the purposes of this loan, and he wrote to the Prime Minister for clarification. Can the Premier say whether any information is available on this matter and, if it is not, whether he will consult with the Prime Minister to see whether this savings scheme can be approved by the Commonwealth Government?

The Hon. F. H. WALSH: I shall be pleased to obtain that information.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY.

Mrs. STEELE: Yesterday the Minister of Works tabled the annual report of the Department of Labour and Industry. In the section dealing with industrial accidents and their prevention, as well as safety promotion and education, the following statement appeared:

The mounting toll of industrial accidents each year is causing concern and every opportunity is taken to publicize the facilities provided by the department. They are provided free of charge to industry. Safety courses are conducted by enthusiastic officers specially trained for this work.

The report further states that only five safety courses for union officials were conducted because of the lack of nomination of union officials and shop stewards to attend the courses. Can the Minister of Works comment on this statement with a view to stimulating participation in these courses in the interests of industrial safety?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: I will ask my colleague, the Minister of Labour and Industry, to comment on that statement. In the interests of safety, any steps that can be taken to stimulate interest in this matter will be taken by the Government and my colleagues. We appreciate that this is important not only to the success of industry but also to the welfare of those employed in it. I am pleased the honourable member has raised this question, and I will discuss it with my colleague to ensure that all possible steps are taken to stimulate interest in this important matter.

DARLINGTON SCHOOLS.

Mr. HUDSON: About three years ago a new building was erected at Darlington Primary School. The soil in this area is poor for building purposes and, because inadequate precautions were taken, serious wall cracking has appeared, some walls having shifted 1½ in. to 2 in. The Public Buildings Department conducted tests a year ago but no repairs have been carried out yet. Parents of children at the school have become worried by the delay, particularly as the school lies practically above the Adelaide fault line. Can the Minister of Education say when repairs will commence? Also, I understand that a new infants school building is to be erected in the Darlington Primary School ground. Can the Minister say whether any precautions have been taken with the foundation design of this building to ensure that the experience of the cracking of walls at the primary school is not repeated?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: I shall be pleased to obtain this information for the honourable member, and to ensure that steps are taken to prevent, if possible, any recurrence of cracking.

CEDUNA BUILDING.

Mr. BOCKELBERG: Last year the Public Service Commissioner recommended that plans and estimates of costs be prepared for the

Government office block at Ceduna, but because of staff shortages in the architectural branch it was found necessary to engage a private architect. Will the Attorney-General ascertain from his colleague what progress has been made and when this building will be erected?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I have not seen the docket about this particular matter, but I thank the honourable member for raising it. I will get a report immediately, and let him know as soon as possible.

GAS ACCOUNTS.

Mr. LANGLEY: Last session I inquired of the former Premier concerning the payment of gas accounts, but I did not receive the promised reply. Will the Premier approach the South Australian Gas Company and ascertain whether agencies could be set up in suburban areas, similarly to Electricity Trust agencies, for the convenience of consumers when paying gas accounts?

The Hon. F. H. WALSH: I will obtain a report for the honourable member.

EUDUNDA-AUBURN ROAD.

Mr. FREEBAIRN: Will the Minister representing the Minister of Roads ask his colleague when the sealing of the Eudunda-Auburn main road will be completed?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: Yes.

JAMESTOWN SCHOOL.

Mr. QUIRKE: Has the Minister of Education a reply to my question concerning the provision of a single schoolroom at Jamestown Primary School?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: I have been informed that an additional timber classroom has been scheduled for erection at the Jamestown Primary School within the next three months. A contract for extensive ground works involving ground formation, paving, stormwater drainage, etc., has been let to R. N. Stevens of South Plympton and work on the project is expected to start shortly.

BAIL.

Mr. McKEE: I have been present on many occasions in this House when honourable members from both sides have protested against persons in the Supreme Court being kept in the Adelaide Gaol during their trial. Last year I saw the conditions under which these people were kept at the gaol, and I can now well appreciate those protests. Can the Attorney-General say whether action has been taken on this matter?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I am pleased to be able to tell the honourable member that action has been taken in this matter. As a result of a conference with His Honour the Chief Justice I gave instructions to the Crown Prosecutor that the Crown Law Department would not oppose bail on trials in the Criminal Court, except in a specific case where the department had evidence that it was unsafe to grant bail to a particular defendant. I gave instructions that the department would then show cause why bail should not be granted, but that in other cases it would not oppose bail. As a result of that, already bail has been granted to persons on trial in the Supreme Court.

SWIMMING POOL.

Mr. COUMBE: Last year the then Premier announced a proposal to erect in the northern park lands between North Adelaide and Prospect a major swimming pool and swimming centre. Is the Minister of Works, in the temporary absence of the Premier, aware that part of the proposal related to an agreement on the sharing of cost between the Government, the Adelaide City Council, and the councils of the immediate northern suburbs? Can the Minister give me any information now or will he give me information at the next day of sitting on whether this proposal has reached a further stage? Can he say whether any further negotiation has taken place or whether any decision has been reached? If no decision has been made, will the Minister undertake to see whether this matter can be expedited?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: The honourable member will appreciate that this matter really concerns the Premier. I regret that he has had to leave the House to meet His Excellency the Governor who, unfortunately, is not well. However, I shall refer this matter to the Premier with the hope of getting an early reply, if possible by the next day of sitting.

WALLAROO MINES PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Mr. HUGHES: Can the Minister of Education say when it is intended to begin the erection of the new primary school at Wallaroo Mines? Will the building be ready for occupation in the 1966 school year?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: Work on a new primary school for Wallaroo Mines is expected to commence in the latter part of October of this year and provided no unforeseen difficulties are encountered the school should be available for occupation at the beginning of the 1966 school year.

SOUTH-EASTERN ELECTRICITY SUPPLY.

Mr. RODDA: In the temporary absence of the Premier, has the Minister of Works a reply to my question of May 18 regarding the extension of Electricity Trust power in the South-East?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: The Premier has received a reply from the Manager of the Electricity Trust as follows:

No progress has yet been made with reticulation of Electricity Trust power to the Frances, Hynam, Kybybolite, Wrattobully and Robertson districts as trust power is not yet available at Naracoorte from which these districts will be served. The present position is that the transmission line from Keith to Padthaway is almost complete and the route of the next section from Padthaway to Naracoorte has been surveyed. The trust expects to take over the supply of power in Naracoorte about April, 1966, the actual date being dependent on delivery of equipment from overseas for the new substation to be built at Keith. After supply is available to Naracoorte a programme of rural extensions will be undertaken in the area. For this purpose a detailed survey of individual power requirements is at present being carried out in the hundreds of Naracoorte, Jessie and Binnam.

POLYSTYRENE CEMENT.

Mr. LANGLEY: A constituent of mine has informed me of the sale in shops of Airfix, a polystyrene cement. On the container are printed the words: "Avoid contact of the skin and eyes with this substance and avoid breathing of this vapour." As this product can be purchased and also be used by children, will the Attorney-General ask the Minister of Health to ascertain whether it is safe for this product to be sold to children?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I will refer the matter to my colleague and get a report for the honourable member.

NARRUNG WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. NANKIVELL: Can the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs say whether his department is anxious to improve the water supply at the Point McLeay Mission Station? Is the supply to the mission station associated with proposals to supply the Narrung township with water? If this is the case, will the Minister support my claims, approach his colleague, the Minister of Works, and try to have this scheme implemented during the coming year?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I am glad to be able to inform the honourable member that I have already done as he asks.

JERVOIS BRIDGE.

Mr. RYAN: In my district, and linking it with the district of my colleague (the honourable member for Semaphore), is the eighth

wonder of the world, the Jervois bridge, which is still standing up, to the amazement of everybody. Before the recent election the construction of the new bridge, which had been approved by Parliament, was often mentioned. No constructional work has taken place on this important project. Will the Minister of Education ascertain from the Minister of Roads when the building of the bridge is likely to be commenced?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: I shall be pleased to do that and to see whether we can create the ninth wonder.

MAINTENANCE PROSECUTING OFFICER.

Mr. LANGLEY: During February I tried to telephone Mr. Harrison, the Maintenance Prosecuting Officer of the Children's Welfare and Public Relief Department, and was told that he had resigned. This position was of great importance to many people who wanted help. Can the Attorney-General say whether the position has now been filled?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: For some time the Children's Welfare Department has had difficulty in providing sufficient staff on its Prosecuting Branch. We now have been able to obtain a prosecuting officer, who was formerly the officer responsible for prosecutions in the Highways and Local Government Department. He has now been transferred to the Children's Welfare Department. Unfortunately, he has certain duties to complete in the Highways and Local Government Department and is being made available by my department to complete those duties. However, as soon as possible he will be available full-time in the Children's Welfare Department.

ABORIGINAL MISSIONS.

Mr. FERGUSON: I understand that, since his appointment, the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs has visited aboriginal missions that come under his care. One of those is the Point Pearce Mission Station in my district. I understand it has been the courtesy of Ministers in the past to notify a member when the Minister is coming into that member's district.

Mr. Langley: Sometimes.

Mr. FERGUSON: Does the Minister intend to give that courtesy to members in this House?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I know of cases where that did not happen under the previous Government.

Mr. Jennings: Thousands.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: If the honourable member would like to be at Point Pearce on any occasion when I visit that station I should be pleased to inform him. In fact, I am going to Point Pearce on June 5 for a ball in aid of Miss Pam Coleman, the young Aboriginal lady who is the nominee of the Home for Incurables for the Miss Industry quest, and if the honourable member would like to come on that occasion I am sure the people at Point Pearce and members of my department would be pleased to see him at the ball.

HENLEY AND GRANGE SEWERAGE.

Mr. BROOMHILL: Can the Minister of Works inform me of the intentions of the Engineering and Water Supply Department concerning work on the proposed sewerage system for the Henley and Grange areas?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: I shall be happy to obtain a considered reply for the honourable member on the resumption of the sittings of the House.

WANILLA WATER SUPPLY.

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: For some years past the soldier settlement area on the western side of the railway line in the Wanilla settlement has been experiencing increasing difficulty in maintaining supplies of water from the few bores that are available and, in other cases, surface catchment in dams. The department has inquired into the possibility of supplying those people with reticulated water. About two years ago I suggested to the Engineer-in-Chief that the area might be supplied from the underground area being tested around the Uley homestead, and that matter was under consideration when it became necessary to divert all the resources of the department to the Poldo Basin scheme and to the relaying of the Tod River trunk main. Just before leaving office, I wrote to Mr. Alan Lawes, the secretary of the settlers' committee in this matter, advising him of these problems. Since then, I have heard that the Uley Basin homestead area has developed very well, and that pump tests have shown that very good supplies are available. I understand that consideration is now being given to taking that water through the western side of the Wanilla settlement, extending it northwards to the western side of Edillilie township and connecting it with the Tod trunk main eastwards of Edillilie township. In this way the Uley homestead area would be linked to the Tod River system as a whole and, in the course of being linked, in the passage along the route of the linkage

would serve the Wanilla area and the Edillilie area, which has long been in need of a supply. Will the Minister of Works discuss this matter with the Engineer-in-Chief with a view to favourably considering what is a sound solution to the general problem, and let me have a report in due course?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: I thank the honourable member for his clear explanation. Of course, he will appreciate that I could not give him a detailed report at this stage. However, I will have the matter investigated, and I assure the honourable member that if it is possible to help the soldier settlers in any way they will be helped.

WORMAN STREET BY-PASS.

Mr. CURREN: On Tuesday last week I asked a question relating to the proposals for the Highways Department's works on the Worman Street by-pass in the Berri district. Has the Minister of Education, representing the Minister of Roads in this House, a reply?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: My colleague, the Minister of Roads, has advised that the proposed alteration of the by-pass at Worman Street has been surveyed and a plan is currently being plotted. It is expected that the scheme will be implemented during the next financial year.

WEST COAST WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. BOCKELBERG: Recently, I interviewed the Minister of Works about a water scheme on the other side of Ceduna. This would pass through Koonibba Mission Station, which is controlled by the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs. Will the Minister of Works ask the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs for his support in having this scheme implemented?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: I have no doubt about the support of the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs, but he has lost patience and is making his own arrangements for a supply. Perhaps the honourable member would be good enough to do the same! I assure him, however, that my department is interested in his request. This matter has been investigated and I will give him a considered reply as soon as practicable.

LOTTERY AND GAMING ACT.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD (on notice): Is it the Government's intention to introduce legislation this session to repeal section 63 of the Lottery and Gaming Act, 1936-1964?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: I do not intend to answer this question today. I

indicate that the Government will honour its time-honoured practice and answer this question on a Tuesday.

The Hon. Sir Thomas Playford: Questions on notice are always answered on the last day before a recess.

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: I accept the interjection, but I regret that I do not have the answer today.

ADDRESS IN REPLY.

Adjourned debate on the motion for adoption.

(Continued from May 26. Page 258.)

Mr. MILLHOUSE (Mitcham): One question I have been asked more frequently than any other since the general election (and I guess this applies to other members on this side) is what it is like to be in opposition. The reply I was giving, certainly before the session commenced, was that it did not seem to be much different yet. That is becoming, I think, less and less true. However, the question itself does, or so I have found, usually lead to a conversation on what the Opposition does or should be doing, and underlines what I think most members of the House know already: that generally in the community there is much ignorance of the working of both Commonwealth and State Parliaments.

Some people have gone so far as to sympathize with me because of the substantial drop in salary which they think must follow from a change across the House. Of course, as interest in State politics declines (and this has been the steady trend in my experience for a long time—perhaps reversed slightly since the election, but I think only temporarily) people will know less and less about the workings of State politics.

Because of the significance of the change that occurred on March 6 in this State, I want to say something now about being in Opposition and about what I conceive to be the role of the Opposition. First, I do not for one moment begrudge the Australian Labor Party its victory: it was a real victory. It was, I think I can say fairly, the result of tactics that were evident as early as 1953: the tactics of concentrating on our weakest seats and picking them off one by one, or sometimes not one by one but more, at each election. It was, in fact, tactics rather than policy that won the Labor Party power on March 6. I say that deliberately because if one looks at the record of the last Parliament,

one finds that the Labor Opposition, as it then was, brought forward little by way of its policy in this House. In fact, during the whole of the Parliament the Opposition coasted along and brought in only 13 Bills and moved only seven motions. In 1962 there were five Bills and one motion; in 1963-64, five Bills and four motions; and last year Labor hit almost rock bottom and introduced only three Bills and only two motions. They were content not to worry much about policy but to concentrate on tactics which were, as I acknowledge, successful.

There has been what is often termed a swing of the pendulum. This is a normal democratic process in action, and I believe in that. I believe that it is necessary for the health of any democratic Parliamentary system that each Party should get a turn at being in Government. We on this side of the House do not complain about that. We had a magnificent term both in time and in achievement, and now the Labor Party has its chance to put its policies into action and to try itself out generally. I hope (and I say this deliberately) that it will be given a fair chance to do so. This swing of the pendulum is good for both Parties. It is certainly, I suggest, as good for the Opposition as it is for the Government Party, and it is the same as recently happened in New South Wales, but in reverse.

Personally (and I do not think any member or the Opposition would disagree with me) I do not regard being in opposition as being the end of the world. At present, members of the Labor Party are pretty triumphant and perhaps a bit arrogant in their triumph. They should remember, however, that this pause in opposition gives us a chance to think over our ideas and policies and to re-organize our Party. That is a process which is, in fact, going on at present. This is for us a time of renewal, which will give us an opportunity to win the next election. Our job now in Parliament is to oppose and to point out the weaknesses in Government proposals, and the way in which those proposals are being put into effect. We will try to be constructive in our opposition and not merely destructive in what we say. This is what we have done, I am sure you would agree, Mr. Acting Speaker, so far during this session. It is not difficult for us, as the Opposition Party, to be constructive in our opposition, because of the political philosophy in which we believe. This philosophy is not, as many people say—and certainly I have heard it said often enough by

the members of the Labor Party—merely a reaction to the Australian Labor Party's Socialism. It is a positive force, a body of ideas, which existed before Socialism came into politics, and which I believe will continue long after Socialism is dead.

Liberalism is a positive creed and one by which most of the people of Australia choose to be guided most of the time. I shall not expound this at length, because my experience in this House has shown that we are pretty pragmatic and seldom talk about our beliefs which are the mainspring of our actions. However, I think it is good occasionally that we do so, and this Address in Reply debate seems to be such an occasion, because, whether we like it or not, and whether we think it is good or not, this Parliament is a departure from what South Australians have known for over a generation. It is, to use the hackneyed phrase so beloved of the newspapers "an historic occasion". The key to the meaning and significance of Liberalism lies in a consideration of the derivation of the word itself. It comes, as classical scholars will readily remember, from the latin word *liber* meaning free, or a free man. This is the key to the meaning of Liberalism.

Mr. Ryan: Someone must have lost the key in recent years, then.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: If the member for Port Adelaide, the honorary Minister in the present Government, will bear with me, I hope he will agree, when I have finished, that we have not lost the key. I have said the crux of the word "Liberalism" comes from its derivation and from our insistence upon freedom or liberty. I believe in the greatest degree of freedom for the individual within the framework of an ordered society. If one looks back in history one sees a constant endeavour to balance those two ideals of freedom and order, and the balance changes all the time in any community. One must be flexible in one's thinking, and be prepared to change the application of one's beliefs as the situation in the community and the world changes.

There are two other strands of thought which I desire to mention, and the first one is this: Human nature has in it a good deal of self. Whether we like it or not this is something we must accept, and most people will not do their best in any situation unless they are rewarded for doing it. Therefore, there must be adequate incentives, if people are to put forward their best efforts in the community. The other strand of thought I can

perhaps best explain by recalling to honourable members Lord Acton's famous saying: "Power tends to corrupt and absolute power corrupts absolutely." If people get too much power, whether it be a private individual or a Government, then that power tends to be abused. To guard against this there should be the widest possible diffusion of power throughout the community.

The Hon. D. A. Dunstan: Hear, hear! I hope you are talking about economic power, too.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Indeed, I am.

The Hon. D. A. Dunstan: You should be on this side of the House, then.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: The Attorney-General, of course, is always sure of himself—

The Hon. D. A. Dunstan: Look who's talking!

Mr. MILLHOUSE: —because he is a good Socialist, and he will not deny that for a moment. Perhaps I could at this stage quote to him something which I think is absolutely apposite to his interjections. I have talked of the diffusion of power, and I believe myself that what I have said is as true in the case of economic power as in anything else. Perhaps I should remind the Minister of what the Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister said—

Mr. Jennings: Himself a good Socialist.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: In the 1949 policy speech (a policy speech which you, Mr. Acting Speaker, will perhaps remember with pain, for it preceded a great Liberal victory in Australia) the Prime Minister said:

Socialism must mean the reduction of human freedom. You cannot have a controlled economy without controlling human beings who are still the greatest of all economic factors. You cannot socialize the means of production without socializing men and women . . .

That, I think, is the complete answer to the Attorney-General's interjection. Before his interjection I was going on to five considerations which flow from the fundamentals I have already mentioned. The first of these—and I think all Liberals would agree broadly with what I say—is that we do not believe that politics is the be-all and end-all of life. As Edmund Burke said, "The laws reach but a very little way." There are other things in life besides politics, and the power of politics to put the world right is not unlimited. Man is an imperfect creature with a streak of evil in him as well as of good, and we will never get perfection on this earth. The second consideration is that Liberals, because of their belief in freedom, emphasize toleration of the views of individuals and minorities in the community, even if they do not

always agree with them. We do not claim to have a monopoly of the truth. We are often wrong and make mistakes, but on balance we believe there is more wisdom in our approach to public problems than there is in the approach of our opponents, and that we are right more frequently than our opponents are.

Mr. Ryan: Are you ever wrong?

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I have just said so.

Mr. Ryan: I just wanted you to repeat that you were wrong on some occasions.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I freely acknowledge that. Perhaps I should also say, for the benefit especially of the member for Port Adelaide, that we have a strong belief in Parliamentary democracy, the system of government which postulates that there are always two sides to any question, of which ours is only one. I have said the same thing, I think, in another way. I hope that the honourable member will be satisfied and that he will cut out the relevant extract from *Hansard* and paste it on his mirror. I am sure that he would like to be reminded of me every time he looks in his mirror.

Mr. Ryan: I certainly would!

Mr. MILLHOUSE: The third consideration I wish to place before honourable members is that we Liberals emphasize the things that bring members of the community together. We are absolutely opposed to the idea of the class struggle or to the encouragement of enmity between classes of the community. Our aim is to represent all classes of the community and we are the only Party in Australian politics which does that, and we do it, on the whole, pretty successfully.

The Hon. D. A. Dunstan: There are many unionists on your State executive!

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I was going to say (and the Attorney-General encourages me in this) that if we did not get a great measure of support from trade unionists and all other sections of the community then we could never win any elections at all.

Mr. Ryan: How do you support this with the minority vote in this State?

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I can see that the member for Port Adelaide is only trying to pick a fight with me.

Mr. Ryan: That would not be hard. I will accommodate you at any time.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I shall remember that and stick it on my mirror. The next consideration that I make for your edification, Mr. Speaker, and for that of all other members, is that we Liberals have a leaning towards private enterprise for two reasons: first, it allows a

greater degree of individual freedom than does any other system and, secondly, ours is the system that has been shown to give the most satisfactory incentives for effort. We do not believe (and I hasten to say this in case any unscrupulous member opposite—if there is any unscrupulous member opposite—should try to misrepresent me on this) in the old-fashioned *laissez faire* system of the 19th century; to do so would be to fly in the face of the experience of over 100 years. However, we do have a leaning towards a system of private enterprise. Finally (and this is the last consideration) we Liberals emphasize again and again the concept of freedom. Our opponents often ridicule us because of this.

Mr. Ryan: Justifiably, too.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Here it comes! The honourable member cannot keep out of it. Neither he nor the Attorney-General can keep out.

The Hon. D. A. Dunstan: We have better football teams than Mitcham has.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: We believe in the phrase "The price of liberty is eternal vigilance"; and this should never be forgotten.

The Hon. D. A. Dunstan: So do we.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Then I wish the honourable member's Party would act on it more often than it does. Having ventured these few remarks on theory for the first time—

Mr. Ryan: Is it only theory? I thought it was from actual experience.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Perhaps I was doing better than I thought. I shall now turn to something more practical. I have already said it was tactics rather than policy that won the election for the Labor Party. Of course, the policy of the Labor Party is socialization. That is the sole objective of the Australian Labor Party and it is an objective to which every member of that Party is bound.

Mr. Ryan: Has Socialism any good in it whatsoever?

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Yes; everything has something good in it. However, it does not have nearly as much good in it as the honourable member believes. Experience has shown that, and if the honourable member were prepared to learn from experience he would readily agree with me. However, as I have said the Labor Party is not like the Liberal Party in that it is bound by a cast-iron objective and every member on the other side of the House must support it. Of course, nobody knows quite what this objective means, because the pristine beauty of it was spoilt

some time ago when a good deal more jargon was added to it. However, the operative word in it is still obviously socialization. This is how it reads:

The objective of the Party is the Democratic Socialization of Industry, Production, Distribution and Exchange to the extent necessary—

Mr. Ryan: Is that a paid-for copy?

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Yes, and I will speak about that later.

Mr. Clark: Would the honourable member care for a free autograph on his copy?

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I suppose that might add some increment of value to my copy. The object of the Labor Party continues:

to eliminate exploitation and other anti-social features in those fields, in accordance with the Principles of Action, Methods and Progressive Reforms set out in the State and Federal Platforms of the Australian Labor Party.

Of course, those last lines are, to the best of my interpretation, quite meaningless. The fact is that socialization is the objective of the Labor Party and members opposite are bound to it by the pledge that they all sign. However, they are bound not only to an impersonal objective but also to a number of less impersonal bodies. This is the first paragraph of the pledge that every Labor candidate must sign:

I hereby agree to be bound by the Objective, Federal and State Platforms and Rules of the Australian Labor Party and by all decisions of Federal Conference, Convention and State Council that do not conflict with such Objective, Platforms and Rules.

Mrs. Byrne: What is wrong with that?

Mr. MILLHOUSE: The honourable member for Barossa has much to learn.

Mr. Ryan: She certainly won't learn it from the honourable member.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Perhaps the member for Gawler, who is looking so intent, has not bothered to read this. The pledge continues:

I also agree to be bound by decisions of the State Executive that do not conflict with the Objective, Federal and State Platforms or Rules of the Australian Labor Party or with decisions of Federal Conference, Convention and State Council.

On examination it can be found that of the 20 members of the present Executive of the Labor Party only nine are members of either the Commonwealth or State Parliaments. All the rest are (dare I use the phrase) faceless men in that they are responsible to no-one and yet the members of the Labor Party are responsible to them. They are not responsible to the people who elect them to this place, but to outside bodies of which we know nothing.

They cannot be controlled and are not answerable to the electors of this State. That is a most undesirable state of affairs, to say the least. I hope that the honourable member for Barossa will take notice of what I have said. I said that I would say something about how I obtained this copy of the rules. I like to keep my copy up to date and, in January, I went along to the Head Office of the Labor Party.

Mr. Jennings: Were there plush red carpets on the floor?

Mr. MILLHOUSE: No, only old linoleum. I went along and I asked for the amendments made at the last conference.

Mr. Ryan: They gave them to you?

Mr. MILLHOUSE: No fear, they did not. A girl very promptly told me (as is so often the case) that the jolly rules were out of print. However, she assured—

Mr. Ryan: What is the date of the rule book you have?

Mr. MILLHOUSE: As at June, 1964.

Mr. Jennings: That isn't too bad, is it?

Mr. Ryan: It's 10 years in front of the Liberal Party rule book.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: This was in January. She assured me the rule book would be ready within a week.

Mr. Ryan: Did you go back?

Mr. MILLHOUSE: No, I did better. On the strength of that assurance I paid my 5s. in advance for a copy of the book, got the receipt and duly presented myself the next week. I was greeted with, "Oh no, Mr. Millhouse (she knew me, which was a good beginning), we are sorry, they are not yet ready." I went back three times, and eventually I was told that the rule book would not be ready until after the election. There is no doubt that the Labor Party used my 5s. during the election campaign to finance what it did, and I feel that that was a breach of confidence, Sir; it should not have been allowed.

Mr. Ryan: You are a solicitor; why don't you take some action?

Mr. MILLHOUSE: It was not until April 6, a month after the election, that I eventually received my 5s. worth—a new copy of the rules.

Mr. Jennings: We all got ours about the same time.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: But I wonder how early the honourable member paid for his. However, that is all by the way; I am getting over it now.

Mr. Ryan: How much is the Liberal Party rule book?

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I have told the member for Port Adelaide that he can have one "for free" if he wants it. I have mentioned the socialistic objective of the members opposite and the fact that they are bound. I should also remind those members—because last time they denied that it was so—that under the rules of the Party (and I remind the member for Enfield, because he is now the Whip and Secretary) rule 68B states:

The State Parliamentary Labor Party shall supply a copy of its Caucus minutes to the State Executive of the Party within three days of each meeting.

He has to take them up to the Trades Hall, every time they have a Caucus meeting, no doubt for the scrutiny of the Executive.

Mr. Hughes: You are not on this again!

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I am just leaving it now, to say that quite naturally the Labor Party objective of Socialism came out in the policy speech delivered by the Leader of that Party—

Mr. Ryan: And accepted by the public of South Australia.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: —on February 19. Yet, if one compares that policy speech with the Speech made by His Excellency the Governor in opening this session of Parliament it is hardly recognizable as springing from the same policy. Hardly any of the matters which were set out with such abandon in the policy speech have found their way through into His Excellency's Speech. Most of the proposals and promises in the policy speech do not even get a mention in the Governor's Speech. I have already referred to the question of the amalgamation of the banks, and there are many others such as the setting up of a State insurance office, and so on. They are not even amongst the also-rans in the latter part of His Excellency's Speech. Even those things which were promised immediately do not get any mention. I refer particularly to the statement that "Labor will immediately increase Government infirmity accommodation and immediately speed up the re-housing of mental hospital patients in modern buildings adequate for their needs." I know that there must be priority in these things, but those two matters were promised immediately, without qualification. However, we have not heard much, if anything, about them since the election.

So, Sir, if one looks at the Speech delivered by His Excellency the Governor it is obvious that most of the ideas in it have come from the departments under the control of the

Attorney-General, thus confirming the impression that one gets from the newspapers. Here I pause to say that I have even seen a picture of his legs in *On Dië*. At least, I think they were his legs; the picture was cut off below the trunk, but I think they were his. As I was about to say, one gets the impression from the newspapers that he is far and away the most active of all the Ministers in this Government. Of course, the Attorney-General has taken good care of his publicity, because one of the first actions of the new Government was the appointment of a Public Relations Officer, an office which had not, I think, to the best of my knowledge, been found necessary by any previous Government. And even before the appointment of the Public Relations Officer, the terms of the advertisement for that position had been subjected to some considerable criticism. I refer particularly to a news commentary given over Station 5-AD by Mr. John Collins on March 30, and I propose to quote from that because of the remarks which he made. Having praised Mr. Dunstan for his keenness in his new office, Mr. Collins went on to say:

So far Mr. Dunstan seems to have accomplished much in the direction of providing newsworthy items. Now it seems Mr. Dunstan wants the Government's welfare work to be publicized in all its ramifications. The words, "in all its ramifications" are not mine: they are taken from an advertisement in the papers for a Public Relations Officer in the office of the Minister of Social Welfare. In case you have missed it, let me tell you what it says under the heading of "Duties and Qualifications": Under the direction of the Minister, the officer appointed "must prepare newspaper and magazine articles, scripts for television talks and films, and address meetings on what is being done regarding Government welfare work in all its ramifications. The officer will be required to make himself available out of office hours, if necessary, for the giving of adult education lectures or lectures to interested citizens throughout the State." The advertisement adds that a university training in the arts or social science field is required, preferably of graduate standard, and the salary range is £1,502 to £2,252 a year. Some interesting points arise. The work required would seem to demand the services of a well-qualified writer. Certainly if the material is to stand a chance of getting into the newspapers it should be up to the standard required from a journalist earning a minimum of £2,000 a year, and a journalist in this category would not normally be called upon in addition to write television scripts or address public meetings. The proviso that the Government Public Relations Officer should make himself available out of office hours, if necessary, to give lectures raises a question of interest to all trade unionists: will he work more than a 40-

hour week? If so, will he be paid overtime at the right rates? It would be strange if a Labor Government had any other arrangements in mind.

That was a comment made before the appointment of a Public Relations Officer was announced. Then we found that the Public Relations Officer appointed was Mr. David Combe, who, to the best of my belief, still is and certainly was secretary of the A.L.P. Club at the University of Adelaide, a person who took a good part, I believe, in the Labor campaign during the election. Of course, we all know that a struggle for the succession is going on in the Parliamentary Labor Party. The Premier is enjoying his brief time in office and is obviously doing his best to make the most of it. The rules of his own Party preclude it from being a long time in office, because he will not be eligible for pre-selection for the next election. One Minister at least—

Mr. Corcoran: Do you think a retiring age is a good thing?

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I am not going to buy into such a burning question in the Labor Party.

Mr. Corcoran: How would it go if it came up in your Party?

Mr. MILLHOUSE: I am not going to be drawn into that. At least one Minister is determined not to let slip any opportunity he may have to increase his chance of succession. I say to him, "Good luck". The speech of His Excellency on this occasion was a particularly short one. It contained little of worth, and little worthy of comment. I do not intend to say anything more about it. I suppose in the fullness of time we shall learn what the Government's legislation programme is. I hear on the grapevine that it is a heavy one and much drafting is going on now. One would not know that by reading His Excellency's Speech, which is, as I have implied, more remarkable for what it does not say than for that it does. I conclude by saying it is now 10 years to the month since I was elected to this House. By coincidence, I took my seat on Ascension Day.

Mr. Clark: I hope you are going to descend soon.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: No. I point out for the edification of the member for Gawler that it is Ascension Day today and I, for the first time, support this motion from the Opposition side of the House. I hope and believe that it will be less, much less, than another 10 years before my Party is again sitting on the Treasury benches.

Mr. HURST (Semaphore): I greatly appreciate the privilege afforded me of supporting the motion for the adoption of the Address in Reply, which was so ably moved by the honourable member for Barossa (Mrs. Byrne) at the first session of this, the 38th Parliament. I join with other speakers in congratulating the Speaker on his election to the high office in this House. The honourable member for Stuart (Hon. L. G. Riches) is a person who has been known to me for about 25 years. He is a person of integrity and ability; he is conscientious and sincere; and I am confident he will fill the Speakership with all the dignity required of him. I also congratulate you, Mr. Acting Speaker, on your election as Chairman of Committees. I congratulate those members of my Party who have been elected to the high office of Minister of the Crown. I am confident that each will prove to this House that he is worthy of his election. These men have already demonstrated their adaptability to the task with which they were confronted, of considering the interests and welfare of the people of this State.

I should be remiss if I neglected to pay a tribute to the work of my predecessor, the late Mr. Harold Tapping, who represented the Semaphore District in this House for 18 years. The late Mr. Tapping was one of nature's gentlemen; he was held in high esteem by all sections of the community; he worked conscientiously for his constituents and for the benefit of the State. He set a high standard and one that I hope I can follow. It was his conscientiousness, devotion to duty and unstinting effort in assisting those people less fortunate than himself which, to some extent, contributed to his untimely passing. Everyone knows that the late Mr. Tapping intended to retire at the end of the 37th Parliament and not to seek re-election. It is regrettable that he could not have been spared to enjoy some relaxation after carrying out the onerous duties in his efforts to serve this State. Irrespective of Party, a person who has been in public office and served for so long deserves some relaxation in retirement. I refer to the loss of the Honourable K. E. J. Bardolph, a former member of the Legislative Council for 20 years; Mr. E. H. McAlees, a former member known to me; and to Mr. James Corcoran, a member of this House for 11 years. I pay a tribute to these gentlemen who gave much service to this State, and I join with others in expressing sympathy to their families.

I place on record my sincere good wishes to Mr. Les Harding, who represented Victoria,

and Mr. Fred Walsh who represented West Torrens for many years. Mr. Walsh served for about 23 years in this Parliament and was well known to me. He has contributed valuable service to the industrial movement—and we have heard from the honourable member for Mitcham (Mr. Millhouse) about his suspicions of the industrial movement. Mr. Walsh's honesty, soundness of approach and wisdom have set an example that will be admired in the industrial world for many years. Mr. Walsh has held the highest office in the trade union movement. He was a foundation member of the Australian Council of Trade Unions and, at least twice to my knowledge, was a delegate representing the A.C.T.U. at the Industrial Labor Organization Conventions in Geneva. He still takes an active part in the trade union movement. It has been through my long association with him that I have admired the qualities of this man. I sincerely hope that he and his good wife enjoy the best of health and happiness in the future and that Mr. Walsh has a long, healthy and happy retirement.

I congratulate the honourable member for Barossa on the able way she moved the motion, and congratulate her on being the first lady member of the Australian Labor Party to be elected to the South Australian Parliament. This is a great tribute to the honourable member, who has for many years taken a keen interest in the Labor movement. She has devoted a vast amount of work and attention to it, and her ability to organize has been demonstrated clearly. The contacts she made with her constituents before her election gave them ample opportunity to assess her qualities, and their assessment was reflected in the ballot boxes on March 6. I am confident that the honourable member will enjoy a long stay in this House. Her contributions towards the advancement of this State in general and the welfare of the residents of her district in particular will be of great advantage.

I congratulate the member for Glenelg (Mr. Hudson) on his capable speech in seconding the motion. Although I do not intend to go into details or eulogise the honourable member's effort, I am confident that this House will hear much more from him. He is well known and is a person of integrity and ability, and I am sure that his ability will be steered in the right direction to benefit the people of this State in general and of his own district in particular. His seat was not a blue

ribbon seat, and his unstinting work and contact with electors were sufficient for him to build confidence in their minds in the policy of the Party he represented and on which he was elected to this House.

I express my appreciation to all the supporters who assisted me in the by-election held on October 3, 1964, made necessary because of the untimely passing of my esteemed friend and colleague, Mr. Tapping. Members of the trade union movement and the Australian Labor Party, and particularly members of this House, worked unstintingly to help me be elected, and I am deeply grateful for the work done by the large band of supporters of my Party prior to that by-election. It is a privilege to be associated with them, and it gives one an inspiration to see the way in which one's supporters and colleagues are prepared to put their shoulders to the wheel and accept their share of responsibility.

I should like to deal now with the time when elections are held. I know that Semaphore is a blue ribbon seat for anyone who gains Labor Party endorsement, provided that he does the job properly. However, the fact that the seat is safe does not mean that there is nothing to be done. I know what is required in manning polling booths from time to time, and I deeply appreciate the work done by the returning officer and his staff on polling day. This work often has to be done at short notice, and I think greater consideration should be given electoral officers. The short notice given because political Parties consider they may get some advantage is not in accordance with the principles of the Labor Party. Electoral officers work long hours under difficult conditions, and they should have longer to prepare their material and carry out all the organizational work so that they can carry out the job efficiently.

I think it necessary for me, in my first speech in this House, to touch on several local issues. Many things in my district need consideration. The district has more aged persons than has any other part of the metropolitan area, as it is one of our oldest suburbs. The member for Port Adelaide (Mr. Ryan) and I are at present on a committee endeavouring to establish elderly citizens' clubs, and I believe that within a short distance of Port Adelaide at least 5,000 elderly citizens reside. The proportion of people in this locality who encounter problems, one of which concerns housing, is far greater than in other places. Many of them have throughout the years lived in houses which at the time of construction

conformed to the required standards, but because of their fixed incomes and increased costs many of these people have experienced grave hardships in trying to maintain their houses in keeping with modern times. We cannot afford to overlook these people, who have given many valuable years of service to this State, and it is only right and proper that they should be cared for comfortably in the later years of their lives. The Returned Servicemen's League has taken a step to help in this direction. On Anzac Day this year, members of both sides of this House witnessed the official opening of the Darby and Joan cottages at Semaphore. It was a pleasure to see that such a progressive step had been taken to assist people in their advanced years by providing accommodation of a standard that will certainly be an inspiration to those fortunate enough to reside in these cottages. Some cottage flats for elderly people have been provided by the Housing Trust; indeed, the Minister of Housing announced in reply to a question that the trust intended to build more of these cottages for people in the Semaphore district. This type of accommodation is necessary. Since my election to this House, seldom a day has passed when I have not received requests for accommodation or heard about problems of these people. Particular attention must be given to the districts in which they reside. The Corporation of the City of Port Adelaide realized the situation in relation to aged persons and people in necessitous circumstances, and to assist them formed a policy along the following lines:

- (1) That aged pensioners receive a 25 per cent remission of their rates, provided:
 - (a) they live on the property;
 - (b) they receive no revenue from the property by way of rent or lodgings, etc.;
 - (c) that every application be accompanied by a statutory declaration;
 - (d) that a specific resolution passed by an absolute majority of the council be required in respect to each property in respect of which the remission is made.
- (2) That, where the amount of rates payable by a pensioner who has had 25 per cent of his rates remitted, a further amount be postponed if requested, so that the actual amount that the ratepayer is expected to pay will be £10.
- (3) That, where an aged pensioner does not occupy the premises and the property is not rented, the rates be postponed.
- (4) That, where a person is not in receipt of the pension but is in necessitous circumstances, such as a widow with dependent children, a postponement of rates be considered, but the amount expected to be paid each year be not less than £10.

I felt it necessary to mention those points to emphasize the need to consider the many elderly citizens living in the district I represent. The step taken by the Port Adelaide Council was commendable, in offering to these people relief from and help in their present problems.

I turn now to the problem of youth. I emphasize that in the district of Semaphore youth is no different from youth in other areas, but sufficient facilities are not provided for young people to enable them to occupy their time satisfactorily. I am pleased to note in His Excellency's Speech that this Government intends to make changes in social welfare. Paragraph 6 reads:

The Minister of Social Welfare is charged with the duties of care of deserted wives, of the destitute, with family welfare and the whole range of youth and child welfare activities.

Many problems with youth that we have encountered in this State must have had a cause. I sincerely believe that the cause of these problems was the lack of proper sporting facilities and housing settlements and lack of personnel sufficiently trained to assist many of these persons to be of value to this State rather than leaving them idle and permitting them to get into difficulties that would never have been encountered had those facilities been provided. Had they been, we should be in a different position today: instead of some of these youths being charged with offences in the courts, their moral standards would be different.

Facilities in this direction must be provided. It is marvellous what can be done with leadership and proper tuition and guidance for these people. For years I have been interested in many youths, not only in my own district but on trade school and technical school committees associated with apprentices in industry, who are after all part of the youth of this country. I have found that, by and large, we can win the respect of these boys and they are quite good. The only difficulty is that insufficient people are available to give them the necessary attention at the appropriate time. Youth organizations have been established. These should be encouraged and I am confident that this will be done, particularly by the Minister concerned with this matter because I know that that is one of his pet subjects, a subject to which he will devote great attention and one that I commend.

While dealing with greater facilities in that direction, I should like to refer to another aspect, which I hope the Government will consider. Many cases arise where, if sufficient welfare workers and psychologists were

employed to attend to these people at the right and proper time, at times when they were suffering mental strain through some family loss or financial difficulties (often, unfortunately, through no fault of their own) and if greater attention and more guidance and time could be devoted to these people, we would relieve our hospitals and mental institutions, which are in short supply. We should nip the problem in the bud in its early stages, which is the right and proper time to do it. We should deal with it then; it is no use letting it go on and get tied up with other matters. I sincerely hope that this aspect will be considered by the Minister.

Another matter I touch on is transport. The task that the Government has given the Minister of Transport is a step that is urgently needed. Transport has been a problem in this State for some years but often it has been grossly aggravated by the conservative approach to providing proper and decent transport for the development of the city and the State. New areas are established and insufficient consideration is given to them. I have had complaints from residents about children not being able to arrive home from school until 6 p.m. That is not a good thing. It is something that should be tackled. If children are permitted to run around idly, it means that we have failed to provide proper and suitable services for them, and we are asking for trouble later. This problem needs and should receive attention.

There should be greater co-operation between the authorities to ensure that people are given proper transport facilities. If they are provided, the public will make better use of them and they will become a more economic proposition and give greater service to the community. I recall that I once resided in a newly developed area where the nearest public transport to where I lived was about three-quarters of a mile away. For many years a private bus ran along the highway. The residents in that area attempted to persuade the Municipal Tramways Trust to provide a bus. Unfortunately, on every occasion it turned a deaf ear to that request. It created a situation where people were forced to buy old "bombs" and cars to at least try to get out to their jobs to avoid lost time, to enable them to cope with various requirements and commitments from time to time. The approach has been far too conservative in the past and greater attention must be paid to this. Eventually, the Tramways Trust decided to put on a service, after people had been forced to venture into the

uneconomic proposition of buying old cars, and that service has proved to be successful.

These matters need the correct attention at the correct time so that the public may have the facilities to which it is entitled. I have travelled to Melbourne on the Overland, and I have often wondered why dining facilities have not been provided on that train. One only has to see the services provided by airways companies to be aware of the vast difference between the two modes of travel. Airways passengers are provided with attractive meals and drinks, and I am confident that similar arrangements could be made on the Overland, thereby attracting many more passengers than at present.

To travel on this train passengers have to adjust their eating habits according to the train's schedule, and are subjected to waiting, often in difficult and distressing circumstances, in a queue at Murray Bridge for a sandwich and a cup of tea. That is just not good enough by modern-day standards, and it will have to be rectified. The railways are an essential part of the workings of this State, and the facilities I have mentioned should be available to patrons, or the Railways Department will lose many of its patrons to other modes of transport. I recently travelled to Naracoorte by the day train, the seating facilities of which were first-class and a tribute to their designers. However, what does one find when one desires a cup of tea or something to eat?

The train left Adelaide at 11.20 a.m., and arrived at Murray Bridge at 1.40 p.m., but because of a delay passengers had to rush into the refreshment room, obtain a sandwich that had been cut in halves and a cup of tea and hurry back to the train, as no time was available to have the snack in comfort. Many people who use that train would enjoy a walk on the platform in the fresh air, particularly in the summer weather, but they have to put up with those standards in such modern times as these. I naturally thought of the members for Millicent and Mount Gambier who frequently have to use this rail service to and from Adelaide, and, indeed, my sympathies are with them. They would be more than justified in suggesting plans for modernizing the service, and I am sure this problem can be overcome if tackled properly.

I should now like to comment on certain remarks made by the Leader of the Opposition when speaking to the Address in Reply. I listened to him with interest and especially to one point he emphasized regarding the Government's programme. He said that the new

Government was placing the emphasis on social amenities rather than on development, but I strongly disagree with that view. Paragraph 10 of His Excellency's Speech states:

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

This clearly illustrates the Government's intentions: it shows that, while the Government has not gone into detail, it has its eye on the situation, and on the matters that really count. It is entirely wrong for the Leader of the Opposition to make such suggestions, for it was an attempt to mislead the people. It has been shown that the Government has a progressive policy, and I point out that this will not be the only term that this Government will be in office, and that it will therefore have ample opportunity to give effect to the policy on which it was elected. That policy appealed to and was overwhelmingly endorsed by South Australians, and it will be implemented effectively. There will be many years of Government under the leadership of the South Australian Labor Party.

Mrs. Byrne: Hear, Hear!

Mr. HURST: South Australians for many years have clearly demonstrated through the ballot box their desire to elect this Government to office and to have it consider their general welfare. Every policy enunciated by this Party is given the utmost consideration. During my short time in this House I have heard statements by honourable members opposite about committees, but the people of South Australia want committees; they have clearly demonstrated that. The person who sets himself up as an authority on everything considered by this Parliament is merely deluding himself. Most of the honourable members on the other side know of my background, for which I have no apologies to make: I was a trade union official representing the workers in this State.

I have heard references made to the trade union movement which would imply that its officers still run around with daggers in their pockets. I have represented members of my organization before the appropriate tribunals in this State, and I have often wished that some of the honourable members opposite had been engaged in those cases, in the light of what I have heard some of them say in this House, which almost makes one think they are authorities on such matters. Perhaps if they

had been appearing before certain tribunals the workers would have had conditions ten times better than they have at present; it merely proves what little knowledge they have about these things. It is just as well that they employ advocates, or many of them, with all due respect, would be out of business today.

One would have inferred from the Leader of the Opposition's Address in Reply speech that his Government (and he in particular) was the only body responsible for the establishment of industries in this State. However, that is far from the truth. There was some play about the steelworks at Whyalla. Having been an employee of Broken Hill Proprietary Company Limited, I know that the steel mills at Whyalla were planned many years ago. Had it not been for the pressure continually applied by Labor members when in Opposition, I doubt whether the plans would be off the drawing board even at this stage. A report by Mr. Dickinson (Director of Mines at that time) concerning the steel mills dealt in strong terms with the lack of action by the Government. With all due respect to the Opposition, the Labor movement contributed much to the development of this State. An example of that is the assistance given by the trade union movement at the time high officers of the Commonwealth Government conferred with our organization when skilled labour on the radio side was sought to set up the Weapons Research Establishment. On that occasion, the Electrical Trades Union played a part as important as that played by the Government of the day in encouraging and promoting that organization. When we consider what developed from that organization, we see that people other than the Government played an active part in the development of this State.

The new Chrysler factory at Tonsley Park has been mentioned, but everyone knows that economics caused Chrysler's to build at Tonsley Park. It would be ridiculous to suggest that industry does not need help from Government, but Chrysler's realized that if it was to remain in the motor car industry, it had to adopt modern ideas and establish an efficient and well laid-out plant in order to compete with its counterparts. I respect what the former Government has done, but it is wrong to imply that the Government alone was responsible in that case.

When all is said and done, the progress of the State does not depend on any one individual. Individuals play a part, but co-operation from all sections of society is

essential. Credit must be given to all the people who play their part, but all the credit should not be given to any individual. After all, few of us can do much as individuals.

Another matter on which some play was made was the establishment of General Motors-Holden's plant at Elizabeth. That company is among the most efficient in this State and can hold its own against competition. It found it necessary to replan and reorganize and was sufficiently alive to the situation to realize that it should step out at the right time. Here again, Government assistance was necessary, but I think it is wrong for the Leader of the Opposition to take all the credit.

Reference was made to the few announcements by the Premier in his policy speech regarding the establishment of new industries. However, I believe that the people desire honesty, soundness of approach and logic. Over a long period I have listened to announcements made by the present Leader of the Opposition when he was Leader of the Government, and at one time I thought it would be an interesting exercise to try to work out how many man-days and man-hours would be involved and how many people employed in all the industries covered by those announcements. That exercise was beyond me.

However, what do we see? Those industries have never come to fruition. Time and time again announcements were made that this would be done and that would be done. We had such things as the suggestion of a deep-sea port in the South-East. I thought of the possibility of exploring the power resources in outer space to assist our power situation. Our Party thought of including that in our policy but we realized that the people wanted something practical and human and something put to them in words that they could understand. The people did understand our policy and accepted it. Of course, it would not be possible for our Leader to propose something without being told by someone, "I have mentioned that before." I have not reached the stage of developing my speech, and I ask leave to continue my remarks later.

Leave granted; debate adjourned.

APPROPRIATION BILL (No. 1).

Returned from the Legislative Council without amendment.

ADJOURNMENT.

At 5.1 p.m. the House adjourned until Tuesday, June 15, at 2 p.m.