

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, June 15, 1965.

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

## APPROPRIATION BILL (No. 1).

His Excellency the Governor, by message, intimated his assent to the Bill.

## QUESTIONS

## OIL.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: Will the Premier comment on the decisions made at the Premiers' Conference concerning the royalties that would be obtained from any successful off-shore oil search? Particularly, I should like the Premier to clear up two points which apparently were not dealt with fully in the reports from the conference. First, does the proposed agreement apply to all waters, or does it apply only to waters which may be regarded as being on the continental shelf as distinct from the State's territorial waters? Secondly, as this legislation will entail agreement with the Commonwealth, will a Bill be introduced first in this House?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: First, a report from Queensland indicated support of the proposals as they affected South Australia, namely, retention of 70 per cent by the States and 30 per cent by the Commonwealth Government. It would appear that an arrangement was made by the Government and the other Premiers (about which I was not informed), because immediately an announcement was made by the Prime Minister, Queensland withdrew its objections, and as a result it seems that 50 per cent will go to the States and 50 per cent to the Commonwealth Government in respect of off-shore oil searches. I cannot give an answer at this stage on certain other points that arise, but I shall obtain full information for the Leader.

The Hon. Sir Thomas Playford: Will the Bill be introduced in this House?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: If it has anything to do with finance, it will have to be.

## INDUSTRIAL GAS.

Mr. HUGHES: It was reported in the press yesterday that the Minister of Mines (Hon. S. C. Bevan) was to report to Cabinet today on the prospect of natural gas finds in the Northern Territory being coupled with the Gidgealpa field to supply Adelaide and major industrial centres *en route*. As American firms are interested in promoting industry in my district should natural gas be in sufficient

quantities to warrant building a pipeline to Adelaide and centres *en route*, can the Premier say whether tests have been made and, if so, whether they reveal sufficient quantities of gas in excess of Adelaide's requirements should the Northern Territory finds be coupled with supplies at Gidgealpa?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: At this stage my answer has to be "No".

## PORT LINCOLN HIGH SCHOOL.

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: Last year I was able to announce at Port Lincoln that a new high school would be built there. The programme provided that the school should be available for occupation at the beginning of 1967. At that stage the then Government gave instructions for the plans and specifications and bills of quantities to be prepared. I now have an inquiry from the high school council regarding progress on this work. Has the Minister of Works any information on the matter? If not, will he get me a report as soon as possible?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: I assure the honourable member that any works of that nature approved by the previous Government will be proceeded with. Although I cannot give details of the progress to date, I will seek the particulars and inform the honourable member when I have them.

## VITICULTURAL RESEARCH.

Mr. CURREN: Has the Minister of Agriculture a reply to my question of May 19 about Mr. Tulloch a viticultural research officer?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: I discussed this matter with the Director of Agriculture and also with the officer concerned. The question of the classification and salary range of Mr. Tulloch has been under discussion with the office of the Public Service Commissioner for some time. Recently, the Assistant Public Service Commissioner informed me that Mr. Tulloch would be placed on the graduate range and classified as a research officer in recognition of his qualifications and experience. The Chief Horticulturist has informed me that in view of this recognition, Mr. Tulloch is not interested in proceeding further with his intention to tender a resignation. I am pleased to inform the honourable member that we have retained another officer.

## INDUSTRIAL SAFETY.

Mrs. STEELE: Has the Minister of Works a reply to my recent question about industrial safety courses for union officials?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: A safety course was especially prepared by the Department of Labour and Industry for union officials in 1963, after consultation with the United Trades and Labor Council, in an effort to develop a greater degree of safety consciousness on the part of secretaries, organizers and shop stewards of unions. It was hoped that by attending these courses, union representatives would gain a better understanding of the problem of accident prevention and a keener appreciation of the need for co-operation between management, supervisors and workers in fostering safe working practices, which would give them a greater interest in these matters and prompt them to take action to rectify unsafe working conditions and dangerous operating procedures in their individual spheres of activity. By these means it was anticipated that the importance of adopting safe working practices in industry would be impressed on a much wider section of employees. The first course was attended by seven members of the executive of the United Trades and Labor Council including the present Minister of Labour and Industry, the then President (Mr. R. E. Hurst) and the Secretary, and as a result of the discussion that the Secretary for Labour and Industry had at the end of that course with the executive members who attended, some modifications and additions were made to it.

By arrangement with the United Trades and Labor Council, the courses are conducted over a period of four days (Monday to Thursday) between the hours of 3 and 5 p.m., so that part of the time spent in attending is in the employer's time and part in the employee's own time. Up to the present time eight courses have been attended by 11 full-time officials and 54 shop stewards from 13 unions and the United Trades and Labor Council. In each case they have been well received by those who have attended. Only one course has been conducted this year because of the lack of nominations of union officials and shop stewards who wish to attend. More courses would be arranged if sufficient interest were shown in them by union officials. The Minister of Labour and Industry is discussing the matter with the President and Secretary of the United Trades and Labor Council to ascertain whether any action can be taken to interest more trade union secretaries and shop stewards in obtaining some instruction in accident prevention techniques. If further assurances are needed, the Government will try to obtain the active interest of union

officials and shop stewards in these important courses.

#### MEAT INSPECTORS.

Mr. JENNINGS: The Minister of Agriculture will recall that last session this Parliament and the Commonwealth Parliament passed complementary legislation for the transfer of meat inspectors from the Metropolitan and Export Abattoirs Board to the Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry. In the legislation, and more particularly in debate, it was shown that the inspectors so transferred would not lose anything in the process. However, from reports that have been made to me since, it appears that South Australian inspectors who will be transferred after June 30 have lost many privileges (for instance, accrued sick leave) which they previously enjoyed as a result of private negotiation with the Abattoirs Board. I have been informed that, since the agreement was reached, at least one inspector has resigned and taken another position, and that he has received all of his accrued sick leave. However, those who have transferred will not enjoy that privilege. I know that this matter is difficult for the Minister because, after all, he does not have direct control over the Abattoirs Board. Will the Minister take up this matter with the Chairman of the board to see whether some arrangement can be made to obviate the unsatisfactory and disharmonious relationship that has grown up as a result of this misunderstanding?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: The House will be sorry to learn that Mr. Waterhouse (Chairman of the Abattoirs Board) is in hospital and is likely to be there for at least another month. The honourable member will appreciate that I shall not be responsible for any delay in answering his question because of circumstances outside my control. I regret that the Chairman of the board is ill and at the first opportunity I shall take up the matter with him as the honourable member requests.

#### SEAT BELTS.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Over the long weekend just concluded scores of Australians were killed on the road and seven South Australians were killed, six in South Australia and one in another State. I refer to section 162a. of the Road Traffic Act, which was passed by this Parliament in 1963 and which provides for the installation in the front seats of motor cars of seat belts after a date to be proclaimed by His Excellency the Governor. As an aid to reducing fatalities and casualties on the road, can the Premier say whether the

Government will advise His Excellency to make the proclamation to bring into effect section 162a. relating to the compulsory installation of seat belts in front seats of motor cars?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: As yet, the Government has not considered this matter, but it will be considered as soon as possible.

#### PARLIAMENT HOUSE LIFTS.

Mr. LAWN: Members will recall that last year, on a number of occasions, I asked the then Minister of Works questions about improving the lifts in this building, and on one occasion he replied that he had not heard anything about the complaints or about members being caught in the lifts. From then on I adopted the policy of drawing his attention to this matter through the Speaker. I wrote to the Speaker often and he passed the letters on to the Minister, but without avail. Shortly before your induction to your office, Mr. Speaker, I again had occasion to write to the Speaker, drawing his attention to the fact that, on occasion, the lifts were not working. This year members have been caught between floors. Like the people. I have more confidence in the present Ministry and I expressed myself along those lines in my letter to you, Mr. Speaker. Can the Minister of Works say whether my confidence has been justified and whether an improvement in the lift service in the building is possible?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: True, I have received communications from you, Mr. Speaker, and I believe that they were prompted by the honourable member for Adelaide. I have had many inquiries made about the condition of the lifts in Parliament House and I have found that, in the main, the human factor is more responsible for doors being left open than is mechanical failure. Nevertheless, it appears that the present position is unsatisfactory and, accordingly, it is intended that, at the close of this session, work will be carried out on the back lift for the purpose of incorporating more modern facilities to try to prevent accidents occurring between floors. Automatically closing doors will be installed in the lift so that the doors cannot be left open. In 12 months' time it is hoped that similar work can be done on the front lift when the House is out of session.

#### EGGS.

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: Will the Minister of Agriculture make a statement upon the operation of the forthcoming Council of Egg Marketing Authorities plan? Much uncertainty exists about the details of the plan and

about what poultry owners are to do. I understand that the plan is to operate from July 1. In particular, an inquiry has been made concerning station owners in the Far North of South Australia who sell eggs occasionally to travellers, rabbiters, and so on. Can the Minister say whether they are subject to the tax? If they are, can the Minister say how often they are likely to be visited by the inspector? Also, can the Minister say what plans the Egg Board is making to collect the poultry levy that will operate on July 1?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: I should be most happy to make a full reply to the honourable member today but, as he has raised one or two points that I have not yet considered, I shall bring down a full report tomorrow. I hope that will be in time for a certain meeting that I understand is to take place tomorrow night.

#### PORT PIRIE RAILWAY YARDS.

Mr. McKEE: Has the Premier a reply to my recent question regarding the layout of the Port Pirie railway yards?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: The Railways Commissioner reports:

The construction of the standard gauge line of railway between Port Pirie and Broken Hill is being undertaken by the South Australian Railways Commissioner in accordance with the provisions of the Railways Standardization Agreement Act, 1949. The Railways Standardization Agreement between the State and the Commonwealth comprises the schedule to this Act. The agreement provides that the State shall permit authorized officers of the Commonwealth to inspect *inter alia* any plans relating to work intended to be carried out as part of the programme of construction of standard gauge lines. In this connection, Commonwealth officers have inspected the preliminary plan for the Port Pirie railway yards as proposed when narrow gauge working has ceased, and only broad gauge and standard gauge trains operate into and out of Port Pirie. The Commonwealth Railways Commissioner has expressed himself in general agreement with the layout.

#### GRAPES.

The Hon. B. H. TEUSNER: Can the Premier say what quantities of grapes were delivered to the No. 2 pool during 1965? For the treatment of what quantity of grapes was finance provided by the State Bank? Finally, were any grapes left unharvested during the last vintage?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I am unable to answer the honourable member's third question. The representation made to the Government resulted in agreement for 3,000 tons to be processed. It was further made known

to the Government by members of the Grape Growers Council that there was a further surplus of 500 tons. The Government has submitted proposals to the State Bank for the processing of that quantity, so we are responsible in all for 3,500 tons of surplus grapes.

The Hon. B. H. TEUSNER: On May 27 I asked the Premier a question regarding grape prices and I referred to a letter, a copy of which had been received by me and other members representing viticultural districts. In the letter it was alleged by the Secretary of the Upper Murray Grape Growers' Association that the Premier, prior to his Party's taking office as the Government, had stated that growers would receive the price for grapes recommended by the Prices Commissioner (Mr. Murphy). Does the Premier now have a reply to my question?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: Some matters are associated with this question that I desire to make a little clearer. I have a record of the question asked on May 27. Part of the question reads:

Did the Premier prior (and I emphasize that word) to his Party's 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 Chief Secretary to the Upper Murray Grape Growers' Association?

The Hon. B. H. Teusner: Honorary secretary.

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I am quoting from an extract of *Hansard* that was pasted on the piece of paper that I have in my hand. I can only repeat what is on this extract. The question was dated May 27 and at the time it was directed to me I had had to excuse myself from the House to meet His Excellency the Governor who was returning after his illness. My colleague (the Minister of Works) indicated that I would reply in writing. I have not done this because I understand that the honourable member was absent from the State and I could see no value in replying. This question has caused me no end of inquiry because I have prevailed upon the Librarian in the Parliamentary Library to see whether there was anything associated in any way with this question. I also contacted the Chief Secretary's Department. I spoke to the Under Secretary there and I have spoken to the Chief Secretary and they have no recollection of any letter. I have never said that this Government would insist on the grape prices recommended by the Prices Commissioner. I go further and say this in reply to the question: I told the honourable member that there was no law in this

land that could compel any organization to pay for something of which it did not want to take delivery.

Regarding the floor price for grapes this season alone, I think that the people who are processing grapes on this occasion have tried to take this Government for a ride. It is a case of buyers' resistance from the people and I do not know about the surplus of grapes. All I can say on this occasion is that I have never indicated that I made a statement to the effect of what the honourable member suggested. I repeat that I consider there has been a complete buyers' resistance by the processors of grapes either for wine or brandy or something else.

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: A report in the *Advertiser* of March 5 headed "Grape Growers Beware" states:

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

I ask the Premier whether he takes responsibility for that advertisement, whether he was aware that it was being inserted, or whether he wishes to dissociate himself completely from it?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I was unaware of the advertisement, although I am not disputing that it appeared. The campaign director had certain responsibilities and I carried out my responsibilities. I did not know the advertisement appeared, and this is the first I have heard of it.

#### PORT MACDONNELL FORESHORE.

Mr. CORCORAN: On Thursday morning last, accompanied by the member for Mount Gambier (Mr. Burdon), and at the invitation of the Port MacDonnell District Council, I visited Port MacDonnell to inspect foreshore damage. This damage, which was pointed out to me by the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and District Clerk of the council, was caused by high seas. Whilst past efforts to preserve the foreshore have been partially successful, it is apparent that there is an urgent need for additional work to be done, otherwise the use of the road which runs parallel to the foreshore may be lost and houses along the foreshore endangered by further erosion. Will the Minister of Marine be good enough to have this matter investigated, and will he cause to be

examined, during the course of the investigation, the possibility of installing groynes along the foreshore in order to reclaim it rather than just retain it? I make this request because I have seen the excellent results achieved by groynes at Beachport, and I believe similar results could be obtained with them at Port MacDonnell. In addition, will the Minister consider making finance available to the council to assist it with any work that may be approved?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: I think the honourable member will appreciate that I had not heard anything of this problem prior to his asking the question. This foreshore erosion and damage is a recurring problem, and I consider that every effort has been made in the past to prevent recurrence of the problem. Of course, what work can be done is determined largely by finance and the manpower available to do the job. Nevertheless, I will take up both questions for consideration. I shall have to take up the question of finance with the Treasurer. I will inquire and inform the honourable member of the outcome.

#### RAILWAY FREIGHTS.

Mr. FREEBAIRN: On May 26 I asked the Premier a question regarding Government proposals to increase railway freights. Has the Premier a reply?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: A report from the Minister of Transport states:

The Opposition is, I feel, solely asking these questions in the hope of obtaining as much advance information as possible about proposals for transport control. I would suggest that any future questions of this nature be answered on the lines of the attached suggested reply:

A number of questions have been asked regarding the Government's proposals to co-ordinate transport, and quite obviously an increase in railway freight is something which will come about when transport is properly co-ordinated. The Government has announced its intention to control transport, but all the details of proposed legislation are not as yet complete. Parliament will be fully informed when legislation is introduced. I am not prepared to say more than this at present.

I endorse my colleague's report.

#### GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

Mr. RYAN: For some time I have made representation for the building of a Government block at Port Adelaide to serve the various Government departments that are housed in that area now under very bad conditions. Prior to the adjournment I asked whether the Government would consider this

proposition, and apparently my representation has been successful, because the Minister of Works made a statement to the press during the recess. Is the Minister able to amplify the proposals to be submitted in the reference to the Public Works Committee for the building of a Government block of offices and suites at Port Adelaide?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: True, reference has been made by Cabinet and Executive Council to the Public Works Committee for a building to consist of six storeys. The building is estimated to cost £695,000, and will be erected on the north side of St. Vincent Street at the junction with Ocean Steamers Road. It will be of boomerang shape, fully air-conditioned, but, because of the high ground-water level and the resultant difficulty in preventing dampness, there will be no basement. In addition to housing the Harbors Board, provision has also been made to accommodate the Public Stores Department, the Fisheries and Fauna Conservation Department, the Labour and Industry Department, the Children's Welfare and Public Relief Department, and the Engineering and Water Supply Department. I cannot enlarge on that at present, and nothing can be done until a report is received from the Public Works Committee.

#### GUMMY SHARKS.

Mr. McANANEY: Has the Minister of Agriculture a reply to the question I asked on May 19 regarding gummy sharks?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: I have a lengthy report which I think would be too long for me to read now. However, I shall be happy to make the report available to the honourable member.

#### APPILA SILO.

Mr. HEASLIP: On May 27 I asked the Minister of Agriculture a question concerning the refusal of the Government to allow a silo to be built merely because the site was not on a railway system. The Minister promised to get me a reply to this question. Has he that reply?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: I crave your indulgence, Mr. Speaker, and that of the House, regarding the length of the reply to this question, but I think it is of interest to the House as well as to the honourable member's constituents. May I say that I admire the bulldog tenacity of the honourable member in representing the district in the way he has done in this matter. The following is the answer: the same Act as that under which the former Government made its decisions, namely, the Bulk

Handling of Grain Act. I believe that the former Government had intended to make the same decision as we did had it been returned to office on March 6. To justify this statement, I quote from the files the request for building a silo at Appila made by the General Manager of South Australian Co-operative Bulk Handling Limited:

Construction of Concrete Vertical Silos, Port Pirie Division.—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 is the usual terminology of all letters received from C.B.H.—

this company would construct a 240,000-bushel capacity silo at Gladstone, 110,000-bushel capacity silo at Orreroo, 240,000-bushel capacity silo at Appila, 240,000-bushel capacity silo at Booleroo Centre, all in the Port Pirie Division.

It is proposed that the 240,000-bushel capacity silos be in accordance with C.B.H. standard design as per general arrangement drawing No. C.320, and that the 110,000-bushel capacity concrete vertical silos be in accordance with C.B.H. standard design as per general arrangement drawing No. C.277.

This also is the usual thing sent on a letter from the C.B.H. stating that it is a certificate and that it is going to comply with the design. The letter continues:

There is a strong desire to meet the needs of at least 40 wheatgrowers to the north of Appila reaching towards Yandiah who submit that they could best be catered for by a silo at Appila. Although it is acknowledged that the Booleroo Centre and Wirrabara silos on the railway system are within distances of 8 to 15 miles of many of these growers, it involves carting over steep roads and a higher freight charge if these growers were forced to deliver their wheat to the Booleroo Centre and Wirrabara silos. However, Appila has not been recognized as a grain receival centre and in fact has not received any wheat for at least the last 65 years, and not being on a railway system would require all wheat delivered to a silo at Appila to be road carted direct to the nearest terminal, viz., Port Pirie, for export. The Board of Directors of this authority would, therefore, require an indication from the Government that construction of a silo at Appila would permit at all times the direct road haulage of bulk wheat from that silo to the Port Pirie terminal, it being understood that if any wheat delivered to a silo that may be constructed at Appila would have to be road carted to Gladstone and transferred to rail at that station for movement to the terminal would not justify the establishment of a silo at Appila. Nevertheless, the Board of Directors desire to construct a silo at Appila, and, therefore, seek an unconditional undertaking from the Government that direct road haulage of bulk wheat from a silo that may be constructed at Appila would be permitted to the Port Pirie terminal at all times.

There have been similar requests for approval for more than 100 silos in various parts of the State and on only three occasions have these been referred to Cabinet. All except these three were approved by the Minister of Agriculture within a matter of days, the last one at Coonalpyn being approved on March 9, the day after the request was received.

The instance referred to by the Premier about a fortnight ago regarding Kybunga was referred to Cabinet and rejected, and I will read the reply to Co-operative Bulk Handling by the then Acting Minister (Sir Thomas Playford) on March 8, 1956:

Further to your letters of the 13th and 15th ultimo regarding the building of four 500,000-bushel capacity bulk grain storages in the Wallaroo division, I wish to advise that pursuant to the provisions of section 14 of the Bulk Handling of Grain Act, 1955, I hereby approve of the construction of three of these storages at Snowtown, Brinkworth and Balaklava, in accordance with the design and materials submitted in drawing No. C/49.

I understand that your board is reconsidering the proposal to build a storage at Kybunga with the intention of substituting in lieu thereof a 500,000-bushel bin at Blyth and a 350,000-bushel bin at Hoyleton. If this understanding is correct, your board can anticipate approval for such bins at Blyth and Hoyleton, as this proposal would overcome substantially the objections raised by the Railways Commissioner.

The application for Appila was sent to the Railways Commissioner for report and his reply received on March 3, 1965, reads:

I am disturbed by the request of the S.A. Co-operative Bulk Handling Limited that a silo be constructed at Appila to meet the request of growers who are within distances of 8 to 15 miles from the silos in the railway yards at Booleroo Centre and Wirrabara, to which stations they have been carting grain for at least 65 years. I understand that there are many farmers in this State who are required to carry grain greater distances than these, to the nearest railway silo. Consequently, if a silo were permitted at Appila, there would be pressure to establish additional off-rail silos which would be hard to resist.

The fact is that it has always been the policy in this State to assist growers, in areas remote from the ports, with a low grain rate, and in order to conserve revenues this has required a higher rate in relation to costs for short haul grain. As we could not afford to lose the short haul grain traffic, it would be necessary, if the railways were thrown into open competition with road transport, to reduce the short haul grain rates by at least 4s. a ton from 0 to 50 miles, and by 2s. a ton from 51 to 75 miles. This would result in a loss of revenue of about £90,000 per annum. To make up for this, the grain rate for distances over 75 miles would have to be increased by an average of approximately 1s. 9d. a ton.

In my opinion, it would be wrong to concede something to growers near the ports at the expense of growers in more distant areas, and therefore I strongly oppose the construction of a silo at Appila, as well as the granting of the sweeping request by the company, if this indeed were practicable.

I should add that growers generally in this State enjoy the advantage of a substantially lower grain rate than is charged in all other States.

The Commissioner's report was referred to Cabinet on March 5 and a decision deferred. I suggest that, because of the Commissioner's unfavourable report, the former Government decided to defer a decision until after the election. It was obvious that a decision to reject Appila would be unpopular in the honourable member's district. I submit again, Mr. Speaker, that this Government, in refusing approval for Appila, is continuing to adopt the same policy as the former Government. It is of interest to note that in every case on the files the company asks the Minister's approval to construct a silo at a particular locality and not merely in accordance with specific plans at unnamed localities. The Government has from time to time guaranteed bank finance for the company to erect silos. It would be completely illogical to grant approvals, such as Appila, where Government revenues are adversely affected.

#### SWIMMING POOLS.

Mr. CUMBE: When the House was last in session I asked the Premier a question about swimming pools, particularly about the one to be erected in the north park lands adjacent to the Prospect and Walkerville council areas. Has the Premier details of progress made?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: By letter dated May 10, 1965, I informed the Lord Mayor that regarding the proposed swimming centre in the north park lands I should be prepared to take to Cabinet a recommendation for the Government to provide about one-third of the approved costs, once it became reasonably clear that the councils concerned were prepared to provide the remainder.

#### KEITH RAILWAY HOUSES.

Mr. NANKIVELL: Has the Premier a reply to the question I recently asked concerning the demolition of railway cottages at Keith?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: The District Council of Tatiara issued a notice in respect of houses Nos. 98, 99 and 100 at Keith, requesting that they be repaired in accordance with the

health and building regulations of the Local Board of Health, or alternatively that they be demolished. Subsequently, the tenants of these houses, who are not railways employees, were advised by letter, dated April 1, 1965, that they were required to vacate at an early date, as the houses had been declared by the district council as substandard and unfit for human habitation. As a result of this notice house No. 98 has been vacated, but houses Nos. 99 and 100 are still tenanted. As soon as they become vacant steps will be taken to have them demolished. I regret I cannot precisely say when this will be undertaken, as it depends on the cottages being vacated by the tenants.

#### BOOL LAGOON.

Mr. RODDA: Has the Minister of Agriculture a reply to the question I asked a fortnight ago concerning leases on Bool Lagoon?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: A proposal has been made that a game reserve be included in the Bool Lagoon project to meet the needs of sportsmen, and also to maintain refuge areas for water birds, particularly in dry periods. Until details of the drainage scheme are complete a decision cannot be reached on the question of establishing a game reserve as outlined. One of the leases referred to expires on June 30, 1966, and the remaining two expire on September 30, 1966. At this stage it cannot be stated whether the area will be available for further leasing but the matter will be examined prior to the expiry of the leases and the parties will be informed of the position.

#### PONDALOWIE BAY.

Mr. FERGUSON: Can the Minister of Lands answer my recent question in respect of leases held by Waratah Gypsum Company at Pondalowie Bay?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: The portions of the leases held by that company which are to be dedicated to recreation and camping reserves under the control of the District Council of Warooka, have now been surrendered.

#### COMMONWEALTH GRANTS.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: In relation to the recent Premiers' Conference it has been reported in the press that the formula that has applied as between the States for some years would continue to apply, with the exception of Queensland, which was to receive an extra £1,000,000, and also of Victoria (which was a party to a deal behind the Speaker's Chair) which would receive an extra £600,000. Are those two sums in the base figure and will they be reproduced in

each year of the five years in which they will apply, or are they special sums purely for this year?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I understand that, in Queensland's case, that sum will continue to apply. One factor involved concerns movement of population. However, I understand that the £600,000 for Victoria is for this year only. As has been fairly accurately reported, that matter was not discussed openly at the conference.

#### PORT PIRIE HOUSING.

Mr. McKEE: Has the Premier a reply to the question I recently asked concerning future Housing Trust developments at Port Pirie?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: Representatives of the Broken Hill Associated Smelters Pty. Ltd. recently called at the Housing Trust to give details of housing requirements that will arise out of the intended expansion by that company at Port Pirie. The trust will endeavour to provide for these requirements either by vacancies in its existing houses or by new constructions. The trust owns sufficient land at Port Pirie to meet its requirements for some time.

#### RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES.

The Hon. T. C. STOTT: Has the Attorney-General considered the Restrictive Trade Practices Bill brought down in the Commonwealth Parliament and can he say whether that legislation requires complementary legislation from this Parliament? Can he also say how the decisions made affect the South Australian Act and whether alterations will be required to the uniform agreement reached by the Attorneys-General some time ago in relation to the Companies Act?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The Commonwealth legislation will require complementary State legislation, to be really effective. The action to be taken by the States in relation to the Commonwealth proposals will be the subject of discussion at a further Attorneys-General conference. I have already been approached by the Commonwealth Attorney-General on this score. He has made some suggestions to the Government, but before we can really come to any conclusions on the matter we have to see what fate his proposals meet in the Commonwealth Parliament. When the legislation comes in it will not, in my view, directly affect the uniform companies legislation, although there will be some proposals for further amendments to that legislation in due

course. However, all of these matters will be discussed at the coming Attorneys-General conference.

#### SEAVIEW DOWNS WATER TANK.

Mr. HUDSON: The building of a water tank is an integral part of the scheme to provide water for portion of Seaview Downs. I understand the private contractor responsible for erecting this tank has not carried out any work for some weeks. Will the Minister of Works investigate this matter with a view to ensuring that all the work necessary for completing the scheme is carried out as expeditiously as possible?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: I will call for a report and inform the honourable member as soon as possible.

#### RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

Mr. HUGHES: Has the Premier obtained from the Minister of Transport a report from the Railways Commissioner concerning the alteration of railway time tables between Moonta, Wallaroo and Kadina?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: The Railways Commissioner reports:

The former and also the existing passenger services between Moonta and Kadina are tabulated on the attached statement. Summarized, the alterations comprise:

- (1) The departure time of the 7.15 a.m. railcar *ex* Moonta has been put back thirty minutes, but its arrival time at Kadina is unaltered.
- (2) The former 3.20 p.m. service *ex* Moonta has been put back ten minutes.
- (3) The 4.45 p.m. movement *ex* Moonta to Kadina has been cancelled between Moonta and Wallaroo.
- (4) The 5.40 p.m. railcar *ex* Moonta now departs at 5.30 p.m. but it resumes its former running at Wallaroo.
- (5) The 1.24 p.m. railcar *ex* Kadina now departs four minutes later.
- (6) The 4.30 p.m. service *ex* Kadina now terminates at Wallaroo.
- (7) The 5.40 p.m. railcar *ex* Kadina runs eight minutes later from Wallaroo.

It will be seen, therefore, that the only alterations of consequence are those denoted under (1), (3), and (6) above. The other minor alterations have been made for departmental convenience. A very full investigation was made before deciding to alter this service. The former one was a relic of the war years, when the number of passengers travelling was much higher, and even in subsequent years the clothing factory at Wallaroo prompted some patronage. However, the factory has been closed for some years.

I am informed that the former 7.15 a.m. car *ex* Moonta conveyed only two regular passengers to Wallaroo, and it is understood that one of these might be inconvenienced by the later running. On the other hand, the delayed departure represents a saving of half-an-hour's crew time per day. The railcar that used to



depart Moonta at 4.45 p.m. conveyed only three or four passengers, and these normally alighted at stopping places prior to Wallaroo, while the railcar that left Wallaroo at 5.10 p.m. and which service has now been cancelled usually ran empty. Over all, therefore, a saving of 250 man hours and 6,000 railcar miles per annum has been achieved, and only four or five passengers have been inconvenienced. Under the circumstances, it is submitted to the Honourable Minister that the amended time table is justified.

#### CEDUNA AREA SCHOOL.

Mr. BOCKELBERG: Has the Minister of Education a reply to my recent question regarding Ceduna Area School?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: I have received the following report from the Director of the Public Buildings Department:

Work at Yalata will be completed on May 27, 1965, and the plumbing team (two men) will move out to complete a programme of installation of space heaters at various schools on the West Coast, commencing at Ceduna. The materials for these works are now on site and the programme will take four weeks to complete. No materials have been ordered for the Ceduna project and the team is not equipped to carry out the excavation involved. It would take approximately six to eight weeks to complete the plumbing alone. Irrespective of the need to complete the heating programme, they could not make an immediate start on the plumbing of the craft blocks at Ceduna. In view of the acute shortage of plumbers, if this team ultimately undertook the work at Ceduna, it would necessarily be at the expense of other equally urgent projects. Public tenders have been called on two occasions for this plumbing and drainage disposal work at Ceduna but with no response. In an effort to expedite completion of this work attempts are currently being made to secure satisfactory private offers.

#### WATER STORAGEES.

Mrs. BYRNE: Can the Minister of Works say how much water is at present held in the reservoirs?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: It is regrettable that there has been no substantial intake in the metropolitan reservoirs lately, and I am sure we are all most concerned about the position. At present the holding in the Mount Bold reservoir is 3,731,800,000 gallons; in Happy Valley 2,519,100,000 gallons; in the Clarendon weir 70,400,000 gallons; in Myponga reservoir 2,819,500,000 gallons; in Millbrook 654,300,000 gallons; in Hope Valley 466,000,000 gallons; and in Thorndon Park 126,500,000 gallons. The storage in the South Para reservoir at present is 7,400,700,000 gallons. The total decrease over 24 hours has been 20,000,000 gallons.

#### VIRGINIA WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. HALL: On December 15 last an answer was given by the previous Minister of Works to my query concerning the eventual water supply to Virginia. In part, that reply stated:

Further to the undertaking given in my reply in the House on August 20, 1964, Cabinet has now approved the expenditure of £93,000 as the first stage towards providing a reticulated water supply to the Virginia area and improving the existing supply at Two Wells. As indicated in my earlier reply, this initial stage forms part of a comprehensive plan which has been prepared by the Engineer-in-Chief and involves the enlargement of mains in the Two Wells area and extending the supply to Virginia. The whole project is estimated to cost £306,000, and if approved would be carried out over, say, a period of five years. It is not possible to indicate just when a start can be made on the laying of the new 26in. main, because the shortage of steel plate makes pipe delivery dates uncertain. It is hoped, however, that it will be possible to make a start towards the end of the present financial year.

From that reply by the previous Administration it was obvious that a start was being made on the eventual supply of water to Virginia. Can the Minister of Works assure me that that policy will be continued, with the object of bringing a departmental water supply to Virginia at the earliest possible time?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: I can give the honourable member an assurance (similar to the assurance I gave a few moments ago) that with any contract or promise given by the previous Government in the nature of work to be done, every endeavour will be made to honour such an assurance. It is unfortunate, however, that I have to report that the engineering, water and sewers programme is not running to schedule. A number of big works approved for 1964-65 will not be started during that period. Those things cannot be explained without going into much detail. However, I assure the honourable member that the scheme he mentioned will proceed at the earliest possible date in accordance with the assurance that he received from my predecessor.

#### MOUNT GAMBIER LAND.

Mr. BURDON: Prior to the adjournment I directed a question to the Minister of Works concerning the acquisition of certain property in Mount Gambier for the Public Buildings Department. Has he a reply?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: The Director of the Public Buildings Department states that this land was acquired in 1963 as part of the department's decentralization plan for establishing depots and sub-depots in six country areas. Land is being acquired in nine

country towns for this purpose, and the planning of the various depots and workshops is proceeding. Whilst priority must be given to those areas having no existing facilities, it is anticipated that all country depots will be completed in the next two years.

#### RENMARK PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Mr. CURREN: On May 26 I asked the Minister of Education whether he would seek information regarding the progress of plans for a new primary school at Renmark. Has he a reply?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: Preliminary sketch plans are nearing completion. It is expected that these plans, together with an estimate of costs, will be submitted to the Education Department within the next few weeks for approval of the accommodation. They will subsequently be referred to the Public Works Standing Committee.

#### WANILLA WATER SUPPLY.

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: Has the Minister of Works a reply to my question of May 27 regarding the supply of water to Wanilla and Edillilie?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: The Director and Engineer-in-Chief states that field investigations of the Uley homestead area have not yet been concluded, but, from the work so far carried out, the indications are that the basin is capable of yielding a considerable amount of water. Preliminary investigations are being carried out in this office to determine the best use to be made of the supply, and several proposals are currently being examined. One of these proposals provides for a large diameter main to be extended from the basin in a northerly direction to link up with the Tod River trunk main near Edillilie. The proposed main would pass the Wanilla settlement and a branch main would provide a supply for individual properties. However, a considerable amount of investigation both in the field and in the office will be necessary before a scheme to harness the Uley Homestead Basin can be developed. In the meantime, with the knowledge that some considerable time is likely to elapse before the Uley homestead area is developed, an alternative scheme is being examined for a water supply for the Wanilla settlement by an extension from the Tod River trunk main near Edillilie. Tentative plans for this proposal have been prepared, but estimates and revenue statements will be required before further consideration can be given to the matter.

#### CLEAN AIR COMMITTEE.

Mr. COUMBE: Has the Attorney-General a reply from the Minister of Health to my recent question about the deliberations of the Clean Air Committee?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The Minister of Health reports:

The committee has held six meetings, and made one all-day field inspection, the first being on May 21, 1964. The committee has received information from reports of air pollution measurements by departmental officers, and a great deal of information on the clay products industry from the Clay Products Association of South Australia, from Mr. H. S. Dean and from inspections of Freburg's Brickworks and Hallett's new premises at Golden Grove. Air pollution fall out measurements have been made continuously in the metropolitan area since 1961. Results show amounts of deposited material considerably less than those reported from Sydney. The committee has made the following decisions:

- (a) to collect further information before recommending a comprehensive set of Clean Air Regulations,
- (b) to consider the value and practicality of recommending at an early date a regulation governing the emission of dark smoke,
- (c) to hear reports of complaints, and ask the Departments of Public Health, and Labour and Industry to advise on remedying them,
- (d) on September 24, 1964, the committee unanimously resolved to recommend the appointment of a fuel and chemical engineer in this department. The recommendation was sent to the Public Service Commissioner, who in turn recommended that the Consulting Engineer in the Department of Labour and Industry and his staff undertake this work on a part-time basis for the present. However, a re-submission has been made to the Public Service Commissioner for the appointment of a fuel and chemical engineer in the department.

#### LAURA-APPILA ROAD.

Mr. HEASLIP: Following the statement that the Government has prohibited the erection of a silo at Appila, on May 25 I asked the Premier whether the Government would make sufficient money available to the Port Germein and Laura District Councils to enable them to provide a sealed road from Appila to Laura. Has the Premier a reply to that question?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: The Minister of Roads reports that it is planned to commence the sealing of the Laura-Appila road during 1968-69. If funds were allotted before this date it would be at the expense of works of higher priority.

**WAR SERVICE PERPETUAL LEASES.**

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: Before the adjournment I asked the Minister of Repatriation a question about the right to freehold of soldiers' blocks, which he stated would be permitted. I asked a subsequent question whether a block sold with that right would have it passed on. As I believe the Minister has considered the question, can he give me further information?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: In cases where war service perpetual leases are transferred, the new lessees retain the right to freehold the land comprised in the leases. Should a war service property revert to the Crown and be disposed of outside the scheme, the terms for disposal would be fixed at the time, and need not provide for freeholding.

**HILLS SEWERAGE.**

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Has the Minister of Works an answer to my question about the prospects for sewerage in the hills area of my district?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: A report from the Director and Engineer-in-Chief states:

There are at present many major sewerage schemes approved in the metropolitan area, all of which are urgently required but have not been started, due to the pressure of more urgent work already under construction. For example, the Grange-Fulham scheme cannot be started before November 1965, whereas it was originally promised to be commenced in 1964. The Public Works Committee has recently taken evidence on two major sewerage schemes within the metropolitan area. These are large areas in Campbelltown and surrounding the Hope Valley reservoir and there is no doubt that these schemes will be approved shortly. The South Australian Housing Trust projects in Mansfield Park, Semaphore Park, Osborne, Taperoo, Elizabeth and Salisbury are still requiring the urgent attention of this department and, with the present backlog of work, plus the above schemes mentioned, it would not be possible to consider providing a sewerage scheme for Blackwood and Belair areas for at least five and probably ten years. Further, when such a sewerage scheme is proposed for the Blackwood and Belair areas, the sewerage will be discharged into the metropolitan area and eventually treated at the Glenelg treatment works. The present trunk sewerage system of the south-western areas is severely overloaded and requires enlargement at this stage. The required reorganization is at present under examination and must have been commenced before Blackwood and Belair can be provided with a sewerage system.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: The Minister's answer is grim news, indeed, for the residents concerned. In view of the fact that representations have been continuously made for at least 10 years for a sewerage system in the hills,

in view of the great need on health grounds and on other grounds for sewerage in the area, and in view of the representations of the local sub-branch of the Australian Labor Party, will the Minister be prepared on this occasion not merely to accept the advice of the Director and Engineer-in-Chief, as was implied in his answer, but to have another look at this matter with a view, if necessary, to over-riding that advice and to taking whatever steps may be necessary to allow of sewerage in these areas in a shorter time than the five to 10 years which he mentioned?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: The honourable member certainly impressed me with the need for sewerage in the areas concerned when he mentioned that the local A.L.P. sub-branch recognized that need. Knowing the reasonableness of members of our Party, I assure him I shall see what I can do to accede to his request. I will have a further talk with the officers concerned to see whether the period of waiting can be shortened.

**TORRENS RIVER COMMITTEE.**

Mr. COUMBE: Has the Minister of Works obtained a report about the findings or the sittings of the committee that I was successful in having appointed to inquire into improvements to the Torrens River?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: The Chairman of the Torrens River Committee (Mr. A. K. Johnin) reports:

Since the formation of the Torrens River Committee in September, 1964, five committee meetings have been held. The early meetings were largely of an exploratory nature wherein members were made aware of the existing legislation and the various schemes and requirements of the authorities principally concerned, viz., local government authorities, Engineer-in-Chief, Town Planner and Commissioner of Highways. At the early meetings the committee found that the over-all planning of the Torrens River could not be undertaken without the making of a complete topographical survey of the river and its surroundings. Accordingly the committee recommended that £6,500 be made available for this work. The previous Government approved this recommendation and the Engineer-in-Chief agreed to undertake this survey on behalf of the committee. This work is well in hand. On the completion of this survey the Engineer-in-Chief will investigate the hydraulic design of the river, and the Town Planner will prepare plans and reports co-ordinating all of the planning proposals. The present metropolitan Adelaide transportation study will crystallize the land requirement for the freeway proposed in the vicinity of the river. Over-all, it is considered that the committee has made considerable progress in the task given.

## RESEARCH CENTRES.

Mr. RODDA: Has the Minister of Agriculture a reply to the question I asked on May 26 concerning hourly-paid personnel working on research centres in the South-East and the difficulties in obtaining adequate manpower for these centres?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: The position of daily-paid farm staff on departmental research centres is at present under examination. It is correct to say that we have had difficulty at some centres in recruiting and holding suitable staff. The main reasons for this are the general shortage of labour and the more attractive conditions offered by neighbouring farmers. Departmental farm workers are paid at rates based on the appropriate Commonwealth award. They are required to pay rent at prescribed rates and purchase supplies (power, meat, milk, eggs, etc.) at reduced rates. Private farms usually supply rent-free accommodation and home-produced supplies free of cost. The result is that departmental wages are discounted by comparison and labour is difficult to recruit and to hold. As field work on research centres is expected to be carried out at the more critical level required under experimental conditions, we are examining the possibility of employing technical assistants on a progressive salary basis for this purpose. A survey of farm labour and operation on the centres is now being made as a basis for formulating proposals for consideration by the Public Service Commissioner. I am also pleased to tell the honourable member that service payments will now be paid to these employees at the same rates and under the same conditions as they are paid in other departments.

## LOW-DEPOSIT HOUSES.

Mrs. STEELE: Has the Minister of Housing a reply to my question concerning the average cost of building £50-deposit houses?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: The sale prices of houses built under the rental-purchase scheme on minimum deposits of £50 range from £3,700 to £4,500. The variations in cost are brought about by differences in land and development costs and by the fact that a range of designs is provided, some designs being more costly than others.

Mrs. STEELE: From his reply, I believe that the Minister of Housing misunderstood my question. I asked him whether he could say what was the average building cost of a house built under the £50-deposit scheme. The Minister, in reply, gave the selling price,

subject to variations. Will the Minister obtain another answer for me?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: If the information I gave was wrong, I assure the honourable member that I shall be pleased to refer her question back to the Chairman of the Housing Trust.

## BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS.

Mr. HUGHES: According to the *Advertiser* of June 9 last, the Attorney-General said that he was willing to refer to Cabinet a suggestion that the law be amended to prevent a person's refusing a blood transfusion if his life were in danger. Has the Attorney-General had an opportunity to do this, and if he has, will he say whether the Government intends to introduce amending legislation to compel a person to have a blood transfusion under such circumstances, even if such action is against his religious beliefs?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Although I have not had an opportunity to discuss this matter with Cabinet, I have asked for the obtaining of oversea legislation dealing with this problem. At the outset obvious difficulties about legislation of this kind arise. If at any stage Parliament were to pass legislation to provide that adults could not refuse treatment prescribed by a doctor, the obvious difficulties would be many and various. So far, the State has always maintained the right of a citizen to refuse medical treatment, if he so wishes. However, legislation applies in other countries dealing with this matter in relation to adults. When I obtain copies of that legislation I shall take them to Cabinet, which will discuss the matter.

## COUNTRY TROTTING CLUBS.

Mr. RODDA: Has the Premier a reply to my question of May 19 concerning moneys paid to country trotting clubs?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I desire it to be understood that this is entirely a matter for the consideration of the South Australian Trotting League. However, the reply is as follows:

I was then directed to submit to you the following report on the questions raised therein.

(1) The additional half per cent on turnover is collected by the Betting Control Board from the bookmakers and is paid direct to registered trotting clubs by the board.

(2) By section 7 of the amending Act 22 of 1963 provision was made for the following:

“(3a) One-twentieth of the tax received in respect of bets made at each meeting held by a trotting club after the first day of August, 1963, shall be

paid to the league and shall be applied by the Executive Committee of the league, in accordance with the policy of the league, for the purposes of—

(a) Subsidizing and supervising the sport of trotting and trotting clubs outside the metropolitan area as defined in section 21 of this Act;

(b) subsidizing and supervising trotting races at approved agricultural shows and sports meetings; and

(c) granting assistance for the maintenance of approved training tracks;”

During the year ended July 31, 1964, the total amount received from the Treasury was £7,062 and at its meeting in September, 1964, the executive committee decided to pay a subsidy of £50 a meeting to each country trotting club, excluding Gawler, for its first four meetings from the funds available at July 31, 1964, viz., £5,267. At its meeting in December, 1964, the league decided that the balance of the country fund available at July 31, 1965, after payment of administrative expenses, disbursement of £1,000 already approved for training tracks, and the retention of a reserve of £2,000, should be distributed to registered country clubs, excluding Gawler, on a per meeting basis. Such clubs would be required to assist the tracks on which horses competing at their meetings were trained. Of the £1,000 approved for training tracks £840 has already been paid to metropolitan tracks and £80 to country training tracks.

#### MORGAN-EUDUNDA RAILWAY.

Mr. FREEBAIRN: Will the Minister of Education ask the Minister of Railways to obtain from the Railways Department a report on whether the department intends to continue freight movements on the Morgan-Eudunda railway line?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: I shall be pleased to obtain the report.

#### SHEPHERDS HILL ROAD.

Mr. MILLHOUSE: Has the Minister of Education, representing the Minister of Roads, a reply to my question regarding speed limits on the Shepherds Hill Road where it is under reconstruction?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: The Minister of Roads states:

The section of the road referred to by Mr. Millhouse (*Hansard* 25/5/65) is within the municipality of Mitcham and is therefore subject to the statutory speed limit of 35 m.p.h. While men are engaged on road works it is customary to impose a speed limit of 15 m.p.h. along the section on which the men are working. The adoption of any other speed limit on a section of the road would necessitate the making of a speed zone regulation. In view of the changing character of the road works taking place it would be impracticable to fix a general speed limit to cover the length of road affected by the reconstruction work. As some sections of the road have already been reconstructed and

bituminized any lower speed limit would impose un-necessary hardship on motorists using those sections. It is considered that adoption of a 15 m.p.h. speed limit past road works or men at work on sections where maximum protection is required would result in better observance by motorists. The imposition of restrictive speed limits for excessive distances usually leads to non-observance by drivers. As the responsibility for erecting 15 m.p.h. speed limit signs at road works is that of the council concerned, this matter will be referred to the Mitcham council for consideration.

#### MINISTERS' STAFF.

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice):

1. Have any changes been made in the staffs of the offices of any of the Ministers of the Crown since March 6, 1965?

2. If so, what are they?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: The following changes have been made in the staffs of the offices of Ministers of the Crown since March 6, 1965. Positions marked “transferred” do not represent additional staff.

1. Premier's Department (new department created March 18, 1965):

(a) J. S. White transferred from position of Secretary to Premier in Chief Secretary's Department to position of Secretary, Premier's Department—March 18, 1965.

(b) J. T. C. Mullner transferred from position of Messenger in the Treasury Department to position of Messenger in the Premier's Department—March 26, 1965.

(c) L. D. Hourigan appointed Industries Promotion and Research Officer—March 26, 1965.

(d) Z. E. Nalty appointed Steno-Secretary (Grade III.)—April 22, 1965—*vice* Minson, transferred to another department.

At this point I wish to point out that Miss Minson was the stenographer to the Leader of the Opposition when he was Premier and, out of courtesy to him, I suggested that, if he wished to retain Miss Minson as his stenographer (as I knew that he would have an understanding with her about the work and had had her assistance for many years), I thought it would be fair and acceptable to him to have her, and he accepted gladly. As a result of Miss Minson's transfer from the Chief Secretary's Department to be stenographer to the Leader of the Opposition, she retained the top salary that she was receiving there. Therefore, the position she now occupies receives a salary on the highest basis possible under the

Public Service administration. However, I regret to inform the House that my stenographer, Miss Nalty, is still not receiving the highest salary, and I believe she is entitled to it because she has been appointed to the Premier's Department. I have made representations about this, which representations are being considered. The replies continue:

- (e) P. M. Durant transferred from position of Shorthand Typiste in the Treasury Department to position of Shorthand Typiste in the Premier's Department—March 26, 1965.
  - (f) W. DeMasi appointed Clerk—May 10, 1965.
  - (g) Industries Assistance Branch of the Department of Labour and Industry (seven officers) transferred to Premier's Department—June 21, 1965.
  - (h) Administration of Government Motor Garage (two public service officers, and driving and mechanical employees) transferred from Tourist Bureau Department to Premier's Department—June 21, 1965.
  - (i) Two additional clerical positions and two additional typing positions recommended by Public Service Board not yet filled.
2. Department of Minister of Transport and
3. Department of Minister of Local Government and Roads created March 18, 1965, in lieu of former department of Minister of Local Government, Roads and Railways:
- (a) W. F. Isbell transferred as Secretary, Minister of Transport—March 18, 1965.
  - (b) N. Dalton appointed Clerk, Minister of Transport Department—June 3, 1965.
  - (c) B. J. Oliver appointed Steno-Secretary (Grade II), Minister of Transport Department—April 29, 1965.
  - (d) L. J. Forrester appointed Clerk, Minister of Transport Department—April 29, 1965.
  - (e) Transport Control Board staff (nine officers) transferred from Department of Minister of Local Government and Roads to Department of Minister of Transport—March 18, 1965.
  - (f) Y. M. Larritt appointed Telephoniste and Typiste to provide telephone service for Government offices in Weymouth Street.
  - (g) M. E. S. Bray appointed Secretary, Minister of Local Government and

Roads, *vice* Isbell, transferred—June 3, 1965.

- (h) E. Schoff appointed Steno-Secretary (Grade II), Minister of Local Government and Roads Department, *vice* Oliver, transferred (not yet commenced duty).

4. Minister of Education Department created April 8, 1965:

- (a) B. M. Combe, Secretary, Minister of Education, in the Education Department transferred as Secretary in the Minister of Education Department—April 8, 1965.

- (b) J. M. Campbell (Clerk), G. E. Jones (Steno-Secretary—Grade II), H. K. Chilman (Clerk and Typiste), and R. M. Marchant (Typiste) being formally transferred from Education Department to Minister of Education Department in a few days.

5. Department of Attorney-General and Minister of Aboriginal Affairs. (Minister appointed also Minister of Social Welfare—March 25, 1965):

- (a) H. D. M. Combe appointed Public Relations Officer—May 3, 1965.
- (b) J. D. Richards appointed Temporary Clerk—June 7, 1965.
- (c) T. J. Radford appointed Clerk—May 27, 1965.
- (d) J. M. Young appointed Clerk and Typiste—April 5, 1965.

Certain other changes of title only have been made to conform with allotment of Ministerial portfolios, but these did not involve changes of personnel.

#### LOTTERY AND GAMING ACT.

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

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: Yes.

#### HOMES ACT APPLICATIONS.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD (on notice): How many applications, made pursuant to the Homes Act, have been approved by the Savings Bank of South Australia in each of the last seven years?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: The following numbers of Government guarantees have been sought and approved:

1958-1959	593
1959-1960	1,359
1960-1961	1,153
1961-1962	1,098
1962-1963	891
1963-1964	502
1964-1965 (11 months to May 31, 1965)	193
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,789</b>

Actual housing loans granted by the bank have shown an upward trend, but most are now granted without a guarantee.

**TEACHERS COLLEGES.**

Mrs. STEELE (on notice):

1. What numbers of students were enrolled at the Adelaide Teachers College, Western Teachers College and Wattle Park Teachers College, respectively, in each of the years from 1959 to 1965 inclusive?

2. Of these numbers, how many were private students at each of these teachers colleges in these years?

3. What were the aggregate fees paid by private students in these years?

4. What numbers of students graduated in each of these years?

5. What numbers of students enrolled at each of the three teachers colleges are in receipt of teaching scholarships?

6. What has been the cost of training a student at each of the three colleges in these years?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: The answers to the honourable member's questions are extensive in detail, and I ask leave to have them incorporated in *Hansard* without my reading them.

Leave granted.

1 and 2.

**TEACHER TRAINEES.**

Year.	Adelaide Teachers College.		Wattle Park Teachers College.		Western Teachers College.	
	Total.	Private.	Total.	Private.	Total.	Private.
1959	892	3	421	15	—	—
1960	1,111	5	508	9	—	—
1961	1,366	3	655	9	—	—
1962	870	0	675	5	913	12
1963	1,007	2	713	20	1,015	18
1964	1,194	2	756	20	1,064	17
1965	1,276	4	795	26	1,021	21

3. From 1959 to the end of 1964 a total of £2,815 was received as fees from teachers colleges. Of this amount about £1,440 was paid by private students and the balance was paid by the Commonwealth on behalf of students sponsored under the Colombo Plan.

4. Assuming that "graduated" means completed the course satisfactorily and became available to take up a teaching position, the following is the answer:

**Outgoing Students.**

Year.	Departmental.	
	Private.	Private.
1959	411	11
1960	506	9
1961	624	11
1962	783	5
1963	788	7
1964	901	20
1965 (estimated)	990	19

5. All students under agreement to serve the Education Department receive allowances while in teachers college. Private students may receive grants from other bodies but that is unknown to us. Hence the present numbers of teachers college students receiving these allowances are 1,272 at Adelaide Teachers College, 769 at Wattle Park Teachers College, and 1,000 at Western Teachers College.

6. The average cost per annum per student for the period 1959 to 1964 in respect of salaries of staff and contingencies is £143. The average cost of the allowance paid to students is £364, making a total of £507 per annum per student. To obtain the total actual cost it would be necessary to add a suitable proportion of the capital outlay and of maintenance of buildings. It would be difficult to get this figure accurately without a great deal of research.

**BLACKWOOD ORCHARD.**

Mr. MILLHOUSE (on notice): To what future use is the Blackwood experimental orchard to be put?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: The Director of Agriculture reports:

For the continuation of cool storage, nursery and glasshouse work and as a centre for advisory officers, the lower portion of the Blackwood experimental orchard, including the buildings and entrance, will need to be retained by the department. This occupies an area of about five acres on the western boundary. The remainder of the land of about 47 acres is available for alternative purposes. On March 29, 1965, tentative approval was given to the

suggestion that the area be reserved for park purposes as proposed by the National Fitness Council, with portion of the area to be made available for a proposed rural youth centre should the project proceed. The Rural Youth Council considered the site admirably suited for the purpose, and has recommended the project and site to the State Committee of Rural Youth, which will consider this at its next meeting. The removal of unwanted orchard plantings continues, but it is not intended to remove the pine plantings or the olive varieties. Two acres of apples on the southern portion of the property will not be removed for the present as they may be useful for biological studies of orchard pests in an undisturbed state.

#### PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The SPEAKER laid on the table the following reports by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, together with minutes of evidence:

East Marden, Campbelltown, Sydenham,  
Darley and Paradise Sewerage Scheme,  
Highbury Sewerage Scheme,  
Kapinnie to Mount Hope Railway Line,  
Reconstruction of Main Outfall Sewer from  
Torrens Road to Islington Road,  
Reorganization of Sewerage System to  
improve facilities for General Motors-  
Holden's Pty. Ltd. and Actil Ltd.

Ordered that reports be printed.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION: GRAPE PRICES.

The Hon. B. H. TEUSNER (Angas): I seek leave to make a personal explanation.

Leave granted.

The Hon. B. H. TEUSNER: In replying to my question about grape prices, the Premier stated that in asking my question of May 27 this year I had referred to a letter written by the Chief Secretary to the Upper Murray Grape Growers Association, and he said that that was so according to *Hansard*. I point out, however, that in asking that question I did not refer to the Chief Secretary. I now refer to my question, which appears at page 275 of *Hansard* of this year, the relevant portion of which is as follows:

Did the Premier, prior (and I emphasize that word) to his Party's 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?

#### STATUTES AMENDMENT (INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT, LAND SETTLEMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS STANDING COMMITTEES) BILL.

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from May 26. Page 246.)

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD (Leader of the Opposition): So far as I am aware, honourable members do not intend to debate this matter at any great length this afternoon. I said previously that I did not believe the Bill, as introduced, was in the best interests. Although I appreciate the purpose behind the Bill, I consider it would be impossible for any one person physically to carry out the duties contemplated in the legislation. I outlined my view as to what possibly would be a way of remedying the position, and amendments to give effect to that remedy are now on members' files. I hoped that, before going into Committee, the Premier would deal with the matters I have mentioned previously. One question was whether the Crown Solicitor was satisfied that the Bill as presented would meet the constitutional objection raised. It seemed to me that this Bill made alterations to the Constitution particularly as it affected the House, and that it should be examined by the Crown Law Office to ensure that the purposes for which the Bill was introduced would be achieved. Doubt has been expressed whether the committees appointed under Act of Parliament conformed with the Constitution. However, does this Bill do what the Government desires it to do? Does it make it clear that the way this is proposed to be done conforms with the Constitution? If the Crown Solicitor were satisfied that this was the case and that the Bill achieved the purposes desired by the Government, my objections would be met.

Consideration may be necessary in Committee but there is no need for a protracted debate. Although I do not oppose the second reading, I should like the Premier to say whether the Crown Solicitor has considered the points I raised previously and whether he is satisfied that the Bill effects the Government's intention. The Bill is not dissimilar to legislation in another case. I appreciate that what we are doing now has been done twice previously. I want to ensure that we are altering something that is not entirely within the purpose of the Constitution as at present laid down.

The Hon. FRANK WALSH (Premier and Treasurer): The Government is prepared to accept the amendments suggested by the



Leader. According to the document I have, the Crown Solicitor believes that this legislation is in order. I shall not give the full explanation, but it is available if the Leader wants it.

The Hon. Sir Thomas Playford: I should like to read it for my own information but I do not desire it to be printed in *Hansard*.

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: The Government realizes that one member cannot occupy more than one position at any time. It was realized that an appointment to the Public Works Committee should not be considered an office of profit and this legislation was introduced to clear up that point. We realize that no member can work on the Public Works Committee in addition to other committees, but as there were only four members available it would have been our intention subsequently to try to improve representation from the Government side. One committee has now resolved itself favourably. I assure the Leader that the Government will accept the proposed amendments.

Bill read a second time.

In Committee.

Clause 1—"Short titles."

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD (Leader of the Opposition): I should like to explain the amendments as a whole, and I have no doubt they are drawn up correctly. The Attorney-General consulted with the Parliamentary Draftsman and with me and we are all satisfied that the amendments achieve what they set out to do. The purposes of the amendments are to provide for a position that could occur in another House where either Party may not legally have available a member to fill a vacancy on a committee. If the Leader of the Government or the Leader of the Opposition in another place certifies that he has not a member available to serve on any of the three committees under discussion, the President will inform the Governor accordingly. Two positions in another place are split between the two Parties, the Opposition having one and the Government the other, in each case. Therefore, two members in another place come from each Party, and it is provided that one shall be a member of the Public Works Committee and the other a member of the Land Settlement Committee and the Industries Assistance Committee. I believe that if the amendment had sought to take away permanently the representation of another place it probably would not have been acceptable there. However, I

believe that such an amendment will be acceptable to that place under the present circumstances, where one Party has not sufficient members to be appointed to certain committees. A member of such a committee is appointed for a term, and even if the position in another place altered it still would not alter the fact that the committees are appointed for terms of five years, three years, and two years respectively. I think the present Bill seeks to extend the term of the Land Settlement Committee for two years. I move:

In subclause (1) after "Development" to insert "and", and after "Settlement" to delete "and Public Works Standing".

Amendments carried.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD moved:

To strike out subclause (6).

Amendment carried; clause as amended passed.

Clause 2—"Enactment of s. 12a of Industries Development Act."

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD moved:

In subclause (1) to strike out "(1) The following section is enacted and inserted in the Industries Development Act, 1941-1958, after section 12 thereof:" and to insert in lieu thereof "(1) The Industries Development Act, 1941-1958, is amended—

(a) by inserting after subsection (1) of section 4 thereof the following subsection:—

(1a) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) of this section—

(a) If the Governor receives from the President of the Legislative Council a message that the Leader of the Government in the Legislative Council has certified that no member of the Council belonging to the group led by the said Leader is available for appointment to the Committee, the members of the Committee shall be one member of the Council and three members of the House of Assembly one of whom shall be selected by those members of the House of Assembly who belong to the group led by the Leader of the Opposition in that House, and one other person;

(b) If the Governor receives from the President of the Legislative Council a message that the Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Council has certified that no member of the Council belonging to the group led by the said Leader is available for appointment to the committee, the members of the committee shall

be one member of the Council and three members of the House of Assembly two of whom shall be selected by those members of the House of Assembly who belong to the group led by the Leader of the Opposition in that House, and one other person."

(b) by inserting therein after section 12 thereof the following sections".

Amendment carried.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD moved:

In subclause (2) after "by" to insert "paragraph (b) of".

Amendment carried; clause as amended passed.

Clause 3—"Amendment of ss. 5, 8 and 27a of the Land Settlement Act."

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD moved:

To strike out "(1) Subsection (1) of section 5 of the Land Settlement Act is repealed and the following subsection is inserted in the said Act in lieu thereof:" and to insert "The Land Settlement Act is amended as follows:—

(a) by inserting after subsection (2) of section 4 thereof the following subsection:—

(2a) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2) of this section, if the Governor receives from the President of the Legislative Council a message that the Leader of the Government in the Legislative Council has certified that no member of the Council belonging to the group led by the said Leader is available for appointment to the Committee, or a message that the Leader of the Opposition in the Council has certified that no member of the Council belonging to the group led by the Leader of the Opposition in the Council is available for appointment to the Committee, then in either of such events one of the members of the Committee shall be a member of the Legislative Council and six shall be members of the House of Assembly;

(b) by striking out subsection (1) of section 5 thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following subsection".

The Hon. T. C. STOTT: Proposed subsection (2a) will affect the Joint Standing Orders. Joint Standing Order No. 3 states:

The number of members appointed by each House shall be the same.

I point out to honourable members that, if this amendment is agreed to, this will necessitate the automatic amendment of the Joint Standing Orders. This will not cause concern, but I believe the attention of honourable members should be drawn to it. If the amendment is passed and the Bill becomes a Statute, that would override the Joint Standing Orders of both Houses. I am not raising any objection, but I merely point out that the amendment will require an amendment to Joint Standing Order No. 3.

Amendment carried.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD moved:

In new subsection (1) after "Development" to insert "and"; and to strike out "and Public Works Standing".

Amendments carried.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD moved:

To strike out subclause (2) and insert "(e) by striking out the word 'six' in subsection (2) of section 8 thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the word 'five'; and to strike out subclause (3) and insert '(d) by striking out the word 'seventeen' in subsection (4) of section 27a thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the word 'nineteen'."

Amendments carried; clause as amended passed.

Clause 4—"Amendments of ss. 5 and 7 of Public Works Standing Committee Act."—negatived.

Title.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD moved:

To strike out the words "to amend the Public Works Standing Committee Act, 1927-1954, as amended."

Amendment carried; title as amended passed.

Bill read a third time and passed.

#### SUPPLY BILL (No. 1).

His Excellency the Governor, by message, recommended the House of Assembly to make provision by Bill for defraying the salaries and other expenses of the several departments and public services of the Government of South Australia during the year ending June 30, 1966.

The Hon. FRANK WALSH (Premier and Treasurer) moved:

That the Speaker do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into a Committee of Supply.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD (Leader of the Opposition): I do not intend to unduly delay going into Committee. However, I should like to refer to a matter that arose out of the reply this afternoon to a question I asked on notice; in fact, it was additional information to that which I required

that caused me some great concern. Quite frankly, I must admit that this matter escaped my notice when I was occupying the Treasury benches. I knew that the figures had altered somewhat, but I did not appreciate how seriously they had altered. I am not bringing this matter forward as a criticism of the Treasurer or the Government. However, I believe the matter requires earnest consideration by the Government and, if need be, by this House.

Honourable members will recall that the Homes Act was passed for the express purpose of enabling people of very limited means to receive advances for building houses. If I may say so, I am proud that I was associated with the initiation of the first Homes Act. That Act provided for an advance of up to 90 per cent, with the guarantee of the Government. Parliament later unanimously amended that legislation to provide advances of 95 per cent, with the guarantee of the Treasurer, if the total amount of the loan did not exceed £3,000, and 85 per cent if the loan did not exceed, I think, £3,500. I knew of my own knowledge that there had been a falling off of the amounts being guaranteed under the Act, because I had been signing the schedules just as the present Treasurer is signing them now. However, I did not realize the serious falling off that had taken place. According to the Treasurer's prepared reply this afternoon, for the financial year ended June, 1959 the guarantees totalled 593; in 1960 they were 1,359; in 1961 they were 1,153; in 1962 they were 1,098; in 1963 they came back to 891; in 1964 they had come still further back to 502; and for the first 11 months of the current financial year they are only 193.

I make it clear that this is no criticism of the present Government, because an alteration of the bank's policy is involved here. The Treasurer in answering this question stated that housing loans granted by the Government had shown an upward trend, but most had been granted without a guarantee. In other words, the loans have gone to people who were well able to get the finance without any guarantee. The Savings Bank has always recognized that it has had some responsibility regarding housing. On one occasion many years ago the bank came along and offered the Treasurer of the day a £500,000 loan for the Housing Trust for each of the following eight years at a low rate of interest. But here, Mr. Speaker, we have a totally reversed position, for the bank has concentrated upon giving assistance to people who do not require assistance. The purpose of the Homes Act was to see that people with

limited means would have an opportunity of getting a house of their own, and with the guarantee of the Treasurer the bank could not possibly lose. So far as I know, there has been only one case where the Treasurer's guarantee was ever called upon, and it was unhesitatingly met. There is no element of risk to the bank in this matter, whether the money is advanced to people with limited means or otherwise, for I have no doubt that in both instances the security on which the bank is lending its money is good.

I presume from the figures that if the bank has a doubtful application it hands it over to the Treasurer. The fact still remains that the purposes of the Act are now being circumvented, if I may say so, by the bank's policy, which is to lend money to people of good means rather than go to the trouble of submitting an application to the Treasurer to obtain an advance for people who are not so well off but who nevertheless in any society are worthy of a house. The only other suggestion that I can make for the reversal of the figures is that the bank is not now lending up to 95 per cent but is lending only a lower percentage on the houses and therefore is not requiring the guarantee. In either case, it departs from the purposes for which Parliament passed the legislation. So far as I can remember, there was no opposition to the legislation from either side of the House, and I assure honourable members that now we have changed places there is still no opposition to it from my Party, because we consider it desirable that people should own their own houses. I was delighted to hear an announcement by the Treasurer that the low-deposit purchase plan of the Housing Trust was to be stepped up as much as possible, for I believe that is a good policy. People are better equipped as citizens and more happy in every way if they can own their own houses.

I have no doubt that the final paragraph of the Treasurer's reply to my question was something that was supplied by the bank along with the other information. Be that as it may, it shows that while the bank is lending money it is now concentrating on lending money to those persons who may not be so lacking in means as those for whom the Act was really provided. I should like the Treasurer to analyse this matter and to take it to Cabinet to see whether some means can be devised to ensure proper representation being made to the bank that at least a fair percentage of the money coming from the savings of the people should be available to those who through necessity qualify for assistance under the Act. The legislation was designed to provide

housing for people with limited incomes, and in my opinion it is wrong for it to be circumvented in this way. I believe that the Treasurer in answer to questions has stated that the bank has taken a new policy in that it now lends to people who have substantial deposits and who have had those deposits for a long time. I have heard that it goes farther than that; I have heard that one gets preference if one takes along a few friends who will put money in and that the bank looks on one with favour if one takes along another member of the family prepared to put in some bonds. I do not think that should be the final determination. I believe that the Homes Act has provided a safe means for the bank to make money available for persons on low incomes, and that any alteration of a policy which has been in operation for a long time, which has been approved by both Houses of Parliament, which has operated without any loss to the bank, and which cannot in any circumstances have caused loss to the bank, should not be set aside for a competitive policy to protect savings—and that is what this amounts to.

I should like the Treasurer to look at these figures and consider what is involved in the policy disclosed—not as a criticism of his Government but as a criticism of a change of policy that takes away from the poorer classes of the community the advantages that Parliament decided should be bestowed on them under the Homes Act by which they could go to these institutions and get advances of 95 per cent of value for modest houses. I ask the Treasurer to examine this matter to see whether there cannot at least be some alleviation of the effects of the present policy.

Mr. MILLHOUSE (Mitcham): The matter I desire to raise arises from question time this afternoon. My complaint is not that I got too much information but that I did not get enough. During question time this afternoon, by question to the Treasurer, I pointed to the appalling number of fatalities on Australian roads during the last three days, the long weekend. If one looks at this morning's paper one sees that more than 50 people lost their lives in Australia over the weekend in road accidents and that seven of these were South Australians, and six of these lives were lost in South Australia. This afternoon I asked the Treasurer whether the Government would consider proclaiming the section of the Road Traffic Act that would provide for compulsory installation of seat belts in motor cars. I must say that I thought that the Treasurer rather brushed

me off in reply when he said that Cabinet had not considered the matter. I would have thought it should have been considered much earlier than this in its term of office, and that it would be considered as soon as possible. There was no suggestion that this was a matter of urgency, which I believe it is.

I think the Treasurer brushed me off in the answer he gave. I express my extreme displeasure that the Government should apparently take such a serious matter so lightly—and there are few matters of greater importance in the community today than road deaths. It has been said time and again that casualties suffered on the roads in Australia are greater than those suffered in war, and that is correct. I point out for the benefit of the Treasurer that this is not a matter of Party politics and to that extent at least I did not deserve the cavalier treatment he meted out to me. I remind honourable members that in 1963, when this amendment first came before Parliament, it was passed in this Chamber without a division on the second reading after it had been supported by members on both sides. To the best of my recollection, the only division we had on the actual contents of the Bill was one forced by the then Opposition, which is the present Government, which would have gone farther than the Bill I introduced as it would have made compulsory the wearing of seat belts in motor cars. Apart from that, the feeling in this House was overwhelmingly in favour of the compulsory installation of belts in motor vehicles registered after a certain date.

Unfortunately, the full provisions of the Bill were blocked in another place, and the compromise reached at a conference between the two Houses was that it would be compulsory for anchorages to be installed and that the provision for the installation of the belts themselves should be after a date to be proclaimed. That has made the eventual amendment to the Act assured, and that is nearly two years ago. There has been plenty of time for the motor industry to prepare itself for the change to compulsory installation of belts, and there has been plenty of time for the public to get used to the idea. In the meantime, it has been proven again and again (as it had been before) and even more than before that the wearing of seat belts will cut down most substantially fatalities in road accidents and the seriousness of injury in motor car accidents.

Surely the Government realizes—although one would not have thought this this afternoon—that anything that can be done to reduce the carnage on the road, the tragedy, the waste,

the financial loss and the heartbreak should be done. There is no reason that I know of why a proclamation should not be made forthwith providing for the compulsory installation of belts in new motor cars after a date that need not be too far ahead. Indeed, I believe there is every reason why such a proclamation should be made. I therefore most seriously and sincerely ask the Treasurer to reconsider the hasty answer he gave me this afternoon. I ask him if he will not at the earliest opportunity bring this matter before Cabinet with a view to making a decision to advise His Excellency the Governor to proclaim section 162a (3) (c). This is not a matter of Party politics but is one of the most serious matters in our community today, and the Government has in its power a means to do something to cut down the road toll. I hope it will take this matter seriously and act speedily.

The Hon. FRANK WALSH (Premier and Treasurer): I hesitate to agree entirely with the Leader of the Opposition on this matter, but I am prepared to take up with the bank certain matters raised this afternoon. I can only repeat what I said on May 25:

The demand for housing loans greatly exceeds the available funds and, to spread the benefit of its lending among as many people as possible, the bank limits the maximum amount lent on a new house or one to be erected to £3,750.

That is about the average, although it is a little less in some cases. I also said:

The maximum loan on any previously occupied dwelling of solid construction is £4,500. About 200 direct housing loans are made every month, the average amount of each loan being £3,340.

I assume that the purpose of the Leader's question is that, if the bank is financing the whole of it, can we redeem any better proposition than by asking for further guarantees anywhere else. On the other hand, it would appear that the bank may have to answer whether it is refusing loans or what type of customer is being satisfied. At this stage I do not intend to query what it has done already. I shall not give any further information to the honourable member for Mitcham: I gave a considered reply in question time.

Motion carried.

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

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I move:

*That this Bill be now read a second time.*

It provides for the appropriation of moneys so that the Public Service of the State may be carried on in the early part of the next financial year. It is in the same form and for the same amount (£18,000,000) as the Supply Bill (No. 1) passed by Parliament 12 months ago. Honourable members will be aware that the annual Appropriation Bill does not normally receive assent until about the end of October, and that as the financial year begins on July 1 some special provision for appropriation is required to cover the first four months of the new year. That special provision takes the form of Supply Bills, and without this Bill now before the House no Parliamentary authority would be available for normal expenditure from July 1, 1965.

A short Bill for £18,000,000 without any details of the purposes for which it is available does not mean that the Government or individual departments have a free hand to spend, as they are limited by the provisions of clause 3. In the early months of 1965-66, until the new Appropriation Bill becomes law, the Government must use the £18,000,000 within the limits of the individual lines set out in the original Estimates and the Supplementary Estimates approved by Parliament for 1964-65. Honourable members will have a full opportunity to debate the detailed 1965-66 expenditure proposals when the Budget is presented.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD (Leader of the Opposition): The Opposition does not oppose this Bill, for it is necessary to maintain the services of the State in the first part of July and onwards. However, I hope that the Treasurer will not alter his mind and forget to call Parliament together some time in July. Indeed, as long as he does not use this £18,000,000 to keep Parliament in cold storage, we shall be happy to support the Bill and to wish it well.

Bill read a second time and taken through Committee without amendment. Committee's report adopted.

Third reading.

The Hon. FRANK WALSH (Premier and Treasurer): I move:

*That this Bill be now read a third time.*

I hasten to assure the Leader of the Opposition that, to the best of my knowledge, the House will meet on July 1 and then adjourn until July 27. I am arranging a Parliamentary visit to the Weapons Research Establishment at Woomera on July 20, leaving at about 7 a.m. on that day and returning that evening.

Bill read a third time and passed.

## ADDRESS IN REPLY.

Adjourned debate on motion for adoption.

(Continued from May 27. Page 292.)

Mr. HURST (Semaphore): Since I was last speaking to the Address in Reply I have been exceptionally pleased to read that His Excellency the Governor is again in good health and able to carry out his important duties. I refer now to the statement made by the Leader of the Opposition regarding expected increased costs of power in South Australia. Although he referred to certain figures, everyone appreciates that one cannot obtain a complete picture of the trust's undertakings when only a few figures are quoted. About this time last year Mr. Bob Hawke, an officer of the Australian Council of Trade Unions, conducted a strenuous examination into the economics of not only the South Australian Electricity Trust but also the Victorian, Tasmanian and New South Wales electricity authorities. Mr. Hawke is one of the most capable economists the Labor movement has seen. Certain statements were made by the Leader of the Opposition about anticipating possible increases in the cost of power. Although it is true that that may occur (and no-one will dispute it), I do not think it is a good thing at this stage to try to paint a picture to arouse suspicion in the minds of industrial firms that may contemplate coming to South Australia to establish themselves.

Some remarks were made about gas and reference was made to the position in New South Wales, where it is anticipated that in 10 years the price of power there will be reduced. In ages like this with technological advances taking place all the time it is a little presumptuous to visualize what will happen in 10 years' time. Some prominence was given to the gas at Gidgealpa and further north in the Northern Territory and, to substantiate my thoughts on this matter in looking far ahead, I refer to a report that appeared in the *Advertiser* of May 27 last following an announcement by the Leader of the Opposition. The development of atomic energy is something that he knows is constantly under review. It may be that through lack of certain resources this State will ultimately have to turn to atomic energy. Each and every one of us knows that at a particular point of time the cost of the capital outlay on these power stations is tremendous, but we also know that from day to day research is being conducted into the economics of the matter. The statement made in London on May 26 by the British Minister of

Power (Mr. Lee) was indeed interesting. It may be helpful to this State. The report states:

London, May 26. What he described as "the greatest breakthrough of all time" in atomic power was announced in the Commons last night by Britain's Minister of Power (Mr. Lee). It is an advanced gas-cooled reactor (AGR) developed by the UK Atomic Energy Authority. The second AGR will be built at the Dungeness power station.

The British Government believes that it will outstrip competition the world over. The Government's calculations are that electricity generation costs from AGR will be 10 per cent less than those of the nearest competing water-moderated system, and even lower compared with coal-fired stations coming into service in 1970. It is stated that every aspect of the experiments has been highly successful—power achieved, electrical output, load factor and refuelling, reliability, control, low radiation and contamination, and safety.

The cost of building the new station is expected to be around £A106,250,000. It is said that the reactor, the work of a 75-man designing team over eight years, has beaten US competition on technical grounds and on hard costs. The new system is expected to produce electricity for the first time more cheaply than any other method, and there is confidence that AGR will generate electricity at 0.4d. a unit as against 0.51d. by coal or oil-fired stations.

There are hopes of making improvements to bring costs even lower. After Mr. Lee's statement, Sir Edward Boyle, for the Conservatives, said that it was a major technical breakthrough, due in some part to the work of Mr. Quinton Hogg when he was Minister of Science in the last Government.

It is encouraging and pleasing to note that that stage has been reached. Perhaps it will help us in future. It is entirely wrong to suggest that costs will increase. In addition to that, bigger plants and more efficient equipment are being produced, and this has been a factor in reducing costs. The time is fast approaching when there will be a distinct possibility of a linking up of systems throughout the Commonwealth, which would benefit not only Australia but the whole British Commonwealth. I am confident that this Government will consider the supply of electricity at a reasonable price to consumers because it is a major factor in the development of any State. That will be watched closely by this side of the House.

I also listened with interest to the remarks about service payments that the Government was giving. The Leader of the Opposition stated that service payment were generally included in awards and he referred to the fact that the moneys that the railway workers were receiving were award payments, and that that was a service payment. I refute that because

I was one in the trade union movement with some knowledge of this payment. No-one can construe the money that the railway workers were receiving prior to the granting of service payments by this Government as being purely a service payment. The trade union movement, on the other hand, said it was an industry allowance. This matter was in and out of court like a yo-yo and it was two years before the award was varied. As a result of this variation and, following disagreement by the Railways Commissioner's advocate about the term to be used (they would not agree to its being called an industry allowance or a service payment), it was discussed, and finally the Senior Commissioner of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission (Mr. Taylor) christened it an extra payment. If the Government intended at that time to call it service pay, it should have instructed its officers to press for that in the Arbitration Court and not now try to use it against the Labor Government for introducing a system which at least brought about some uniformity.

References were also made to the question of service pays generally being written into the award. This is not the case. For example, with the Electricity Trust of South Australia the service pay was first introduced by the trust in 1942, when an amount of 6s. a week was paid to a night watchman. In 1947 amendments were made to that, and then it was paid and extended to tradesmen. But it was not universal. In 1948 further alterations were made, and again in 1949. In 1954, juniors were brought within its scope and, in 1956, the final amounts were reached. At present those employed at the time before the Government announced its intention shall after one year of service have 4s. a week; after two years, 9s.; after three years, 14s.; and, after four years, 20s. a week. At no time has that amount been written into an award. It is an over-award payment which is applied by the Electricity Trust and there is no trace of it in any award. It was done by agreements between the trade union movement and the management. Some reference was also made to the position regarding the Municipal Tramways Trust. Here again, that is not common. Criticism has been made by Opposition members about the anomalies that the Government is creating in its application of service pay. There are anomalies right and left and they were created by the Opposition. In due course the Government will undoubtedly iron out these anomalies and give justice to the workers, who deserve

something for the service they render to the community. They are justly entitled to their share because they play a prominent and important part in the progress and development of the State. The application of manpower and materials creates the wealth of any State and if it were not for the workers in any industry there would be no wealth whatsoever.

Workers play an important part and this is recognized every day. One has only to look at the press to see the concern expressed at the lack of tradesmen and skilled men. Who is to blame for that? The blame cannot be placed on the Labor Party. On the contrary, for years the Labor Party has been advocating that reforms be made to industrial conditions so that the situation can be improved, but it has run up against a stone wall. The former Government would not listen when the Labor Party made requests; it was unreasonable. Some anomalies must be overcome so that justice can be given to workers, and the Labor Party will do this. It is true that some service pay is made in the Tramways Trust. It is written into the award for traffic men; in the work grades it is achieved through agreements between the organizations. However, there has been no consistent approach by the Opposition to industrial problems. It has created unrest by not giving workers their just entitlement from the wealth of the country. This will be rectified by the Government. The failure of the former Government to face up to these obligations is the reason that it is now in opposition. If it had listened to the reasonable demands of the trade union movement then it is more than probable that it would have continued in office for some time. In one way I am glad that it did not, because at least this will enable the Government to have an opportunity to iron out these matters on a satisfactory basis.

I wish to refer to the Government's intention of improving industrial legislation, particularly the Industrial Code. I was interested to notice this afternoon that the honourable member for Burnside (Mrs. Steele) asked a question about industrial safety. She inquired about the classes that the State Government had conducted for trade union officials. I suggest to members opposite and particularly to the honourable member for Burnside that if she devoted her efforts to some of the backward employers (and there are many backward employers) and if she tried to impress on them their responsibilities regarding their industrial safety obligations, then the Government would

not have had to have classes conducted so that trade union officials could force employers to act. Then the honourable member would thereby be doing a better service to this society than by worrying about what the trade movement is doing on this matter.

Everyone knows that the responsibility for safety rests with the employer. True, the trade union movement conferred with the Department of Labour and Industry and, although I did not agree with everything that the former Minister of Labor did, I will say that he was wise enough at least to agree to some of the requests put to him. However, he did not go nearly far enough. It has been found that many employers have refused to listen to reason and logic so that ultimately legislation will have to be introduced to compel them to take action. Education is the best method, and this applies to Employers more than to trade unions because industrial safety is their responsibility. However, trade unions are going out of their way to co-operate and they are training their members to become alive to the situation so that they, in turn, may impress this on the non-co-operative employers, who have been reluctant to act on this important question. This is an important question because, if members look at statistics, they will find that more time is lost through industrial accidents than through industrial disputes, yet less money is spent on industrial safety. On the employers' side everybody says that it is the obligation of the other person.

Some employers are alive to the situation and spend money on it, but only a few South Australian employers employ more than 100 in their industry. Most are concerned only with getting what they can as quickly as they can without contributing anything towards industrial safety. Who wants to see people crippled? Manpower is scarce in this country and we have to preserve it. No sum can compensate a person for a disability arising in the course of his employment, and in every instance the worker is the greatest loser. Employers want to push this matter aside, but ultimately it must be faced.

More inspectors should be appointed and I am glad to see that in His Excellency's Speech it was announced that the Government would attend to this matter. I know the position overseas where for years they have been dealing with safety, with trade union education, and with employers' education. Even there, after 100 years, they have found it essential to introduce legislation to force employers with more than 20 employees in their

establishments to employ a full-time safety officer. Experience in different countries which have far heavier industrialization than has Australia has shown that legislation is still necessary to force those who are reluctant to listen to reason to give the necessary protection.

It is also pleasing to notice that improvements will be made to the Workmen's Compensation Act. This important Act contains anomalies and, when the Government brings down a Bill, I shall deal with this matter in greater detail. All trade union officials realize the anomalies existing in this Act. An advisory committee was set up to advise the Government and some concern has been expressed by the Opposition about it. The former Government used to come to the trade unions for advice on various aspects but unfortunately it would not take the advice given; that is why it finds itself in opposition now. The Labor Party will not be foolish enough to reject this sound advice; it will deal with matters that it knows are important to the progress and development of the country. The advisory committee has made certain suggestions from time to time about amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act. Those of us who have had experience in this matter have found that these amendments have not given effect to the expressed desires agreed upon even by employers' representatives on the committee.

We find that the insurance companies check up and use excuses and the relevant legislation needs thorough overhauling for the benefit of all concerned. More money is wasted by insurance companies in administration and in trying to avoid payments than would be necessary to give to those who meet with accidents their just entitlements and a little better compensation than they receive at present.

Another matter on which I desire to touch is the licensing of electricians, a matter that is linked with the question of safety. I could never understand why the previous Government would not introduce legislation to license electricians, but time and time again when we made representations the Government turned a deaf ear. Electricity is a dangerous thing, something with which you make only one mistake. Unfortunately, the lives of skilled people are put in jeopardy and it is only through good luck that there are not more accidents as a result of the loose method of allowing every Tom, Dick and Harry to do these jobs. I should like to commend the government for its intention to bring forward legislation



to provide greater safety for those employed on the job and for persons required to use electrical appliances from time to time.

His Excellency's Speech contained a reference to the Upper Port Reach Development Scheme, and since the Speech was delivered, a report of the Public Works Committee on this matter was tabled. As the representative of the people of Semaphore, I am pleased to see that that committee has completed its investigations on this project. The honourable member for Flinders asked a question regarding the commencement of this work and I hope that the work progresses rapidly. Anyone who knows the district knows that since the causeway has been provided to relieve the traffic from the Jervois bridge, the water that flows back into the tidal swamps does not clear to the extent that it did before, with the result that the height of the water endangers the safety and health of residents. I will have more to say on this matter later.

The Leader of the Opposition referred to the remarks on housing made by the honourable member for Barossa in her maiden speech and said that, if her suggestions were carried out, housing costs would increase. I think everyone realizes that the position in the building industry, particularly in regard to erected houses, has become serious. The position has given concern to the trade union movement and the Master Builders' Association, as well as to the purchasers of houses. It was a matter on which the Master Builders' Association and the trade union movement found common ground and they saw fit to approach the Government with a view to having an investigation of the building industry carried out but, unfortunately, deaf ears were turned on this request. We all know that the first cost is the best cost and it is much better for people to pay the slightly higher cost of a soundly constructed house than to find, after occupying a house for three months, that it is necessary to borrow large sums on second mortgage at high interest rates to have repairs effected. I think that the suggestions made by the honourable member for Barossa were sound, realistic and deserving of consideration. We all realize that far too much jerry-building is going on in the industry today and a lot of this is the result of a lack of attention by the former Government to the proper training of craftsmen. Some people in the industry are interested in exploiting by using the contract basis and do not have regard to the

future. The serious position requires consideration and I believe that the people will benefit if action is taken.

In conclusion, I express my appreciation of the co-operation and assistance given by the staff of Parliament House since I have been here. Indeed, I would be remiss if I did not thank them for their help in all phases.

Mr. RODDA (Victoria): In rising to speak for the first time in this House, I do not think I am able to proclaim as we have just heard the new member for Semaphore proclaim. I understand that he is experienced in talking to people, and that is obvious. At this stage, I join with other honourable members in extending to the Speaker my congratulations on his election to that high office in this Chamber. I have learned since coming to this Parliament that he has been a member of this House for many years and in consequence of this long and distinguished membership, he is particularly qualified to discharge his duties with complete satisfaction to this House and great credit to himself. Last year I was privileged to attend a gathering in the South-East at which the Speaker was the guest speaker and at which my friend the Minister of Agriculture presided. After hearing the interesting and informative address by the Speaker, I formed the opinion that he was a man of wide knowledge with a full and impartial appreciation of the needs and shortcomings of his fellow men and that he was a man who could make a quick and enlightened assessment of any situation. When I learned that he was to be Speaker in this new Parliament I was quite happy about it, and as a new member I am happy to sit under his supervision. To you, Mr. Acting Speaker, in your capacity as Chairman of Committees I extend my congratulations and wish you well. I have observed that you are not unmindful of the important responsibilities you have assumed in accepting this office.

I express my loyalty to the Crown and to our gracious Sovereign Lady, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth. I was most impressed on the occasion when His Excellency opened this Parliament by the tie that binds the Crown and the Commonwealth. We are singularly fortunate in having a man of the calibre of Sir Edric Bastyan to hold the high office of Governor and to be Her Majesty's representative in this State. Sir Edric and Lady Bastyan have endeared themselves to the people of South Australia, and have not spared themselves in discharging the duties of their high office. We are particularly mindful of their

visits to the South-East; they have displayed a keen interest in all phases of life in our district, and have shown in a practical way that they can be at home with anyone in any walk of life. I was extremely pleased to hear some weeks ago the comment in another place that Sir Edric's term as Governor of South Australia should be extended.

Mr. Acting Speaker, at this juncture I wish to pay a tribute to my predecessor, Mr. Les Harding, who was the member for Victoria for the past nine years. He is a most sincere man, and he represented his district with great sincerity. He was a champion of the underdog, and the problems of ex-servicemen were extremely dear to his heart. I think it was said on the occasion when tributes were being paid to retiring members in the last Parliament that constant dripping would wear away the hardest stone, and that typified Les Harding when he was requesting his Ministers on matters concerning his district. Besides being a kind-hearted man, he was something of a philanthropist, and many people have real and tangible reasons to value his generosity. His nature was such that much publicity was never given to any assistance for which he was responsible over the years, but he has helped many people in the district of Victoria and in other districts. With Mrs. Harding, he is at present on a world tour, but I venture to say that on his return to Naracoorte he will again resume many of those civic duties in which he was engaged prior to entering Parliament. We saw in the Birthday Honours last week the award of a knighthood to Sir Norman Jude, one of the members of this Parliament in another place. Sir Norman, who is a resident of my district, has distinguished himself as a Minister of the Crown for many years. I wish Sir Norman and Lady Jude well, for we are mindful of the quality of citizenship that they have given to the Naracoorte district.

I should also like to associate myself, Mr. Acting Speaker, with the reference that has been made to the passing of the late Mr. James Corcoran, who was a well known and much loved and popular figure throughout the South-East. Mr. Corcoran came into Parliament as the member for Victoria, I think in 1945. He was out of office for a time, but he won the seat again in 1953, and with the re-distribution in 1956 he continued as the member for Millicent until he was succeeded by his son in 1962. The late Mr. Corcoran had many friends in the Victoria district and elsewhere, and he enjoyed the complete respect of everybody. Political beliefs made no difference to Jim Corcoran. We are all

the poorer for his passing. I extend my sympathy and the district's sympathy to his son and to his family. I did not have the privilege of knowing the late Mr. Tapping or the late Hon. Mr. Bardolph, but I join with others in expressing my sympathy to the families of those late gentlemen.

Mr. Acting Speaker, I find it a most humbling experience indeed to come to this House as a new member and to mix with the big names in the Parliament of South Australia. No doubt every member has felt the same way at some time or another. However, I find myself reassured when I think of the progress the State has made down through the years and align those thoughts with the fact that the planning and preparation for that progress has emanated from this Parliament. As I said, it is somewhat of an ordeal to come here and speak for the first time, for it is quite different from anything one experiences on any other occasion. But, Sir, it was of particular interest to me as a new member (the only new member on this side of the House) to hear just a month ago the member for Barossa (Mrs. Byrne) move the motion for the adoption of the Address in Reply, and to hear the new member for Glenelg (Mr. Hudson) second the motion. I must say quite fairly that I enjoyed their speeches, and I congratulate them on their presentation of those speeches in this Chamber. I know they would be of too generous a nature to expect me to agree with everything they said, but I did enjoy their addresses and I think it is obvious that they put an enormous amount of work and research into getting their speeches together. Although I am on a different side of the House, I can see that they will both make interesting contributions to the debates in this 38th Parliament.

During the recent elections we saw the Labor Party win its way to government of the State after a long period of 32 years in Opposition. May I sincerely congratulate the Government on its fine win on March 6. I can say that in the Victoria district the Labor Party conducted a clean campaign. The Labor candidate there was an old friend of mine of many years standing, and when it became known that I had won the seat Mr. Walker was amongst the first to telephone his congratulations to me and wish me well in my representation of the district in this Parliament. I also express my gratitude to the members of both Parties and to the officers of the Parliament for the courteous and kindly assistance they have extended to me along with other members in acquainting us with the rules and customs of

the House. I have been made to feel most welcome, and I greatly appreciate this helpful consideration.

I should like to deal briefly with the district I have the honour to represent. I am not a true blue South-Easterner, for I was born and nurtured as an infant in the worthy district of Flinders, on Eyre Peninsula, and I still have a soft spot for that part of South Australia. My introduction to the South-East was early in 1947, ostensibly to take up land under the War Service Land Settlement Scheme. Although things have finally worked out that way, fate decreed that I was to spend several years as an officer in the Lands Department, associated with the development of land for war service holding by the Land Development Executive. It was in this capacity that I came to be associated with a large part of the South-East, and, to say the least, it was a most absorbing and interesting study. The areas in which my activities were associated are the counties of Cardwell, Buckingham, MacDonnell, Robe and Gray, in which are situated part of the District of Albert—I will not say the most important part—and the districts of Millicent, Mount Gambier and, of course, Victoria. It is interesting to note that in this region, according to statistics, at June 30, 1962, there were 4,315,000 sheep and 251,000 cattle. This gives some idea of the productivity of the area.

The war service settlement scheme has, in the main, been an outstanding success. A few problems still require ironing out, and one matter is *sub judice*, so I shall not refer to it. However, where settlers have had grievances the department has always been most helpful, and collectively it has been a good example to land settlement in this State. I deem it a privilege to have been associated with the scheme during the major part of the programme.

I pay a tribute to the late Minister of Lands, Sir Cecil Hincks, who was the Minister in charge for most of my term of office. Despite his affliction, he always took a great practical interest in the work in hand, and I have seen him on several occasions looking at some of these inaccessible areas. The member for Burra, who was the Minister of Lands during the last Parliament, also had his share of problems, and I am not unmindful of some of the administrative difficulties he met.

It was a pleasure to have been associated with Dr. A. R. Callaghan, who was Chairman of the executive, and Mr. Roland Hill, the Chief Executive Officer. I pay a tribute to both of

these gentlemen for their initiative and drive in getting things done at a time when plant and equipment was in short supply and every now and then we would be caught up in an industrial hold-up that more often than not gave rise to a complete reshuffle of a carefully organized development programme. The care and attention these officers gave to the cause far exceeded what was required of them. Another officer who gave devoted service to the scheme in the South-East, and to whom I pay a tribute, is the District Clerk, Mr. A. R. Ewens, who opened the office in Penola in 1946 and remained at this post until the scheme was finally wound up in 1961. This officer was associated with every project carried out in the South-East. Right from go to whoa the scheme saw unbounded enthusiasm by those called upon to administer it. I am sure the present Minister will carry on the same standard of administration that has characterized this important unit of production in the South-East, and I look forward to working with him on any of the problems that will surely arise. I assure him of my complete co-operation in these matters.

It has been said that superphosphate and subterranean clover have made the South-East, but I think myxomatosis and the eradication of foot-rot have been equally responsible for the green light to increased production in this area. Myxomatosis has been responsible for getting on top of a vast rabbit population, although in some areas numbers of this pest still prevail. However, myxomatosis was the medium that finally got rid of the real impetus of rabbit problems. Regarding present infestations, I think it can be said that the appointment of Mr. Bromell, of the Lands Department Vermin Branch, is a shot in the arm towards cleaning up the problems. I remember in 1947 going to Wrattobully, and one could literally tread on rabbits as one walked through the paddocks. They were there in thousands, and they paid havoc in the early days of settlement. It was myxomatosis that got on top of this scourge, and the follow-up with fumigation made for a successful settlement in the area. We must remember that myxomatosis has been a step forward in controlling rabbits.

Foot-rot was, and had always been, rife in the South-East, and I think it was with considerable courage that on the recommendation of his officers the Minister of the day (I think it was the present member for Flinders) made foot-rot a notifiable disease in 1956. There was a hue and cry, but after the introduction of the notification it was amazing to see how it worked. Those who were howling

the loudest could see that here was the answer to a maiden's prayer. Where, as hitherto, it had been the clean flock owner who was isolated, the disease infected grazier now had to sit within his boundary fences under the vigilant eye of the stock inspector. This was a wonderful piece of legislation, and I give full marks to the member for Flinders and the member for Alexandra, and to their departmental officers, for the manner in which they tackled this problem. I believe there are now only two or three infected flocks in the district. From the viewpoint of the State economy, as I said earlier, if it is conservatively estimated that 50 per cent of the 4,500,000 sheep was infected and that infection can cost up to 30s. a head annually, apart from the endless hours and the expense involved by the grazier in treating diseased animals, there would be a loss of income of about £3,500,000 annually.

The eradication of foot-rot has been a milestone in the livestock industry of the South-East. In the District of Victoria are extensive sheep and beef cattle numbers, yet I believe we are only scratching the surface of what the agricultural production of the district can and should be. In March, 1944, in the district as now constituted, there were 822,000 sheep and 29,000 cattle; in 1954 these figures had increased to 1,134,000 sheep and 45,000 cattle; and in March, 1964, the figures were 1,790,000 sheep and 86,000 cattle. These figures are most impressive, yet when one looks at the agricultural potential of the South-East objectively the only conclusion one can draw is that we are only scratching the surface.

I was amazed to find when I checked our wool production figures that the average wool fleece weighed only 10½ lb., notwithstanding that there are many cross-bred animals in that area. With improved feeding it would be possible profitably to increase the fleece weight by 2 lb. a head. A 2 lb. increase in the Victoria District alone would mean an extra 3,500,000 lb. of wool, or 12,500 bales. I do not think I should stand here and say we are only scratching the surface without giving some idea of what we should do about increasing production. I have some definite ideas about feeding and breeding of animals.

*[Sitting suspended from 6 to 7.30 p.m.]*

Mr. RODDA: Prior to the adjournment I said that I had certain ideas about the feeding of livestock, and in that regard I am not preaching about something that I have not practised. In any line of production the first

prerequisite is a well-bred animal. Frequently we see animals that would be better sent to a killing works. In South Australia it is not difficult to procure good quality animals as we have some of the finest studs in the Commonwealth, and too much credit cannot be given to stud breeders of this State. We must have a well-bred animal to improve production, and having obtained that animal we should feed and manage it correctly. It is advisable to break sheep down to flocks of not more than 300 and breeding ewes to flocks of 150: that is good managerial practice. I am speaking particularly of the South-East but these conditions also apply to other areas. In the light soil areas of the State in the wheat belt, the farmer is faced with a soil erosion problem. In the South-East and in the higher rainfall areas generally this problem does not occur, and it is possible to stock the land to the limit of feed available.

It is true that the cheapest fodder for any animal is good quality pasture. Season in and season out the level of nutriment in pastures rises and falls according to the time of the opening rains or the nature of the season. The bulk of dry matter that is available for stock in later summer and autumn is directly related to the previous spring, and whether it was a good or bad one. There are 365 days in a year and animals, like people, want a square meal every day if they are to return a reasonable fleece of wool, a prime lamb or several cwt. of choice beef. Since being a member of this House I have noticed that every day at 1 p.m. everyone partakes of a square meal. It is sound common sense to treat our animals in the same way. I believe that the average farmer feeds too little too late, and consequently we are lucky to have an average fleece weight of 10½ lb. It is always necessary in heavily stocked country to hand-feed at the break of the season and to bridge those periods when pasture is sparse and without much nutriment or natural excellence. I have found that in practice it pays to start supplying a flock with a supplement, usually in the form of grain (preferably oats) early in January. At that stage the stock has a heavy body weight, and although plenty of feed is available the supplementary feed tends to keep up the body weight and to keep the animal in excellent condition. With the breeding ewe, of course, different methods have to be adopted and, as the animal advances in pregnancy, the feed must advance too.

The grain is supplemented in late February by good quality meadow hay which is fed

to the stock right through the winter until spring. Indeed, in good pasture areas the stock cannot handle the vast quantities of feed. Last year on the South-East property with which I am associated, and which is only 800 acres in size, we were able to shear 3,200 sheep, including 500 May drop lambs (which swam for most of July, as we enjoyed great volumes of Mr. Bolte's water), 400 one-year old weaners, 300 crossbred weaners, and 300 merino wethers, which came down from the north. The aggregate wool cut from 3,200 sheep was 37,500 lb., with the 500 lambs cutting 3 lb. a head; the older stock cut 13½ lb. of wool a head, and to achieve this production we fed those animals 3,300 bushels of oats, including 4 cwt. of crushed limestone, 20 gallons of molasses, and 3,000 bales of clover hay. The cost of 3,300 bushels of oats was £700. The hay was grown on the property, and costs about £300 to put away, which works out at about 6s. 8d. a head. We have found that many benefits accrue from such a feeding programme. Losses have been reduced to a minimum. Balanitis in wethers has been virtually eradicated. I think we culled only three animals with this disease last year, whereas on straight pasture grazing we were losing up to 10 per cent annually. That is a costly business when we consider that wethers cost £5 a head. The benefit on the lamb percentage has been remarkable, and the durability of these young sheep as weaners has been in striking contrast to that of the young sheep in previous years, which have been battling to glean anything from straight pasture. I know many good farmers are carrying out these sound husbandry practices, but the Minister of Agriculture will appreciate that we must encourage every thinking man on the land to make adequate provision for a balanced diet for each of his animals every day of the year.

The Department of Agriculture has done, and is doing, a magnificent job with its extension services and research work. A couple of weeks ago I asked the Minister when a permanent appointment would be made for an officer in charge of the Kybybolite research centre. These centres do valuable work, their findings benefit not only the State but Australia generally. The Struan research centre is settling down and carrying out a valuable programme of research, and the rural community of the South-East is extremely pleased to see that Mr. R. W. McNeill has been appointed head of this centre. It was with genuine regret that we saw Mr. McNeill leave

the Agriculture Department in 1961 to go to another department as a pastoral inspector. This gentleman is a dedicated agriculturist; he is a practical man who speaks the language that the farmer understands and appreciates.

I do not think he would have a peer as a judge of beef cattle, and it was a shot in the arm for the beef industry in this State when he was appointed to his present position. Mr. McNeill is not an agricultural science graduate nor does he hold a Diploma of Agriculture. I had this in mind when I raised the question of an appointment for Kybybolite last week. I am not decrying the graduate but I believe there is a place where the good practical man can work in with the graduate in the collation of scientific data and at the scientific level on the one hand, and at the practical and experienced level on the other, and present the findings in such a way that they are easily understood by the farmer. Ron McNeill presents a glorious example of this opinion in practice. I ask the Minister to look at the nature of this appointment to which I have referred. Some interesting superphosphate trials are being set up at Struan under Mr. McNeill's superintendence; they are being carried out under the direction of a research officer, who is a graduate in agricultural science. The trials are being set down with superphosphate rates per acre of nil, one bag, one and a half bags, two bags, three bags and four bags. They will set out to establish stocking rates in relation to phosphate level by stocking to a live weight level and adjusting it with plus or minus numbers of stock to ensure maximum pasture utilization.

The trials will also compare pasture growth under grazing pressure with ungrazed pasture, thus getting the influence of the various phosphate levels. These trials will be looked at from two aspects: (a) the effect of rates of superphosphate on improved pastures of improving winter production. (Lack of winter growth is a limiting factor in South-East pastures); and (b) looking at the long-term effect of phosphate on pastures that have had one ton or more of superphosphate applied per acre in the past 10 years. The results of these trials could make a valuable contribution to the agricultural output of the State.

There is another feature of life on the land that has superimposed itself quite successfully in this State in recent years, and I want to say a word about the formation of farm management clubs in South Australia. In recent years the struggle against rising costs, the stronger

competition on world markets and the narrowing down, and in some cases almost disappearing, of profit margins have given rise to an organized avenue of self-help. To form a club 30 to 50 farmers in a district contribute an annual fee and employ their own adviser. This advisory body is fully autonomous, is usually incorporated and is independent of political or producer organizations. The key man in the movements is the adviser, who usually holds a university degree or equivalent in agricultural science, a knowledge of agricultural economics and experience in farm advisory work.

In practice, he needs sound common sense, a practical agricultural background, integrity, initiative and personality. The adviser's duties are, broadly, to give economic advice and to help improve management and efficiency. This involves not only the lowering of the costs of production where possible but improving the volume of production as well. His first step is to make a complete economic survey of each farm in the group. He having completed the individual surveys, the data are tabulated on a prescribed form. Each farmer gets a copy of the analysis with a circle around the marks representing his own figures. For the first time, farmers can see how their farms compare with others in the group without knowing their actual results. Important items such as labour costs, maintenance, lambing percentages, depreciation and percentage return on capital are all set down for comparison. With this analysis the adviser will draw up a set of standards for the members of the group. All future work done by the adviser will be based on this initial survey and the comparative analysis.

Many clubs are getting under way in South Australia and members to whom I have spoken are loud in their praise of the movement. It has given them cause to think and strive for efficiency and the adviser is always available to run the rule over any avenue of production on any one farm in the group. It puts the farm on a business-like footing, looking objectively at the pounds, shillings and pence involved in every undertaking and transaction. Much credit for the establishment of the farmers' clubs movement in South Australia must go to Mr. Bannister of the *Chronicle* who has been rightly called the father of the farmers' clubs. In the eastern States and Western Australia group farmers have shown increases in net incomes of 27 per cent to 50 per cent. In New Zealand farmers in groups have shown

spectacular increases in net incomes of from 21 per cent to 66 per cent in three years.

The State Federation of Farmers' Clubs has been set up and its functions will be to maintain the standards and uniformity of clubs, to act as a liaison between groups, research centres and institutes, and as a central administrative body to ease the burden on the adviser's shoulders. There is a wealth of technical agricultural advice available to the farmers and, with the adviser to select the advice required for each specific case, it will greatly streamline the extension work of the Agriculture Department. Nothing succeeds like success and successful clubs will create a demand for more club advisers. We can look forward to this movement giving added impetus to the agricultural output in South Australia.

I wish to refer to the road problem that has occurred in my district and which, no doubt, has occurred in other districts. With the development that is taking place in the South-East and in other areas, what have hitherto been district roads are becoming highways and are serving other areas. This is brought about by the development in a particular area, and in consequence local authorities are having great difficulty in maintaining what is normally a district road when it becomes an arterial road to another area. I have in mind the Wratonbully Road and the Bourne Drive or Bool Lagoon Road as they were known. It is a local problem that will have to be considered by the Minister.

I have said that in the South-East many people carry sheep and cattle, but many others have racehorses. Because of this many people there are extremely interested in racing and their interest now centres around the question of a totalizator agency board system. I do not know what is the Government's intention, and I do not know whether we should continually look upon this subject as a sacred cow that should be stepped around. T.A.B. is functioning in Victoria adjacent to the South-East boundary and many people have established credits in agencies just across the border. Consequently, a large volume of betting is taking place outside the State. I am not a betting man but the question was widely discussed during our campaign and is something that this Parliament must look at. My feelings on the matter are that it should be "given a go" in South Australia.

I was interested in paragraph 8 of the Governor's Speech relating to the co-ordination of transport and I express the wish that road transport will not have restrictions placed on

it holus-bolus and that, if there are to be controls, they will be looked at objectively and that some of the efficient services we enjoy in my part of the State will be licensed to enable them to continue to function. I am thinking particularly of livestock. We find that road transport can pick animals up and have them in the slaughter yards in a day, whereas when they are transported by rail, they sometimes spend two or three days on the train. In the South-East, nightly services to the area are greatly appreciated and I hope the Government will keep those facts in mind when it is drafting the legislation. By the same token, I am not decrying the valuable service the State is receiving from the railways. They have been largely responsible for the great development of South Australia. I was interested to learn that we shall have a better type of rail-car and sleeping units on the South-East line. I know from spending most of last night in a refrigerated sleeping car at Wirrega that out-of-date rolling stock can be most uncomfortable.

My Leader expressed his concern at the arrangement of having the portfolios of Lands and Agriculture under one Minister in this Government. With my knowledge of the Lands Department and its ramifications and the vast field that the agriculture portfolio covers, I share that concern. This is no reflection on the present Minister, because he has the tremendous task of keeping abreast of his Ministerial duties and, if I may say so, I think the Premier has shown great judgment in selecting for the job a man who has a great capacity to carry out the many onerous duties associated with his office. I hope the Government will see fit to appoint another Minister, if not two Ministers, to assist him in administering portfolios covering the important industries of which the Leader spoke.

I look forward to an interesting session of Parliament. No doubt there will be many clashes of opinion and in those clashes let us not lose sight of the interests of the State as a whole. I have spoken mainly on rural matters but I assure both sides of the House that I am also interested in the city people and people in secondary industries. We all should be equal to each other's regard. Finally, may I say to the Government: may it produce legislation with the welfare of every person in the State uppermost in its mind, and with all the wisdom that it is able to command. I have much pleasure in supporting the motion for the adoption of the Address in Reply.

Mr. CLARK (Gawler): Mr. Speaker, this is the fourteenth occasion that I have had the opportunity of speaking to the motion for the adoption of the Address in Reply. That means that I have been here a little over 13 years, and in that time the inside of this Chamber has never looked half so good to me as it does now. Like my colleague, the member for Adelaide (Mr. Lawn), and, indeed, I think probably most people in this State, I like the new view in this Chamber. Of course, it is really the old scene in here, but it now has an entirely fresh aspect. For a long time, Sir, I, along with others no doubt, have been rather tired of the old view. I have been tired of watching the old faces opposite. I hasten to explain that I do not refer to the gentlemen who occupy the benches opposite. I mean I have been tired of looking at the portraits on the wall opposite my former seat, and in fact I think I could probably list them, starting with Archibald Henry Peake and finishing with Lieutenant-Colonel George Gawler. I am not abusing those honourable gentlemen, but I have seen their portraits so often from the same angle that the view has become rather wearing. I am quite happy now to have the opportunity of studying the portraits of other gentlemen, starting with Sir Richard Butler, Senior.

How different everybody looks from this side of the House! After all, I have been here for over 13 years, and until now I have never had the opportunity of sitting permanently on this side of the House. I particularly like the view of you, Mr. Speaker, if I may so so, in the Speaker's Chair. Not only do you look well there, Sir, but I believe you occupy a position that you merit, and I think it is a fitting reward for the years of unremitting service you have given to your district and to the State. Also, I particularly like the view of the new Chairman of Committees. As a matter of fact, I always did like the look of him, but somehow or other he looks better to me now. I can well remember the first opportunity I ever had of speaking under the chairmanship or presidency of the gentleman who is now the Chairman of Committees, the honourable member for Adelaide. This was a little more than 13 years ago, when I had the ordeal of going along for a pre-selection contest, which I won. Incidentally, it was the only pre-selection I ever had to undergo. The Chairman of the South Australian Branch of the Australian Labor Party at that time was Mr. Sam Lawn, the member for Adelaide. I particularly remember it, Sir, because I was speaking in the Trades Hall from a platform

I had not been on before. Unknown to me the Chairman used a bell, and when my period of time to speak had almost expired Mr. Lawn, as Chairman, literally stood on that bell and I literally took off. I well remember that occasion, as it was my first introduction to him as a speaker. I have learnt to appreciate him even more since then. I realize that he has had much experience of just how far one can go with a chairman, and I am sure that that experience will bear him in good stead in his position as Chairman of Committees. I am certain that he will be a completely impartial Chairman. I rather like the look of our new Government Whip as well. I think all my colleagues look healthier and younger since their transfer to this side of the House.

Mr. Ryan: Do you think they are more photogenic?

Mr. CLARK: No. I do not, but they have been promised that promised land for a long time, and it has been denied them for a long time. Despite artificial obstacles—man-made, of course—the gentlemen on this side of the House have entered the land they should have reached long ago. I am particularly pleased that my friend and Leader, the Premier, unlike Moses of old, has been allowed to enter the promised land and come into the heritage he deserves. I particularly like the look of my new colleagues from Barossa and Glenelg, who overthrew sitting members. Their maiden speeches showed one of the main reasons why they were capable of defeating sitting members. I should not like to forget my new colleague, the member for West Torrens, who also showed by his remarks what an asset he will be to this place.

The election that took place on March 6 was the most interesting election that I have had anything to do with. I have had all sorts of things used against me in my 13 years as a member, as all members have had, but I have never before had dirty pictures used against me in an election campaign. During this campaign I had practically everything except singing commercials used against me, but I think the member for Unley (Mr. Langley) had a monopoly over the singing commercials. At the declaration of a poll I have never before had to propose and second the vote of thanks to the returning officer, which I had to do on this occasion because no candidate who stood against me was present. I know there was an excuse for the absence of one candidate, but I was surprised that my Liberal and Country League opponent was not present.

I have said much about gentlemen on this side; I particularly like the look of my colleagues on the front benches, all of whom I congratulate. I am deeply moved by the sight of my friend and Leader, the Premier, in his seat. I believe he looks the part; in fact, I think he is the best-looking Premier I have seen since I have been a member of this House.

I like the view of members opposite. I believe that side of the House suits them admirably, and I trust that it will continue to do so for many years. I think many others, including the press, have noticed that they have already shown signs that, given 10 or 12 years in Opposition, they will be a good Opposition. I hope the honourable member for Rocky River will have no trouble in adjusting himself to the figure contours I have left over the last 13 years in the seat he is occupying and, frankly, I hope he has another 13 years to get used to the shape of the seat. The honourable member for Torrens, who most members will remember used to get almost hysterical in praise of the Government, has now found how adaptable he can be and is having no trouble in criticizing the Government. That is how it should be. I like the new-look Speech with which Parliament was opened. An Opposition member in another place when speaking about the Governor's Speech, said:

A quality of enunciation with all the conviction of his advisers. I thought this was so. It seemed to me that the reader of the Speech relished the welcome change from pious platitudes and perpetual Party promises fading into oblivion. The Speech was like a breath of fresh air not only through Parliament but through the whole of the State. I congratulate new members on both sides of the House, and to old ones returned. My congratulations excusably would be warmer to members on my own side, but I congratulate others as well. In particular, I congratulate the two giant killers who on this occasion slew prominent sitting members. I suppose we could call them Jack and Jill, the giant killers.

The honourable member for Victoria said that it was somewhat of an ordeal to make a maiden speech. It is an ordeal that we have all had to suffer but I am sure I express the opinion of all members when I say that he survived the ordeal successfully, and I congratulate him. I congratulate members of the Ministry. Already they have shown (and this is evident to all) by their attitude both inside and outside the House that they mean business, and I believe that we could not have chosen



a better Ministry. We were told in the opening Speech that we were here at His Excellency's request for the despatch of business, and it seems that a record quantity of business will be done.

I turn now to members who are no longer with us. Other members have expressed condolences to families and relatives, and I sincerely endorse these remarks. The late Hon. Ken Bardolph was an old and respected friend who will be missed by all. Our friend, the late Mr. Harold Tapping (former member for Semaphore), was an able and honest member, respected by all and a friend of everyone—I would say loved by all. He is sadly missed. We offer our best wishes to his successor, Mr. Hurst, who has now made his maiden speech. He is a big man whose actions will live up to his size. The late "Hughie" McAlees (former member for Wallaroo) was a lovable old chap and a character. In the years I have been here we seem to be losing the characters of Parliament. I am sure the honourable member for Onkaparinga would agree with me, and he would have known more than I have because he has been here longer than I have. Honourable members are well aware of at least three or four gentlemen who had a particular quirk—an idiosyncrasy that amused us—and we missed them when they left this Parliament. One such character was the late Jim Corcoran, a grand old man whom we shall long remember for his generous manner and sonorous voice. He was the most impartial politician I have ever met. Indeed, I remember one occasion during a State election campaign in his own district of Millicent when he and I both returned from a meeting, and when he said to me, "How did I go?" I said, "There was only one fault; it was a splendid speech, but you were too kind to the Government." However, I realized later that that was his strength.

This was mentioned also by the member for Victoria (Mr. Rodda) this afternoon, and I can only add that his real strength was to be found in his impartiality and in the friendly way in which he was prepared to listen to everybody's opinion. I am sure that for these and other reasons the late Jim Corcoran will be remembered here and in his old district possibly long after many of us are forgotten. I express my sincere regret at being unable to be present to pay my last respects at his funeral, for a bereavement in my own family prevented this. We shall miss him, but I am pleased, as I know he was, that his name will

be kept very much alive in this place by the presence of his son.

I have already tried to convey all sorts of congratulations, but I want to say here a word of congratulation to the Cabinet and to the Premier in particular on the early creation of the Ministerial office of Premier and Premier's Department. We have heard much of this in the past, and I believe that it should have—and, indeed, could have—been created long ago, without any necessity to bring such a matter before the Parliament. I was interested to note in the Governor's Speech that, apart from the normal duties, the Premier's Department was to have three important functions: encouraging and fostering the introduction of new industries; the expansion of established industries; and the decentralization of industries. I know all honourable members would agree that these are of the greatest importance, particularly the last, which has been sadly neglected, in spite of former Opposition's pleas, in the past. I shall quote here the Leader of the Opposition's words when speaking to the Address in Reply debate:

We can see that the greatest emphasis must still be applied and the highest priority must still be given to the establishment of industry. I assure the Premier that, if it is necessary for some sacrifice to be made to secure a long-term permanent industry in this State, I will support him in the event of any consequent unpopularity. For instance, it may even be necessary to defer some social amelioration in order to achieve such an industry. There is no politics in this matter, and I and my Party would be prepared to support any move at all to secure a worthwhile industry in this State.

I thank the Leader for this gesture, which I know was made with all sincerity. We realize, of course, that industry, particularly new industry, in the right places is important, but I emphatically assert that reform social legislation cannot and will not be kept in abeyance by this Government any longer. This has been the case in South Australia for far too long. Indeed, I think it is one reason (I say one only) for the former Government's defeat. The "guns instead of butter" policy is out. It is my belief, and that of the Government, that the better the social conditions in the State the better will be the climate here for our present and new industries. What I am saying does not mean that everything will not be done to encourage the development of new industries but it means that social improvement long awaited by the people will not be further denied them. I speak for every member on this side of the House when I say that.

I hope the Minister of Housing will take a long look at some of the building practices which have remained unchecked for so long and were mentioned by the honourable member for Barossa (Mrs. Byrne) in her excellent speech. We do not have to hope for that: I know the Premier's interest in building and that he will do all he can to end such abuses. The member for Barossa represents, as I represent, a district with much building expansion going on. I know that in the short period that she has been in the House she has received many complaints and calls from people who have had trouble with their houses through the development of some fault, probably caused by some shoddy building material or bad workmanship. It is not easy to endure that kind of thing, particularly for newcomers to this State who have much to contend with in settling in a new land.

I congratulate the Minister of Social Welfare on his appointment to that portfolio. He will have much essential and long delayed work to do, but I know the Government's ideas in this direction. The Minister has strong feelings on these matters, as we all know. I am delighted that as Minister he has the opportunity of bringing to fruition much-needed reforms, particularly in relation to child welfare and Aborigines. The reforms that he will sponsor in this House will be most important and far-reaching.

I offer my best wishes to the new Minister of Education. He is the type of man for the job—cool, calm, collected and thoughtful. In this department I can assure him that he will need to be. I have over the years been much interested in education and was happy to note that the Governor's Speech contained references to free books, teachers' colleges, allowances, and the modernizing of education. During the last week or so I was pleased to see that at long last the allowance for student teachers had been increased: they are still not enough but the increase will be most helpful. A few weeks ago the honourable member for Stirling (Mr. McAnaney) asked a question on this. He may have asked questions previously in other sessions but I wonder when he asked the question whether he knew—and I understand that this is correct; the Minister of Education will correct me tomorrow if I am wrong—that over the last few years the Director of Education had repeatedly advocated increased allowances for students at teachers training colleges but had been knocked back on every occasion. The new broom is sweeping somewhat clean because at least one set of increases in these allowances

has already been made. I was interested to see mentioned the modernizing of the Education Act because it has so many clauses in it; it should be completely modernized to bring it into line with present-day practice and habits. The Minister of Education will have a colossal job. I believe that much important work has to be done in this department. For proof of this I shall read a letter from a teacher in a country high school that was written to me a few weeks ago. I wish to draw the attention of honourable members to it because I have checked its contents and it is completely authentic. This country high school senior teacher writes:

A number of teachers of this school have been concerned at statements by the previous administration to the effect that staffing problems of the Education Department are being eliminated. It has consequently been decided to bring to your notice the following situation which has been in evidence for the last two years at this school. A drawing teacher who has never studied geography at secondary school level is teaching a geography class. Another drawing teacher who has never studied history at secondary school level taught a second year history class at this school in 1964. During 1964 a senior master who has himself failed Leaving Latin on a number of occasions taught the only second year Latin class in the school. The last three senior staff members in charge of commercial subjects in this school have not been competent to teach the Leaving Public Examination Board bookkeeping and instead an assistant recently graduated from the university has had to take the Leaving bookkeeping class. A 21-year old woman teacher with two years teaching experience and without the required academic qualifications was transferred from this school and appointed as acting senior mistress at another country high school. We know of situations at other country high schools where commercial teachers have not taught certain sections of the syllabus in Leaving bookkeeping because they have insufficient knowledge of the new topics. Our top Intermediate chemistry class is being taught by a teacher who has no tertiary academic achievements in this subject. Indeed he has failed it on two occasions. The teachers at this school who are disturbed by this situation request you to ask the Minister what steps the Government will take to ensure either (a) that investigations will be conducted in secondary schools in this State with a view to eliminating such anomalies and/or (b) the public be informed of the true nature of the situation as it was allowed to deteriorate under the previous Government.

I read that letter now for the information of honourable members. I know the Minister of Education will examine it closely. I also know that the Minister will realize that I am not condemning him for this state of affairs which is not confined only to the high school to which

I have referred. Of course, I am not condemning the Minister for it: he has been in office for only a short time. Also, I am not condemning the Director because he has often publicly expressed his concern about the training of enough suitable teachers for secondary schools. I do not see where any blame can be attached to the executive of the department. I know that many headmasters of secondary schools are faced with an impossible task trying to adjust their staff so that the best use can be made of the material available. I am not suggesting that we do not have many highly trained teachers but I am suggesting that we need many more trained in particular subjects for our secondary schools. I think the House could well answer the question, "Who is to blame for such a situation?" I stress again that the Minister of Education in South Australia (indeed, in any State) has a major job at the present time but we must remember that the increase in population in schools in South Australia, particularly secondary schools, has been greater than in any other State. I know the Minister is tackling the task with all the force at his command. He has the complete support of all his colleagues and I believe that at the moment no Ministerial position is more difficult or more important.

I found in paragraph 16 of the Governor's Speech something that I have been waiting to see in a Governor's Speech: a reference to sewerage for Gawler. Honourable members may think that it is a strange thing for a member to be interested in!

Mr. Lawn: Wasn't that mentioned first in the 1951 by-election when you were elected a member?

Mr. CLARK: Yes. In that by-election campaign, when we were fighting for the seat, pretty well everything except a deep sea port at Smithfield was promised. However, we are to have sewerage at Gawler. It has been long awaited, and on behalf of the people of the district, particularly at the Gawler end, I thank the Government for what it is about to do.

I want to say a few words about some remarks by the honourable member for Mitcham in the second or third instalment of his most recent speech, if one could class it as a speech—it was a rather mixed bag. He made rather a testament of faith. I am not condemning him for that. I think it is good that such things are said and I am not condemning him for the spirit of what he said. However, I wish to quote two particular sentences related to

my argument. First, the honourable member said:

Liberals, because of their belief in freedom, emphasize toleration of the views of individuals. He also said:

We do not claim to have a monopoly of the truth. We are often wrong and make mistakes. I believe that those were strange words indeed, coming from the honourable member for Mitcham.

Mr. Casey: Do you think he may have been apologizing?

Mr. CLARK: No, I am sure he was sincere, but I do not think he has looked into the looking glass for some time. Most of us realize that the honourable member has one unique personal characteristic. In spite of those two sentences, judging by his behaviour in this place, he is never wrong and any criticism from others is regarded as discourteous. He appears to think that the rudest possible criticism from him is the acme of good taste in his eyes. For example, he thinks the Martin Report is perfect and, therefore, the Minister of Education must be wrong when he cannot agree with all of it and is bold enough to say so. I hope the honourable member will correct me if I misquote him. Speaking of the Martin Report and of the Minister of Education, he said this (and honourable members, I think, will remember these words):

He has not only made a mistake, I believe, but I personally regret the discourteous way in which he expressed his disagreement.

Now, sir, you find him speaking in shocked and righteous anger about the Minister's so-called discourtesy, yet note his own extravagant statements in the course of his tirade against the Minister. Of course, I do not have the time to quote them all, but I will give a choice selection. I would not want honourable members to put up with hearing it all again.

Mr. Millhouse: On the contrary, the more you give the better your speech will be.

Mr. CLARK: I think that could well be so. If the honourable member listens attentively, as I can see he is, he will realize just how much emphasis can be put on toleration, and he will realize that he is claiming a monopoly of the truth. He says that his Party is often wrong, and like him I know that is so. I want to give a choice selection of the remarks from a gentleman who claims that one of the chief articles of his political creed is tolerance. He speaks of the Minister of Education as "dictatorial and arrogant". He chided the Minister for laughing. Well, nearly everybody else was laughing, and the

Minister could not help laughing. As my friend the member for Enfield has often said, it was the profuse strains of unpremeditated mirth. That is all it was. The member for Mitcham accuses the Minister of "contemptuously brushing aside" and "speaking in a cavalier manner." He speaks of the Minister's statement (how on earth he had the temerity to suggest this I do not know) as being a statement prepared for him by his departmental officers who are jealous of their own powers and sensitive to any kind of criticism of teacher-training in South Australia.

That, Sir, is a typically tolerant statement, isn't it! He speaks of "extreme and ill-considered remarks". He speaks of the Minister's remarks as "absurd" and "an insult to those gentlemen," being the gentlemen who presented the Martin Report. He speaks of the Minister of Education as "presuming to disagree with them". Then comes the gem of the lot, I think. He speaks of the Minister again as being prepared to come out and wipe the ground from under their feet. Now, sir, that would be a mighty effort, and I should like to suggest to members that they try it. It would be such a mighty effort that it would be suggestive of a form of bulldozing. If the member for Mitcham believes these statements to be true, I suppose he has every right in the world to utter them, but surely he will not claim that they are courteous, and surely he will not claim that they are tolerant, even by his standards. The honourable member also said:

The Minister of Education (Mr. Loveday) said yesterday that he was completely opposed to the establishment of autonomous teacher-training colleges in the manner recommended by the Commonwealth Government's Martin Report.

The member for Mitcham quoted these words, yet it was obvious that he was not really aware of their meaning. The important words, of course, were "in the manner recommended by the Commonwealth Government's Martin Report". Now, sir, at the risk of being regarded as rude and discourteous and arrogant, and at the added risk of being accused of wiping the ground from under the feet of the Martin commission (a job which I would not like to have, for it would be a pretty mighty thing to do), and after very sincere and careful study of the Martin Report, may I make some comment on the section in the report about teacher training. I think honourable members will admit that I have always shown an interest in education and teacher training.

I believe that much of the Martin Report (indeed, probably the greater part of it) is an excellent report indeed, and it is very good that we have it.

I cannot agree with all its conclusions, and I know that many will not agree with all the observations I make regarding it. I have been told that some of my friends in the profession (and I have many friends in the South Australian Institute of Teachers) do not agree with my views, but I also know that many agree with them completely. I hope the Minister of Education will agree with me largely, and that if he does not he will tell me about it later. It will not worry me at all if he does not; this is my opinion, and I have made some study of the matter. If members have any interest in teacher training or in the many other things covered in the Martin Report, particularly the section regarding technical education, which is most informative, and if they have not had the chance to look at the report, I suggest it would be well worth their time spending a few hours looking at it. I am bold enough to believe that basically the statements made by the Minister of Education in this Chamber were completely right, and I hope the officers of the department will agree with me, although it does not concern me particularly if they do not. I am the last to suggest that our system of training teachers is perfect. It is not being allowed to approach perfection, but it is my earnest hope and belief that with the new Government we shall be able to get a little closer to perfection.

Chapter 4 at pages 103 to 125 of the report deals particularly with teacher training, and I should like to refer also to the financial proposals on page 204. Many of the statements and arguments are true and well based, but in my opinion there appear in some places to be mis-statements of fact. Some of the recommendations, I believe, show a lack of understanding if not a lack of knowledge—which is hard to understand—of the conditions under which teacher training must continue to be carried out. However, there are some sound and worthwhile points in this chapter, and I should like to mention some of them. Regarding teachers of quality, paragraph 4.7 states:

The nation's need is for a programme of teacher training which will develop teachers of quality.

In paragraph 4.89 the committee states:

The primary object of teacher training must be that of obtaining teachers of better quality simultaneously with meeting the urgent need for increasing the numbers to be trained.

It is obvious that all of this is perfectly true, as has been frequently said; I and many others, including the Director of Education, have said it over and over again. In the tables on pages 105, 106, 109 and 115, the committee's statement on this matter is completely substantiated. It goes on to deal with facilities for training, which to some extent was the bone of contention in the private debate, shall I say, that we had earlier in the session. In paragraph 4.8, the committee emphasizes that by saying:

The effectiveness of the nation's expenditure on other types of tertiary education is likely to be reduced unless a high priority is given to the provision of the best possible facilities for the training of teachers.

Again, this is perfectly true. It has often been stressed—I have said it myself—that the provision of a trained teaching force, adequate in numbers, is basic to the development of our State. It is basic to the development of the profession, of industry and business, of public administration, and of the Public Service. The report emphasizes the need for in-service training, and paragraph 74 states:

Education is a living, growing process and no teacher however varied and extensive his experience can remain competent if he rests on his original training in college or university. He will need to keep himself in touch with developments in this subject and the method of teaching it; even more will he need opportunities for assimilating some of the great body of rapidly expanding knowledge outside his own specialities.

This could apply to all professions. In a profession where the prime duty of the teacher is to instil the best knowledge he can into the children he teaches, it is necessary for teachers, whether they are just out of college or have been teaching for many years, to keep as close as possible to new ideas to ascertain whether they are good or bad. We must remember that in-service training is rapidly developing in this State and is probably equal to that in any other Australian State. In paragraph 73 the committee accepts the view that there is no one pattern of teacher training which is necessarily the best. Elsewhere the report insists on the importance of retaining the appropriate variety of teacher training to cater effectively for the many distinct groups of teachers needed in our schools and the widely diverse circumstances which make one method of preparation appropriate in one case but not in another. That is worth remembering. I believe that the report falls into serious error of fact or judgment in several places. In paragraph 24 when reporting on teachers colleges (and this was the bone of contention between

the honourable member for Mitcham and the Minister of Education), the report states:

Most teachers colleges, however, suffer the limitations common to all institutions under Government authority that they must accept an applicant for a staff position from within the Government teaching service of a particular State unless it can be proved that there is no-one in the service with adequate qualifications.

That is not so in this State. Last year 18 out of 35 new appointments to our teachers colleges were made from outside the Education Department. Paragraph 28 states:

Only very seldom and then for special reasons are teachers colleges in a position to enrol students other than those who have been awarded teacher college scholarships.

That is not true in South Australia. At present there are over 50 outside students in our teachers colleges. When speaking of the bond system, which we have used for many years in this State, the report states, in paragraphs 11 and 84:

The committee agrees that in principle people should not be committed to a subsequent employer during their training years . . . whatever the quality of individual colleges, their students and staffs, it must be said that teachers colleges in general will not be so recognized while most of their students are seen only as bonded beneficiaries of the State.

That just does not make sense at all. This is an unwise and, indeed, prejudicial statement. I have it on good authority that certain members of the Martin committee are irrevocably opposed to any system of bonding, as they regard it as an infringement of academic freedom. We may have some sympathy for that point of view, but I am afraid I have not much. I believe in intellectual freedom as much as anyone else does, but in this instance we must be practical; we must have teachers who are well trained and who are the best available. After all, the bonds that apply in South Australia—and in many other places—are merely a contract. This is a common practice of all State Education Departments in Australia and of the Commonwealth Government itself, as well as of many large commercial enterprises.

It is a contract whereby a person promises to serve the authority concerned for a given time (three years in the case of our Education Department bonds) in return for the payment of education costs and living allowances during the period of training. This bonding system has the merit of keeping out of our teachers colleges many students who do not genuinely intend to become teachers, anyway. Much has been said about autonomous teachers colleges,

and paragraphs 4.83 and 4.84 advocate such organizations, free from the restraining hand of a Government department. This matter has been thoroughly dealt with in statements by the Minister himself, even though not everybody might agree with him. I completely agree, however, with what he has said. I hope my remarks will not be regarded as an attack on the Martin Report or its authors. Surely an unbiased person can read such a report and agree with certain portions of it but find it difficult to agree with certain other portions. I hope I am not being unjust, but it appears to me that the section of the report dealing with autonomous teachers colleges has been written by a person with a first-hand knowledge and understanding of teacher-training problems, but with a misinterpretation of the present situation and of the solution to the problem of teacher training. His views have been expressed largely in the light of his own experience in his own State, neglecting the conditions and practices of some other States. Honourable members are aware of the attitude to the smaller States, whose points of view have frequently been disregarded in the past.

The argument put forward in favour of making teachers colleges autonomous is not valid, and I do not believe that the views expressed in the report would attract more highly qualified staff than the present teachers colleges would. Nor do I believe that a teachers college being autonomous in that sense would result in a higher standard of training or in an increased status. I do believe, however, that autonomy is being successfully developed in this State, and that this will be even more successful in the future. It has been the sound practice of our Education Department to leave the internal running of each of our teachers colleges almost entirely in the hands of the principal and his senior staff, to which the heads of our colleges have responded well. Indeed, they will continue to respond—and respond even better—with the increased freedom and responsibility given to them.

We find that the Martin Report suggests a board of teacher education, but I cannot see the merit in that, for I fear that it would eventually abrogate the Education Department's right to have the final say in determining the number of teachers to be trained at any given time, and in determining the length of the training and the content of the courses. I do not believe that we should hand over final control of these matters to a third party, no matter

how responsible that party may be. It would mean that we would not be able to ensure that our future teachers had been appropriately trained for the work they should do—and it is most important work.

On the other hand, there would be much merit in establishing what might well be called in this State a teacher training advisory council, which could comprise the principals of the teachers colleges concerned, representatives of the senior staffs of the colleges, and representatives of the universities and of the organized bodies of teachers. It might be wise to have this under the chairmanship of the senior officer appointed in each State to administer teacher training. A council of that sort could advise the Director of Education on courses of training and their length and content; it could also have the professional responsibility for vetting the recommendations of the various boards already established to manage the grant of our teaching diplomas.

Before I leave this matter it is worthwhile my noting the following points from the summary of the recommendations of the Martin Report, to be found at pages 104 and 204. The report recommends that additional resources, both State and Commonwealth, should be devoted to the urgent task of increasing the supply of teachers in Australia. It recommends that the Commonwealth Government should make available grants for teacher training on the basis of £1 from the Commonwealth to every £1.85 State, and that this should apply to all items of recurrent expenditure. The report also asks that the Commonwealth Government subsidize all capital expenditure required for teacher training on a pound-for-pound basis. I do not need to tell honourable members that this is something I have advocated, and indeed preached, for many years: that Commonwealth funds should be made available for education and that it should be up to the Commonwealth Government to make such funds available for both capital grants and recurrent expenditure without insisting on detailed control. Certainly control in this respect must remain with each State Government.

Of course, we must remember that the Prime Minister himself in his statement on the Martin Report in the House of Representatives in March of this year said "The Commonwealth is not prepared to enter it"—meaning the field of teacher training. I remember that we were all overjoyed when many more Commonwealth open entrance scholarships to university students were announced, as they should have been. It is this increase in Commonwealth open entrance

scholarships, however, that has had rather a peculiar (in fact, a damaging) effect on the recruitment of teachers. In 1962 two-thirds of the students offered the choice of open entrance scholarships to the university or teaching scholarships in this State chose the teaching profession; but this year the position is practically reversed: about two-thirds who were given the choice elected for the open entrance scholarship to the university. This is another reason why student teachers' allowances should be as large as can be afforded so that we can get the best students and not lose them to other professions. I have endeavoured to make some points as I see them with regard to the teacher training section in the Martin Report. I doubt that I would have mentioned it other than briefly had I not been actively invited to express my views on this subject by the honourable member for Mitcham (Mr. Millhouse) when he was speaking. I do not like to refuse invitations if I can avoid doing so. I urge all honourable members to read the report as it is an important and valuable document. After reading it, members will be able to make their own judgments on it. I hope that I will not be accused of discourtesy, rudeness or other horrible crimes, but I do not think that will happen. I have offered my views in the hope that they will be of some interest and value to members.

In concluding my remarks, I refer to paragraph 22 of His Excellency's Speech, which deals with electoral reform. First, I entirely agree with the statements on this issue that were made by the honourable member for Glenelg (Mr. Hudson) in this debate. He put it very well; he said (and I think he was moderate), "The most vicious gerrymander in Australian history." The Leader of the Opposition took up this matter when he spoke and he said (and I think he was being facetious):

The most pernicious, crooked, cruel and detrimental gerrymander that had ever taken place since the time of the Pharaohs.

I believe that the Leader's definition was probably more accurate than the definition given by the honourable member for Glenelg who, I believe, was modest in his statement. On examination, it can be found that the honourable member for Glenelg was, I think, referring to the 1955 version of the 1936 gerrymander. The Leader took it that that was what he meant. Of course, the honourable member for Glenelg was referring to the far worse gerrymander: the 1936 version. I suppose that the Leader was referring to the 1936 version when he talked of going back to

the time of the Pharaohs. He talked about how the Opposition supported the legislation and so on, but we never supported the 1936 version.

I plead guilty to supporting the 1955 legislation. I freely admit that in 1955 I said in the Chamber and at Party meetings that this version was slightly better than the 1936 version. I said then that the Labor Party could never win an election under the 1936 gerrymander, but that we could win an election under the revised 1955 version and history has proved me right. That is the only reason why the Opposition supported this legislation. Not one member on this side liked the legislation, but a straw looks like a log to a drowning man and a few drops of water in the desert seem like a waterbag full. Of course, the Leader of the Opposition knows all this; he has heard all about the gerrymander before. In fact, he has lived by the gerrymander and in my opinion (and in the opinion of many other people) he lived by it and he perished by it, too. For many years it was his greatest friend but in the last edition, at any rate, it was his greatest enemy, and the Leader surely realizes this. I believe that the Leader should be the last one in this Parliament to be facetious about the gerrymander at any time. I support the motion.

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON (Flinders): I support the motion and I do so with some pleasure, because it is a long time since I have had an opportunity to address myself to it. This is a debate that Ministers have not participated in for some time, except, perhaps, very briefly. The last opportunity I had was in closing the debate when the then Premier (Sir Thomas Playford) was overseas on important business. As the Acting Leader of the House, I took the opportunity to reply to members' speeches at the conclusion of the debate. I will not on this occasion speak for as long as I did then, when my speech occupied most of a Wednesday afternoon.

First, I endorse the remarks of the Leader (Sir Thomas Playford) in this debate, and I offer sincerely to the Government, the Premier, his Ministers and their Party congratulations on their win at the elections. I believe that this circumstance was bound to arise in this State in due time. In the same way as a change has come in South Australia, so a change has come in New South Wales, and probably for about the same reason: that time erodes a Government and that the many criticisms of administration that build up, from the opponents of the Government's political policy and from its

supporters, tend, in due time, to undermine the confidence and support that any Government, whatever its political colour, requires in order to retain office. This factor, more than any other, was responsible for the win that the Labor Party enjoyed at the last election. In saying that, I do not want it to be held against me that I say this was the only reason, but I do say it was the main reason. No doubt, some of the promises it made to the electors (and has been making for many years without the expectation of having to fulfil them, I may say) have attracted their attention and have caused them to change their sympathies to a point where they have been prepared to see what a Labor Government can do.

I say at the outset that my criticism of the Governor's Speech is summed up in the words that it is domestic but not developmental. I will address myself to that aspect during the course of my remarks but, before I get down to those criticisms, I pay my compliments to the Government and Cabinet on their appointment and I should also like, Mr. Speaker, to offer my congratulations to you and to the Chairman of Committees on the assumption of your high offices. I agree with what has been said regarding your personal qualities and I personally have no doubt whatever that the House, under your jurisdiction and control, will work smoothly and effectively.

I should also like to say how pleased I am that His Excellency has recovered from the indisposition that compelled him to cancel most of his engagements in the northern part of the continent. I am one of those who very much admire the way in which His Excellency and Lady Bastyan have carried out their duties as Vice-Regal representatives of this State. I believe they have worked extremely hard, for they have covered the State almost from top to bottom now on what I think would be two complete circuits. They have made friends and contacts and have acquainted themselves with the conditions of people and industry and circumstances of life generally throughout the whole of the State in a way which I think perhaps few of their predecessors have done quite so effectively in so short a time.

I support the comment made in another place during the Address in Reply debate that if Sir Edric and Lady Bastyan are willing they should be invited to extend their term in South Australia. I have not the slightest idea of what their wishes are in that regard, but I endorse the sentiments expressed in another place that this opportunity should be afforded them should they desire it. It may well be, of

course, that for personal or other reasons they may desire to return home, wherever home may be for these two very fine people, because, as we all know, His Excellency has occupied appointments in far-flung parts of the world, and just prior to his coming to us was holding an important command position in Hong Kong.

I also pay my compliments to the new members on both sides of the House who have entered the Chamber. I think we have now heard from them all, and I believe, Sir, that without exception they show promise of ability to contribute usefully to discussion on legislation and indeed, probably (each within his or her own Party sphere) to suggest and stimulate legislation and improvements for the welfare of the State. I commend those members for their study of political matters, particularly (if I may say so) the study of the financial aspects of government. In this respect I believe it is an extremely useful exercise for any new member, perhaps not in the first Session in which he participates but very early in his career, to devote time to a study of the Budget, the Loan Estimates, the Auditor-General's Report and other financial statements, and to make a considered speech on those matters, because I believe this is an exercise which does more to enlighten and educate a new member on the function of government than any other exercise he could undertake. Together with careful attention to the House at question time, this is probably the best and quickest way to gather information about the functions of government and the various departments and the way they work.

I would add to the remarks I have already made by commenting on the fact that we in South Australia for a number of years have enjoyed a very high intake of people from overseas. This intake probably has been higher in South Australia in ratio to population than in any other State. People have arrived in South Australia from various parts of the world, and those people have varying political backgrounds. They are people trying to absorb themselves into and adjust themselves to the climate and the social and political surroundings and considerations they find here. I suppose it is only natural that people who come from places that are more developed in the welfare field than we are should look with some concern and perhaps discontent at the lesser standard of social amenities and social welfare that we have here. I think this possibly has had some effect on electoral results. I am not surprised and I do not in any way criticize or blame people for taking this view, which I



think is to be expected in the circumstances. I think they will discover, however, after living here for some time that all is not on the debit side and that the healthier and happier economic circumstances, which are obviously extant in this case, far more than compensate them and everyone else for possibly the lack of some of the things they have come to regard as their right and privilege. For example, it is not much good perhaps having a health scheme when the conditions under which one lives are not conducive to maintaining good health, and it is not much good possibly having a financial structure that will not purchase what the equivalent wage structure will purchase here.

I have a relative at present working in the United States who reported to me that a friend of hers who went along to have some dental treatment had to pay, I think, 36 dollars to have a tooth filled. That is all very fine, but the wage earned in the United States is so high that the cost of this treatment was probably not relatively more than it would be here. However, she said, "I am going to put up with my dental caries for the 12 months I am in New York and when I go to England I will get my teeth fixed for nothing." I suppose this is a natural reaction.

While on this aspect I am reminded that two years ago when in New Zealand I made some study of the economic position and the social welfare limits extant there, and I found that hospital treatment, for example, was entirely free. I said to the driver of the taxi that I was using to travel around Wellington, when he took me past a hospital and said what a fine hospital it was, that I agreed, at least from the exterior appearance. I then said, "What would it cost me to be a patient there?" He said, "Nothing at all." I said, "That is fine. If I had a coronary right now, what would you do?" He replied, "I would shoot you in the gateway." I said, "Yes, and they would look after me there?" He said, "Of course they would." I asked, "What about the cost?" He said, "Nothing at all." I said, "It is obviously the place where one should have his coronaries." I then made inquiries about mental hospitals. These are not called mental hospitals in New Zealand; they are called by some other exotic name. I found that if one were feeling depressed or hitting the aspirin bottle or some other bottle too hard and was not feeling too well, he would seek authority from his doctor and become an inmate in one of these institutions for two or three weeks entirely at Government expense and enjoy a well-earned (or perhaps not well-earned)

rest, and would come out when he was feeling he wanted to come out and take up his ordinary avocation. Meanwhile, his rest cure would cost him nothing. On my travels I found myself frequently in the company of New Zealanders, and I marvelled about it and remarked to my wife that New Zealand seemed to be a place where everyone was a tourist and spent much time looking around. I cannot blame them because I cannot believe that any country in the world can match New Zealand for variety and grandeur of scenery in so small an area. I asked a group of professional men I met one evening whether they were having a good holiday, and said that they seemed to take life casually in New Zealand. I asked them whether it were hard to make a living there, and their answer was that there was no point in earning much. One told me that he had declined a higher position in his profession because it meant more responsibility and, although the salary was higher, by the time he paid the additional taxation there was nothing left to compensate him for the extra responsibility. Later, I met a group of farmers on a steamer on the lake at Queenstown and after a time I told them that they seemed to have an easy life in New Zealand. I asked them whether they made a living from their farms. Eventually, after some prompting, they told me that there was no point in earning more than £2,000 a year; it was a waste of time and energy as they had to pay so much taxation.

This kind of thing is detrimental to the development of any country, and I criticize the New Zealand administration for this. I believe that people who come here from other countries and who are at first somewhat critical of our way of doing things, will realize, as we realize, that the way to the better life is the way of opportunity. It is not so much a question of the things given to us that matter; it is a question of ability to use one's resources to achieve things, to earn things, to own things, and to get ahead in life or in one's profession, whatever it may be. These are the things that really matter, and I believe that our newcomers realize and appreciate these things, so that eventually their criticisms will disappear. I believe that this factor, together with the time factor, was largely responsible for the change of Government. I do not believe that it was any lack of appreciation of what Sir Thomas Playford and his Government achieved over the years. I do not believe that it was the gerrymander as the honourable member for Gawler has been telling us sincerely tonight.

I do not believe it was any of those things. It was because many of the people who voted at the elections had never known any other Premier than Sir Thomas Playford, and they were persuaded, as young people could be, that a change would be a good thing. I am laying this down only as a first premise of why the Government has change on this occasion. I have said that my criticism of the Governor's

Speech is that it is domestic and not developmental, but I should not like to commence a peroration on this matter tonight. I ask leave to continue my remarks.

Leave granted; debate adjourned.

ADJOURNMENT.

At 9.22 p.m. the House adjourned until Wednesday, June 16, at 2 p.m.