

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Thursday, June 17, 1965.

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

QUESTIONS**CONCESSION TICKETS.**

Mr. HUGHES: Has the Premier a reply to my recent question about workmen's weekly rail tickets on the service between Moonta and Wallaroo?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: Workmen's weekly tickets were discontinued in 1957. Presumably, they were introduced originally when there was a large mining industry in the area and a heavy commuter passenger traffic between the towns. A survey revealed that the number of weekly tickets issued did not justify continuing the practice. Any passenger who wishes to commute regularly between any two country towns may purchase a monthly ticket which is available seven days a week at about four times the cost of a Monday-Friday weekly ticket.

SEAVIEW DOWNS WATER TANK.

Mr. HUDSON: Has the Minister of Works an answer to my recent question about progress work on the Seaview Downs water tank?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: The Engineer-in-Chief states that the contractor concreted the floor of the tank, but work on the site was then held up temporarily while formwork and some reinforcement for the walls were fabricated at the contractor's workshop. Work on the site will re-commence this week and it is expected that the tank will be completed in October. The tank will have to undergo a one-month test before it can be put into commission. In the meantime the department will commence the laying of mains in the subdivision and it is expected that these will be completed by the end of November, 1965.

RELIANCE SHIPPING COMPANY.

The Hon. B. H. TEUSNER: Has the Premier a reply to my question concerning the activities of the Reliance Shipping Company?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: No, not at this stage, but I shall endeavour to get a considered reply.

BEACHPORT WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. CORCORAN: Has the Minister of Works a reply to the question I asked recently regarding the Beachport water supply?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: The report is as follows:

The Director and Engineer-in-Chief states that work has not yet begun on the three bores, but the latest information from the Mines Department is that drilling of the three shallow bores will commence within a few days.

TRANSPORTATION SURVEY.

Mr. COUMBE: My question relates to the metropolitan and Adelaide transportation survey, in which people are being asked various questions regarding the routes by which they travel around the metropolitan area. Will the Minister of Education obtain from the Minister of Roads a report on how far this survey has progressed, when it is likely to be completed and what is the estimated cost of the whole scheme?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: I shall be pleased to do that.

WEST COAST WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. BOCKELBERG: Has the Minister of Works a reply to my question regarding the reticulation of water west of Ceduna?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: The Engineer-in-Chief states that a proposal for a limited capacity scheme to supply water to landholders west of Ceduna is at present being examined. The proposed scheme consists of a pipeline from the Tod River trunk main near Ceduna extending through the hundreds of Bonython, Moule, Bartlett and Horn, terminating at the western boundary of the hundred of Horn near Watraba Tank. It is planned to connect the pipeline to several water conservation supplies en route and to provide facilities for water carting by landholders. Those properties abutting the pipeline will be able to obtain direct services. The pipeline passes several miles to the south of the Koonibba Reserve along the northern boundary of the hundred of Bartlett but no provision has been made in the scheme for an extension of main to the station. The reserve, with the exception of a small area in the southern portion, is too high to be supplied from the proposed pipeline. Details of the scheme, together with estimates, have been completed but it will be necessary to obtain a revenue statement in order that further consideration can be given to the project. It is anticipated that a final report will be available at an early date.

TAILEM BEND TO KEITH WATER SCHEME.

Mr. NANKIVELL: Recently a deputation from the central water scheme committee met the Minister of Works and sought information

on the Government's proposals regarding the Tailem Bend to Keith water scheme. Has the Minister information on the proposed completion dates of the project, and can he say when the township of Keith is likely to receive a supply?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: Both the honourable member and the Minister of Lands introduced a deputation some time ago in regard to this project. I explained to that deputation (and I was supported in this by the Director and Engineer-in-Chief of the Engineering and Water Supply Department) that, for economic reasons, it might be necessary to discontinue work on this scheme for a short time. However, at that stage an assurance was given, which will be honoured, that the scheme would be carried out and completed at Coonalpyn in 1967, at Tintinara the following year (1968), and that Keith would have a supply in 1970.

WATERVALE WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. FREEBAIRN: Has the Minister of Works information regarding progress on the Watervale water scheme?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: Having promised the honourable member that I would seek that information, I requested the Engineering and Water Supply Department to supply the necessary information, and the Director and Engineer-in-Chief informs me that a bore has been completed in section 331, hundred of Upper Wakefield, and that it is expected that a pump test will be carried out within the next fortnight.

WALLAROO SCHOOL.

Mr. HUGHES: Early in April I communicated with the Minister of Education concerning the unsatisfactory toilet accommodation at the Wallaroo Primary School, and on April 22 he advised me by letter that the Director of the Public Buildings Department had reported that plans had been completed, that an estimate of the cost was then being prepared for the erection of the new toilets, that the Director was to make a submission to the Minister of Works for approval of funds, and that subject to this approval specifications would be prepared in order that tenders might be called for the work. I have been informed by the president of the school committee on several occasions (and only again last week) that these toilets have been condemned by both the Central Board of Health and the Local Board of Health. Therefore, will the Minister of Education inquire of the Director of the Public Buildings

Department whether funds have been approved for this work and, if they have, when the work is expected to commence?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: I shall be pleased to do that.

KEITH COURTHOUSE.

Mr. NANKIVELL: In the last three or four years a new combined courthouse and police station has been built in Keith, but I understand from justices of the peace who often sit in the court that it is a congested area in which to work. In view of the Attorney-General's recent statement that he believed court and police activities should be separated, can he say whether it is contemplated either building a new courthouse at Keith or transferring court activities in the Keith area to the existing courthouse at Bordertown?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: At the moment the question of centralizing courts of summary jurisdiction in major centres is under review by the magistrate in charge of the Country and Suburban Courts Department. I am expecting a report from him shortly, and when I have it I shall let the honourable member know how that affects the position at Keith.

FREIGHT RATES.

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: During the election campaign the Premier was reported as having stated that a Labor Government would subsidize freight rates to and from Kangaroo Island. Will the Premier make a statement on this matter, particularly as to whether provision will be made for this subsidy during the preparation of the forthcoming Estimates?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: At this stage I am unable to give the honourable member the information he seeks, but the matter has not been forgotten.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION: POLICE RECRUITS.

Mr. HALL (Gouger): I ask leave to make a personal explanation.

Leave granted.

Mr. HALL: This is only a small matter, but it is reported in this morning's *Advertiser* that Mr. Hall asked a question of Mr. Shard in the House of Assembly regarding the Police Force and National Service training. This, of course, is impossible, as Mr. Shard is not connected with this House. I should like a correction printed, if possible, as I did not ask this question.

ADDRESS IN REPLY.

Adjourned debate on the motion for adoption.

(Continued from June 15. page 402.)

Mr. HUGHES (Wallaroo): In supporting the adoption of the Address in Reply, I congratulate those who have already made a contribution to the debate. Most of the speeches have been of a high calibre. The last speaker last night who spoke for a considerable time has been recognized, at least during the eight years I have been associated with this Parliament, as being one of the finest orators in this Chamber. However, apparently he had not given much consideration to his speech last night. Although it was delivered in an excellent manner, the material was not up to his usual standard.

Mr. Clark: He is probably out of training.

Mr. HUGHES: He may be, because he occupied the Ministerial benches for a period. After listening to the excellent speech of the new member for Barossa (Mrs. Byrne), which was packed with material dealing with the various problems faced by the people of this State in general and those she represents in particular, members will realize that, if that is the type of speech we can expect from her, we are due to have some fine speeches and information from her.

Apparently some members opposite do not think there was much material in the speech made by the honourable member for Glenelg (Mr. Hudson), but I think they have underestimated it and that perhaps it would do them good to read it again. If a speech made by any member can draw remarks from the Leader of the Opposition, as happened on this occasion, there must be something in it, and the Leader spent a fair time referring to the remarks of the member for Glenelg. Excellent speeches were also made by the honourable member for West Torrens (Mr. Broomhill) and the honourable member for Semaphore (Mr. Hurst), both of whom have had considerable experience in industrial affairs. They left no doubt in the minds of members on both sides that they are accustomed to speaking and putting before an audience the affairs of those they represent.

I come now to the excellent speech made by the new member for Victoria (Mr. Rodda). It goes without saying that a man on the land does not have much time to spend elsewhere. The excellent contribution made by the honourable member about the man on the land will in future be of great assistance not only to members generally but to the Minister of Agriculture in particular.

Mr. Speaker, in supporting the motion, I extend my personal congratulations to you on your election as Speaker in this Chamber. Your good nature and generous instincts have prepared you for this high office. Mr. Speaker was only 28 years old when he first entered this House as dual member for the District of Newcastle on a salary of £200 a year. For 32 years he has served his district and the State of South Australia, so much so that he could stand before the bar of public opinion and feel that he had served his State and the people of his district with consistent and constant loyalty. Some of his greatest work has been broadcast over the air, when, of necessity, the majority of his listeners have been womenfolk. To these his homely sentiment, his quips, and his philosophy have brought much entertainment and comfort. He has been eagerly sought after as a guest speaker by church organizations, youth groups, and men's and women's organizations, where his selections of verse and human interest stories, and his amusing tit-bits, have been enjoyed by all. He has a special capacity for selecting material suitable for his hearers.

Lin. Riches, M.P., Mayor of Port Augusta, as he is known to the people of South Australia, first entered public life as a councillor for Port Augusta in 1929. In 1936 he accepted the position of Mayor of Port Augusta, which he has held from that date, which we understand is a record in Australia. Throughout the whole of his public life he has been supported by Mrs. Riches whose love and devotion, coupled with understanding, have been an inspiration to spur him on to give nothing but the best from within. This can be said, that not only the overwhelming number of Labor supporters but supporters of the Opposition express a warm and appreciative acknowledgment of his great services to the State and wish him well in his new sphere of public duty.

On March 6 last the people of this State were called upon to select a Government of their choice. Prior to this, both leaders of the major Parties presented their policies and members from both sides of the House took part in a vigorous campaign. The then Premier (Sir Thomas Playford) and the then Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Frank Walsh) travelled extensively to address meetings to explain various aspects of their policy and how the State would benefit from them. Naturally the then Premier found it easy to select certain successful projects launched during the reign of his Party—projects, however, that would normally have been successful under any Government—

and conveniently he did not mention those publicized that as yet have not seen the light of day. However, after a time the people began to see through this kind of talk and eventually they did something about it. The then Leader of the Opposition had to point out the existing weaknesses of the former Government's policy. This, to his great credit, was done in a constructive manner and not by the rantings of one who did not know where he was going. Frank Walsh applied himself with conscientiousness to the policy he believed in, and everywhere he spoke he earned respect. His efforts were so effective that the people of South Australia could see that the time had arrived for a change of Government. Frank Walsh will go down in history as the Leader who led the Party back to Government after 32 years.

On each occasion prior to an election it is said that Labor cannot possibly finance its proposals without inflicting harm upon the community. This was brought to light in the Chamber only yesterday afternoon. The Treasurer, with the aid of his Treasury officials, will, in the next three years, show beyond all doubt that a Labor Government can finance its social services and other progressive features of policy in a just and equitable manner by sound economic methods. I was pleased to hear the Leader of the Opposition congratulate the Treasurer on maintaining the finances of the State since taking office. He drew the attention of the House to the monthly balances drawn up since the election and said that they were strictly in accordance with the last Budget presented. It was good to hear him acknowledge the fact that the present Treasurer had done exactly what he would have done had he still retained the office of Treasurer.

It was also good to hear the Leader congratulate the Premier on the manner in which he submitted the case for this State on his first visit to the Loan Council. No-one would be better fitted than the Leader to be able to state, as he did, that it is no mean task for anyone who has not previously attended a Loan Council, or Premiers' Conference, to put forward the case of his State without any previous background in the proceedings and in the history of the various decisions that have come from Loan Council meetings over many years. The Premier, making his first appearance at the Premiers' Conference, impressed the other Premiers and the Commonwealth representatives with his down-to-earth approach. That statement appeared on the front page of the *Advertiser* on the morning of April 23 last.

This was further substantiated by the Prime Minister in Canberra on April 27, when speaking in the House. He repeated a statement made at the close of the conference: "That we had presented to us the most comprehensive set of submissions by individual States that I have been able to listen to in my time." This response came from the Prime Minister after our Premier and others had at his request developed their complaints and suggestions in full detail so that they could be recorded and studied.

In paragraph 10 of the Governor's Speech it was stated that the Government would make full use of the productive potential of the State in agriculture. Some people have made statements advocating restriction of wheat acreages in the future. Mr. Acting Speaker, I strongly oppose any action to restrict the growing of wheat. Seasonal conditions will govern the producing capacity of the man on the land. Last year there was a record crop of 346,000,000 bushels. Mr. Saint, a member of the Australian Wheat Board, was reported as having said that Australia had sold all wheat from the record crop and there was no further wheat for sale.

Mr. Freebairn: Are you forecasting this year's crop?

Mr. HUGHES: No, not at this juncture, and I think that is rather a foolish question for the honourable member to ask. In support of my claim that wheat acreages should not be restricted, I want to quote from a report in the *South Australian Farmer* of statements made by Mr. A. C. Everett, a member of the Australian Wheat Board. That report states:

The Australian Wheat Board has had to reject orders for £35,000,000 worth of wheat in the past six months. "The reason was, no wheat," Mr. Everett, a grower member of the board, said. "Two weeks ago a Russian delegation in Australia wanted 500,000 tons worth from £12,500,000 to £13,750,000, but the board could not supply it," he said. Earlier, China wanted 300,000 tons worth between £7,500,000 and £8,750,000, but the board could not oblige. Altogether the Australian Wheat Board could have sold an extra 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels since November if stocks had been in hand. "Last year we had sold the whole crop before it was all harvested off the straw," he added. "This year, with the largest crop on record, we had the crop nearly all sold before it was delivered. There had been a strong and continuing demand for Australian wheat from several sources," Mr. Everett said. Where possible, the board would try to meet orders after regular markets had been satisfied. Credit for the success of the current demand was due to the board's activity in seeking new markets and consolidating traditional ones. This had been possible only

because the industry was organized efficiently and backed by orderly marketing through the wheat stabilization plan. Promotion efforts by the board, including overseas visits to market sources by board members and the resultant building up of goodwill, were paying dividends to Australia beyond expectations. Mr. Everett said the fact that Australian wheat stocks were almost down to bare boards had confounded those critics who wanted restrictions on wheat acreages in Australia. The stage had been reached where the board planned to fill existing orders from next year's crop. He predicted a carry-over of wheat by November 30 of 27,880,000 bushels compared with 20,520,000 bushels at November 30 last year. With the very dry season in New South Wales and Queensland and the doubtful ability of New South Wales ports to clear all the crop in that State, it would be unwise at present to reduce the carry-over below 27,000,000 bushels.

That is a good and timely article. Despite the fact that seasonal conditions can and will play a large part in reducing acreage sown to wheat, the facts and figures quoted from the *South Australian Farmer* should, in themselves, be evidence enough to convince those advocating controlled acreage of the great financial losses that would be involved by such a move. Some time ago I remember hearing Sir William Gunn speaking about markets for our meat and grain. He said that there are markets in oversea countries waiting to be signed up, but there must be the right person or persons to clinch the deal. Shortly after this statement was made, Mr. Saint of Maitland was one of a delegation that went overseas to create goodwill and foster markets for our wheat. This delegation returned with large orders that eventually has led to a sign having to be put out "wheat sold out", which proves that Sir William Gunn was right: if the right men can be found send them to the market sources to build up goodwill and this, in turn, will result in a continuing demand for our wheat. I congratulate the board on the excellent job it is doing in promoting sales of our wheat.

Despite the growth in secondary industry, the purse strings in this country are still controlled by seasonal conditions and the effects they have on the primary producer. The public generally defers purchases pending a break in the season—this applies particularly to those on the land. Little rain of any consequence has fallen in the graingrowing districts of South Australia this year. Therefore, the acreage sown to wheat this season will be automatically restricted. Although the season is late, there is still time for good crops, provided we have follow-on rains. I have vivid memories of the blunders made with

acreage restriction during the last war. If my memory serves me right it was in the early 1940's. I was on the land at that time, and we had sown 650 acres to wheat, about 400 acres less than our average sowing. Then in September we were informed by letter that the acreage we were allowed to sow for that year was 450. What a predicament we were in! Immediate contact was made with those responsible advising them of the position and hinting that it was too late to be informed not to do something that had already been done three to four months prior to receiving their communication. Several days later a reply was received informing us that an inspector would call to inspect the crop at his earliest convenience.

Before his arrival, I had cut about 200 tons of oaten hay. However, when he arrived he was treated to a good lunch, after which he inspected the crop with me. After the inspection he said, "Well, it looks as though you will have to cut 200 acres of wheat for hay." I told him it was impossible for me to do that with the manpower situation as it was. He then said the only alternative was to let it go to rot. It was quite apparent to me by this time that he either knew little about farming or that he was a good actor. (I think it was the former.) However, after further discussion it was resolved that I could strip the 650 acres, on the understanding that I sow 200 acres less the following year. When a war is being fought I think every primary producer is prepared to co-operate in whatever direction it may be for the good of the country, whether it concerns farming a higher or lower acreage, but it is expected that those who are entrusted with the administering of this be alive to the situation. I sincerely hope that such a situation will not develop again, whereby such measures have to be taken. I certainly am not in favour of restricted acreage in times of peace. This is a challenge which I feel is being adequately met by the members of the Wheat Board. Paragraph 11 of the Governor's Speech states:

The discovery of natural gas in the Gidgealpa area is, of course, of the greatest industrial significance. Gas reserves proved to date in the area are sufficient to supply the heating requirements for the first two units of the new Torrens Island power station for 15 to 20 years, provided the supplies are reserved wholly for the trust. Preliminary studies indicate that usage on this restricted scale might possibly be an economic proposition if the necessarily large volume of capital funds for a pipeline could be found at favourable rates of interest. However, if considerably increased natural gas supplies are not found there would be neither significant returns to the prospecting companies

for expenditures already made nor appreciable economies to the Electricity Trust as compared with using alternative fuels. It appears to my Government, therefore, that a further waiting period is necessary to see whether considerable increases in gas may be found.

I have been closely watching the reports submitted from time to time concerning the gas potential in the Gidgealpa area. I must say that I was disappointed with this paragraph. Considerable increases in gas in this area would have been of the greatest industrial significance not only to the Torrens Island power station and to the South Australian Gas Company but it would have been of great industrial significance to the people in my district. American interests took an option over land held by the Wallaroo Rifle Club and a Moonta farmer, in case a pipeline was built from Gidgealpa to Adelaide.

Should further discoveries be made and a pipeline become an economic proposition within a reasonable time, the American interests would purchase the land for industrial purposes. The option on the land was recently renewed for a few months. The local councils and various committees have endeavoured to promote industry in the area; they have been concerned with the fact that because of the lack of industry more young people are forced to go to the city to find employment. The final report of the Industries Development Committee, set up to inquire into decentralization of industry, stated that the members of the committee viewed this trend with very grave concern. I want to quote from page 5 of the report, because if any member were to look up *Hansard* he would find that I have been concerned with the very things that the committee reported on. The report states:

On the social side, it has been claimed that there are certain social disadvantages associated with allowing cities to grow beyond a certain size. It has been claimed that crime and delinquency are relatively more prevalent in large cities; that the environment of the country worker makes him more efficient and productive, more likely to take greater pride in his work and more interest in the success of his industry. The committee has been more concerned with the fact that in the absence of more employment opportunities in country towns, more young people will have to come to the city to find employment.

This has two possible repercussions. In the first place, rather than permit adolescent children to go to the city, parents may well consider themselves transferring to live in the city, so as to keep the family intact and to provide that measure of supervision and discipline which is desirable in all cases, and essential in many, in the making of good and responsible citizens. Alternatively, where economic circumstances do not permit parents to transfer

to the city, the family unit is broken up. The committee views this trend with grave concern. It regards the family unit as one of the strongest forces against delinquency and irresponsibility. At the same time it accepts the fact that these young people seldom return to the towns of their birth, so that those towns are robbed of the vital youth necessary for their progress.

Mr. Speaker, I subscribe to the views outlined in the report of the committee. I know that you were a valuable member on that important committee and that the paragraph I quoted contained your views as well as those of other members. However, there was one member on the committee who disagreed with the views expressed in that paragraph. The honourable member for Mitcham disagreed with the committee on the points I have raised. He is justly entitled to his opinion, though I heartily disagree with him. However, there are always two sides to every question and, as I have given the views of the majority of the committee and I want to be fair, I shall also quote the views of the honourable member. The report states:

In relation to this paragraph Mr. Millhouse has expressed the following view: I cannot agree with the views expressed in these paragraphs if they are supposed to be those of the committee. Practically all the evidence taken in country areas was from those who have suffered—or fear they may suffer—by their leaving their country homes to live and work in town and not from those who have left or will leave. One cannot but suspect that many younger people prefer to live in the city and are not averse to leaving their homes in the country to do so, even though it means leaving their parents. Furthermore, no evidence has been put before the committee to suggest that people living in the city are other than contented in doing so. Nor do I believe that any significant number of people living in the city desires to leave it and live in the country. Obviously the overwhelming majority of city dwellers prefer to live in the city and would not be happy living anywhere else.

The fact is that most people who live outside the metropolitan area prefer to do so and find it difficult to understand why others prefer to live in Adelaide. Conversely, those living in the city are contented and would not like to live in the country. The two attitudes—the first of which has been encountered many times during the taking of evidence—are as well as anywhere summed up by Beatrix Potter in the *Tale of Johnny Town-Mouse*, "One place suits one person, another place suits another person."

I do not think I need to go any further because the honourable member then referred to views expressed in Geneva, and I do not think the committee was interested in what took place in other countries because this did not apply to South Australia. The honourable member said

that he suspected that many young people were not averse to leaving their homes in the country for the city. Did he mean that the standard of homes provided by parents for their children in the country would drive them from their parents? Did he mean that because of the parents he came into contact with during the investigation he was left with no alternative but to arrive at the conclusion that young people were not averse to leaving their parents for the city? He mentioned that practically all the evidence was taken from those who had suffered or feared they may suffer by their children leaving home for the city. I fear that was an unkind statement toward those people who assisted the committee in its investigations. I can speak for those who gave evidence from my own district. The then Mayor of Wallaroo, with a good clerical position in that town, had one daughter who was married and lived in the district. The then Mayor of Kadina, a retired farmer, had four children, all married; two sons and one daughter were primary producers and one daughter, on account of her husband's business relationships, was living in Adelaide. The then Mayor of Moonta had one son, a bachelor. Three married men of middle age with no children also gave evidence. Several others with married children living in the district gave evidence. The honourable member was a long way out in his assumption that evidence was taken from only those who had suffered or feared that they might suffer.

The need for decentralization of industry is just as great today as in previous years and already this Government, in the short period it has been in office, has taken the initial steps to assist in this direction. One of its first acts was to establish the Premier's Department, which has been set up to encourage new industries to come to South Australia and to assist established industries to expand. Officers from this department will be in a position to make regular contact between other States and other countries. The officers will collect all the data from city, metropolitan and country departments which, for the first time, will be kept under the one roof and these officers will be readily made available to interested parties.

Mr. Jennings: The member for Mitcham is worried about the £6,000 that it will cost to transfer the Premier's Department, but he has overlooked that this could bring millions of pounds to the State.

Mr. HUGHES: Yes, I believe that this point of the honourable member's was laughable. He was concerned about a paltry £6,000

needed to make space available for the new department when it could bring millions of pounds worth of industries to South Australia. The honourable member was crying in the wilderness in lodging this objection.

Mr. Corcoran: Do you think that this would be consistent with the honourable member's line of thought?

Mr. HUGHES: Yes, consistent with the line of thought he adopts from time to time.

The Hon. C. D. Hutchens: Development is not in his paddock.

Mr. HUGHES: That is right. A few moments ago I referred to a statement that the honourable member made (and I do not décry his right to have his own opinion) that had no bearing on the actual summary arrived at by the majority of the members of the committee. There again, he was a lone voice crying in the wilderness, which goes to show that his continuity of thought is that if the majority arrives at a decision he wants to be outside, irrespective of the benefits it could return to the State in general. However, I shall leave the matter there. I am certain that in having a Premier's Department to tackle the problems associated with decentralization, it will in years to come be the means of decentralizing industry over a wide area to the advantage of the State in general.

During the Address in Reply debate last year I said that May's foundry at Wallaroo, which had been functioning there for 90 years, was forced to close down because it could not compete with the methods of tendering adopted by large firms in the metropolitan area. I also stated that in my opinion it was tragic that May's foundry was lost to the district and State. However, I am pleased to inform the House that Dinning's foundries of Croydon Park and Port Adelaide have taken over the building at Wallaroo formerly occupied by W. H. May & Sons and intend doing portion of their work at Wallaroo in their expansion programme. The members of the council and residents of Wallaroo are thrilled with the interest being taken by Mr. Dinning in the establishment of his factory at Wallaroo. It is obvious that within the short time this Government has been in office it is encouraging, wherever possible, the expansion of industries in the country areas. Apparently the industrialists of this State were pleased with the policy enunciated by the Premier of today when he gave his policy speech (in which he encouraged people in industry to do this sort of thing) and they are going to carry it out. It shows that they are supporting the Premier's

policy in this matter. I think that now we have a change of Government we will see more of this expansion in country areas.

Mr. Corcoran: This will take time, though, won't it?

Mr. HUGHES: Yes, of course it will. We can sense the antagonistic pressure of questions from some members opposite to the Government's front bench. One could say that the Government has had questions hurled at it during the last few weeks, and it makes one think that those members opposite would not like to see expansion take place.

Mr. Corcoran: It is rather laughable; they had 30 years in which to do things.

Mr. HUGHES: Yes, for 30 years some of these matters had been brought before the House, but the previous Government did not see fit to bring them about; but now that we have a policy whereby we think most of the people of this State will benefit, members opposite do not want to give the Government an opportunity to do things, and they are bombarding Ministers with questions in the hope that they can tie them up, perhaps through a slip of the tongue. I assure the House that if Opposition members continue to adopt those tactics they will see that the members of the front bench are well armed and have all the answers, because they really know where they are going. Although the Government will not be able to put its policy into operation in three or six months, or even in 12 months, I am confident that at the end of three years the people will see that most of the things contained in the Government's policy speech earlier this year will have been achieved.

Mr. Corcoran: We want to be sure that what we do is not jerry-built construction but solid construction.

Mr. HUGHES: Exactly. We will not be introducing things into various parts of the State just to win votes; we have seen enough of that in the past. I know that it is not the policy of this Government to pull the wool over the eyes of the people; when it tells people that something will be done, it will do everything it possibly can to carry it out. The Opposition forgets that it made many mistakes. No doubt this Government will make mistakes, too, but I know that it will use every method within its power to try to rectify any mistake it may make. I point out to the House that the Premier is endeavouring to achieve the things that he has been advocating in this House for a considerable time. To the moneyed people, some of the things may not mean very much, but to those who are

on the bottom rung of the ladder they mean a great deal. For many years the present Premier did everything he possibly could to put South Australian pensioners on an equal footing, but despite all his advocacy in this House, and the deputations that he was privileged to lead at various times, he could not get results. However, within three months of the Government's being elected, he has introduced travel concessions for South Australian pensioners on a new and improved basis as from July 1. I am confident that this move will meet with the approval of most pensioners in this State. Thousands of pensioners live in the country; they have always considered that they were not on the same footing concerning concessions as pensioners living in the city, but at long last they are to be granted this privilege as from July 1.

I have many pensioners in my district, and on their behalf I express my gratitude to the Premier for the work he has put in to bring this about. Naturally, there will be a minority not satisfied with it, for even if we gave the world to some people they would not be satisfied. I assure you, Mr. Speaker, that most pensioners in South Australia are well satisfied with what the Premier has done in placing all of them on an equal footing. I again express my gratitude on their behalf for what the Premier has done and may do in the future.

Mr. Corcoran: It is a question of human dignity.

Mr. HUGHES: Yes. It has always been known that the Labor Party represents human dignity. We never want to lose sight of the fact that even people living in indigent circumstances have a right to retain their human dignity. The Labor Party will go all the way in an endeavour to see that those people retain their human dignity.

I now pay tribute to Mr. James Allen, a man who has given much service to this State, and particularly to those who have fallen by the wayside. Mr. Allen recently retired as Sheriff and Comptroller of Prisons. It is strange that I should come to this point, in view of what has been discussed, for if ever a man believed in human dignity, it was Jim Allen. He was made a Commander of the British Empire for outstanding service to this State, and for service to people in need of help. I was pleased to notice in the June issue of *Public Service*, the journal of the State Public Service, a reference to his life since entering the Public Service. I know some members read this journal, but others do not have time. I shall

quote from it so that my remarks will appear in *Hansard*, and members with leisure may be able to read what has been said about this man. The journal states:

When James Hurtle Allen, C.B.E., retired the other day as Sheriff and Comptroller of Prisons, Chief Probation Officer, Marshal in Admiralty and Deputy Marshal in the High Court of Australia this State lost the services of one of its most dedicated public servants. As he took office 14 years ago, Mr. Allen determined that the public would benefit in full from his efforts; and, in his particular role, "the public" embraced those inside as well as those outside the institutions under his control. He said: "A person is sent to prison as punishment—not to be punished" and that was the theme of his stewardship. It was his goal to so educate the men and women paying the penalty for offending society that, on their release from captivity, they would WANT and BE EQUIPPED to become respectable, productive members of the community.

A great believer in the preservation of human dignity as a means of moral rehabilitation, he strove continuously to guard against any loss of prisoners' self-respect. So successful was his crusade to improve conditions applying to prisoners and prison staffs alike that life behind the high walls today is far removed from the grim existence eked out by the "residents" before the introduction of penal reform. Mr. Allen entered the Government Service in 1921 as a police officer, serving in various country and suburban stations until early 1940 when he enlisted in the A.I.F. as a private. He served in the Middle East where he gained his commission and later rose to the rank of major. Released from the Army in 1945 he was appointed Deputy Superintendent of Yatala Labour Prison and became Superintendent in 1947.

On the retirement of the late Mr. S. G. Blackman in 1951 he took over control of the Sheriff's and Gaols and Prisons Department. In the space of eight years Mr. Allen visited every other State in Australia, New Zealand, Papua and New Guinea to learn the latest prison methods. He introduced only the best of them to this State. During 1961 he was sent overseas to gather information on prisons and the treatment of alcoholics. Among the countries he visited were the United States, England, Canada, Sweden and Denmark, where he met prison officials, doctors and alcoholics. For his services to South Australia he was made a Commander of the British Empire. Mr. Allen does not intend to retire entirely from public life. He was recently appointed a member of the Alcoholics and Drug Addicts Treatment Board and is Chairman of the Royal Braille Writing Association. He will continue his work in Legacy. *Public Service* joins Mr. Allen's colleagues and friends in wishing him a long and happy retirement.

Because of the outstanding service this man has given to the State, I join with the members of the Public Service and wish Jim Allen

a long and happy future. I have much pleasure in seconding the motion for the Address in Reply.

Mrs. STEELE (Burnside): First, I congratulate you, Sir, on your elevation to the high post of Speaker of this House. As I often say when I explain the House to visitors here, in the office of Speaker is vested the dignity and authority of Parliament, and I am confident that in your capable hands this tradition will be upheld. As members know, at present in the central hall of the Parliament building is an interesting exhibition covering the 700 years since *Magna Carta* was signed. I do not know how many members have looked at this exhibition, but I am sure it brings home to us the proud heritage that is ours, and particularly that is ours as members of Parliament. I have noticed members of the public viewing this exhibition with great interest and enjoyment, and I trust that members of Parliament have looked at it. I congratulate you, Sir, on your appointment as Speaker of this House, and my only complaint is that in future we are to be denied the interesting talks which you gave from time to time and to which we listened with so much evident pleasure.

I, like other members of this House, say how pleased I am that His Excellency the Governor has recovered from his recent indisposition. I was talking to him the night before he left for the Northern Territory, and I know how much he was looking forward to his first visit to the Territory. I know how disappointed he was that almost all the plans made for him had to be abandoned, and that he returned to Adelaide a sick man. We have seen him since and he seemed to have recovered his health, and looks much better. We are glad to know that he has recovered. There is no doubt of the great esteem in which His Excellency and Lady Bastyan are held in South Australia. Other members have referred to the diligence with which they have travelled the length and breadth of this State, not once but several times, and how they have associated themselves with every facet of life in the State. It will be a sad day, indeed, if and when the time comes for them to leave South Australia. I support the remarks of other members who have said they hope that His Excellency's term may be extended or that he will be invited to serve another term as Governor of South Australia. I, too, express my sympathy to the families of former members of this House who have passed away during recent months. The late Mr. Corcoran served in Parliament for a

considerable time before he resigned, to be followed as a member by his son who has already made such an impact here. Mr. Tapping, the member for Semaphore, was also greatly respected, and a friend to everybody in both Houses.

I congratulate the other side on its election as the Government of South Australia, and I remind it that at the time of a change of Government both sides of the House are placed in a rather unusual position. The new Government, of course, is committed to continue developmental public works of the State, and to implement certain plans put into effect by the previous Government. On the other hand, the Opposition finds itself in the difficult position of having to be careful in its criticism, especially concerning developmental work for which it was initially responsible. Both sides face a transitional period, in which I believe a certain amount of give and take is necessary, and I think this has been fairly evident in the few weeks that Parliament has been in session. I believe the Government realizes that it will serve the State well only as long as it has the interests of every person in the State sincerely at heart. I think it would also concede that this State's future for many years to come will reflect the same government that has been South Australia's lot over the past 30 years. The Government's task carries with it a great responsibility, and only time will show how it handles that responsibility. However, I wish the Government well. I know it has many capable members on the other side, who will carry on the tradition expected of members of Her Majesty's Government.

I think we are all sad to see the eclipse of two previous members of this Parliament, namely, the ex-member for Barossa (Mr. Laucke) and the ex-member for Glenelg and Minister of Education (Hon. Sir Baden Patinson) who were both excellent members in representing their districts; they were effective speakers in the House, who added greatly to the debates, and they were men of great strength, who made their own peculiar contribution to our Party inside and outside Parliament. My mentioning this is in no way intended to detract from my congratulations to the new member for Barossa (Mrs. Byrne) who had the honour (as I did when I came into the House as first woman member in the House of Assembly in South Australia) to move the adoption of the Address in Reply. I congratulate her on her election to Parliament. I realize that she, like myself, probably enjoyed the same thrill and pride when she rose as

the first woman member of her Party to make her initial contribution to this House. I think we all know (and the honourable member for Burra referred to this yesterday) how it feels to speak in this Chamber. I know that I should prefer to address a meeting in a packed hall to speaking to the 39 members of this House, largely because of our critical audience and our peers, in respect of whom we must be sure of our facts before we speak in this place. I am certain the incoming members of Parliament this session have experienced those same qualms.

Mr. Lawn: I thought we were all very tolerant.

Mrs. STEELE: Yes, especially when we make our initial speeches, but I think a certain trepidation is always present. I congratulate the other new members, the honourable member for Glenelg (Mr. Hudson) the honourable member for West Torrens (Mr. Broomhill), and the honourable member for Semaphore (Mr. Hurst) for their contribution to this debate, Mr. Hurst, elected last session, making his first speech in this, the 38th Parliament. On our side we have a new colleague in the honourable member for Victoria (Mr. Rodda). From all these speakers we have now heard their maiden effort, and we can look forward to some promising speeches and some real contributions to the work of this House in the future.

I was interested to see one particular honourable member's influence in the Governor's Speech, delivered by His Excellency at the opening of Parliament, and I was also interested, on going through the various paragraphs of the Speech, to find that nearly one-quarter of them referred to departments under the control of the Attorney-General. Therefore, we realize that his is a great responsibility, and we shall all watch his activities closely, because he has so many people's welfare to look after. We shall be interested, indeed, to see how effective his administration will be.

Older members in this House will remember that I have spoken about the railways in the past, but I refer particularly now to the Adelaide to Port Pirie train, which constitutes part of the transcontinental railway system of Australia. I frequently meet people travelling on this train; I have travelled on it myself, but, unfortunately, I often seem to travel on the train on a Saturday, when I am always sorry for myself and for other interstate and perhaps oversea fellow travellers because it is a poor service, particularly at the weekend. I know that we have not an unlimited supply of

cafeteria or dining cars, but when passengers arrive in Port Pirie on a Saturday morning they have already been called at an early hour to have an abnormally early breakfast; they have perhaps sat down to lunch at 11.30 a.m.; and they sit and wait at Port Pirie for an hour or more while freight is transferred from one train to the other. Having just had lunch, they do not wish to visit the refreshment room, but then they have to face a 4-hour trip to Adelaide, for which no refreshment car is provided on the train, and no refreshment room is available at Bowmans on weekends. This is poor treatment for people who travel across the continent, and once again I draw the attention of the Minister representing the Minister of Railways to this lack of facilities. The train between Adelaide and Melbourne does not have a dining car on it either. If we are going to do everything we can to attract people to travel on trains (and we make a great feature of our transcontinental system because of the unique stretch across the Nullarbor Plain), we must make it comparable with train services that overseas people are used to using in other parts of the world. I do not know whether dining cars were attached to the Overland between Adelaide and Melbourne in the past, but I believe that, in the interests of attracting people to travel by train, this matter should be looked at again now.

Only a few days ago I met the Port Pirie train and I could not believe my eyes as it came into the Adelaide railway station because it was preceded by four great freight wagons for carrying motor vehicles, absolutely empty. This meant that the train came in at the very extremity of the platform and obviously the comfort and convenience of passengers had been considered to be of secondary importance. To my mind this is hardly the type of train that one should see conveying passengers from other States and overseas. I am making these points because it was stated in the Premier's policy speech before the election that something would have to be done about these matters. During his policy speech, the Premier said that the Railways Commissioner—

also mentioned that country patronage had declined, but he did not say that this was brought about by his inefficient administration not providing a suitable type of rolling stock. Perhaps he is not passenger-minded in rail services.

I am wondering how the Railways Commissioner regarded that statement by the then Leader of the Opposition. One wonders what

is the relationship between the Minister of Railways and the Commissioner of Railways when one recalls the statement made by the Premier prior to the election. These matters about which I have spoken are, perhaps, of greater interest to country members than to metropolitan members except, of course, that as members of Parliament we have an overall interest in the efficiency of the Railways Department and in the economy of the State. However, I am sure that country members must be particularly anxious now because they are concerned with the possibility of increased fares and freights. Therefore, the matter about which I have just spoken (of attracting passengers, in particular, to use our railways) is tied up with the question of increased fares.

I now wish to deal with that paragraph in the Speech that dealt with health, and to talk about mental patients. As honourable members know, I have one of the big mental hospitals within the boundaries of my district and I have always been very much interested in what is happening at the Parkside Mental Hospital. I am well acquainted with it and I can recall the great improvements that have been effected in the years during which I have been a member of this House. Of course, tremendous improvements have been made in the last few years since Professor Cramond was appointed Director of Mental Health, a post from which he will unfortunately soon retire to occupy the Chair of Mental Health at the University of Adelaide. During the time that he has been Director, tremendous advances have been effected in the hospital accommodation and treatment of mental patients through his recommendations to the previous Government for improvements to mental hospital facilities in this State.

One point that I am sure must have occurred to other members is the backlog of reports from the Director of Mental Health. This is evident from the fact that only during last week have we had laid on the table a report of the Director of Mental Health for 1961. There has always been a backlog of about four years since I have been a member, and yet this is one department in which I believe most members have a real interest. I suggest that the Government inquire into the late representation of reports on mental services. If members want to check on statistics they can get nothing more up to date than four years ago, and in view of the advances that have been made I believe that this is bad. Therefore, I suggest that the Government see whether these reports can be brought up to date. In fact, the 1961

report was prepared by Dr. Birch and we have not yet had even one report since Professor Cramond was appointed. Of course, this is no reflection on Professor Cramond, but there is some delay over many years and they simply cannot catch up with the backlog in the presentation of these reports.

I congratulate the Government on its decision to pay mental patients. This is something that I have advocated from time to time since I have been a member and, because I have had much experience one way and another with physically handicapped people, I know of the great benefit that they and mental patients in particular derive from the opportunity to do some kind of work; to use their hands and their minds, and to get some kind of reward, however small, for this. Any social worker or occupational therapist will say that the health of the patients increases greatly when they have something to occupy them. I know that it has been one of Professor Cramond's most cherished wishes that remuneration be given to mental patients able to make some contribution to their own welfare by doing some kind of work. I am most pleased to see that the Government has taken this step and is to pay some mental patients. I realize that all of them cannot benefit in this respect, but remuneration, however small, does something to increase their self-respect; it more quickly aids their recovery; and it helps them feel that they are contributing something to their own well-being and putting something in their own pockets.

Another matter that concerns me (and I think it may concern other members as well) is the present practice of releasing some mental patients to go home to their families on recreation leave because it is felt that this is all part of their recuperative treatment. This follows a general pattern these days with regard to handicapped people. If we get a person well enough to absorb him into the community and to the stage where he can be accepted again into his home and family units, we are making a great contribution to his well-being and eventual recovery.

I now come to something that we, as members of the community, must give more thought to. This is in no way a reflection on the medical officers concerned, but more care and supervision are needed and it is right that I should express my feelings on this matter. I refer to the release on weekend or recreation leave of people classed as mental defectives. I have in mind one person, classified as a

mental defective, who was deemed well enough to be returned to his home and family. The parents were told that as long as he was kept happy he would be perfectly all right. This same person, unfortunately, had twice previously been apprehended for a crime against young women and, on the last occasion on which he was released to go home to his family, we all know of the tragedy that occurred in the South-East. Subsequently, he was apprehended in Victoria for another crime against a young woman. These tragedies were the result of feeling that this patient was well enough to go home and rejoin his family. If there are other cases like this, much more care must be taken to ensure that, if these people are released for this purpose, they will not be a menace to the community or to the members of their own family. I mention this in the House because it is important in the interests not only of the community but also of the family and the patients themselves. It is part and parcel of the general trend in the community today to try to assimilate and put back into an environment as close as possible to normal those people suffering from some sort of physical or mental handicap.

I agreed with what the honourable member for Flinders (Hon. G. G. Pearson) said yesterday about the establishment of a projected new large hospital in the north-eastern part of the metropolitan area. This, of course, is the hospital to be erected at Tea Tree Gully to serve the districts adjacent to it. When we speak of a hospital of this size, we are naturally talking in terms of a teaching hospital, which must be fairly close to the Medical School of the university. It is a different matter to talk of a projected 1,000-bed hospital in the southern suburbs near the projected university at Bedford Park, because this will provide facilities for the teaching of young doctors and will be proper. The Queen Elizabeth Hospital was established at Woodville because it was to be known as a teaching hospital; it was fairly close to the University of Adelaide and it would serve the interests of the community in the western suburbs at the same time. Community hospitals subsidized by the Government are a better proposition for developing parts of the State. It is good for the people whom the hospital serves to be associated and work with it and to feel that it is their hospital, in which they can be accommodated if they need hospitalization. For this reason I think community hospitals are a much better answer in a growing community.

There is one in Burnside, the Burnside War Memorial Hospital, which has just been increased to a 50-bed hospital. I know there are other community hospitals, most of which at present are working at only three-quarters capacity. I have heard the Chairman of the board of the Burnside Hospital appealing to people to use their own hospital. Because of the great difficulty of getting girls to enter the nursing profession, the smaller hospital serves a much better and a more useful purpose in the community.

I turn briefly to some problems that I have in Burnside. The member for Mitcham suggests that perhaps I do not have any problems in Burnside but I assure him that I have a number. One that has been outstanding for some time and is pressing is the question of sewerage in the northern area of my electoral district, at Athelstone.

Mr. Millhouse: I have a fellow feeling.

Mrs. STEELE: I know that because I listened with great interest when the honourable member was asking a question about sewerage at Belair and Blackwood the other day. I hoped I would not hear the same dismal and grim views that the honourable member heard, but I was heartened later in the reply by the Minister of Works to hear that the projected drainage at Campbelltown would be taking place later this year. However, for the moment I refer not to Campbelltown and Paradise but to Athelstone, which has its own particular problem because of the fall of the land. Septic tank drainage has been found to be most unsatisfactory in this area because of this. Suggestions have been made by the Health Department and the Campbelltown City Council as to how this problem can be met. I know that the Health Department, which has been worried and concerned about this as a health problem, has suggested the establishment of small treatment works to cope with the situation locally. I was given to understand by the previous Minister of Works that, when the Campbelltown and Paradise sewerage service had been completed, the one at Athelstone would be proceeded with as soon thereafter as possible. It is necessary, of course, that the Campbelltown scheme have priority because it is on the lower level and the same trunk mains would serve the newly growing areas of Athelstone, which are a much more difficult proposition because of the hilly land. I mention this now because I hope that the Government will realize that a sewerage system is needed in this area, which is one of the most densely populated parts of the metropolitan area.

It has been estimated that by 1970 the population of Campbelltown alone will be 50,000 or more. One has only to drive through this part of the metropolitan area to realize the rate at which house building is being undertaken and at which the population is growing. This is reflected in the fact that so many new schools and extensions to schools have been completed or are projected, and that others are contemplated to deal with the expected enrolments in this area soon. It certainly is an area of young married couples and growing families. The Education Department, particularly, realizes this problem, and there are many projected schools, school buildings and extensions at present under consideration.

I have a great admiration for the work the Corporation of the City of Campbelltown is doing. Probably no other council is faced with the developmental programmes that this council has had to face. Little was to be seen for the tremendous sum the council spent in recent years, because the main problem was one of drainage and therefore all the money was sunk underground. It is only now that the great developmental work taking place is beginning to be evident. I do not know of any other metropolitan council which keeps so much in step with the development that takes place concerning the provision of roads, kerbing and footpaths. I think the council has every reason to be proud of the tremendous work it is doing in local government. It has a great interest, too, in the development of the Torrens River, because the upper reaches of this river pass through the council's territory. I was most interested to hear the question asked yesterday by the member for Torrens (Mr. Coumbe) who was instrumental in having a committee set up to consider the development of the Torrens. It was rather coincidental that today in the post I received a letter from the Town Clerk of the Corporation of the City of Campbelltown, telling me that the Torrens River Improvement Standing Committee had approached the Minister of Works renewing a request for a pound-for-pound subsidy of £200 a year to beautify the Torrens. The Town Clerk went on to say:

I might state that this council has already commenced a scheme for improving reserves along the banks of the Torrens included in subdivisions within this council's area. With a monetary support from the Government from year to year, this beautification project could be continued and eventually cover a large proportion of this area.

I thought that reading that letter to honourable members would help support the honourable member for Torrens in what he is hoping

to receive from the Government. I also pay tribute to the Burnside council. It is not that I feel I have to do this merely because I have already praised the Campbelltown council, but when speaking of beautification schemes it brings me to the Burnside council and what it has done in developing large and small reserves and recreation areas. Perhaps the most outstanding of these is the Glenunga Oval, at the end of which is situated the Adelaide Technical High School, which thus overlooks a most beautiful vista of green playing fields and nice clubroom facilities upon which it draws, because of an arrangement made by the Education Department with the Burnside council some years ago. This arrangement has been a happy one, with both parties being able to avail themselves of this association. One other fairly controversial reserve that is currently being developed by the Burnside council is Hazelwood Park. This area looks perhaps better at this time of the year, when it has some grass covering the bare earth, than it does at any other time, but I am convinced that, when the council has put into effect the plans it has to develop this area (and for which it was given a mandate by a poll of ratepayers), Hazelwood Park will be a lovely recreation area that will serve not only the residents of Burnside but also people elsewhere in the metropolitan area. Nothing is to be done to change it from a natural reserve into a formal one, because we all consider that this would detract from its beauty. In the reserve there are some magnificent gums, and it is definitely not the intention to do anything to spoil this effect. The smaller reserves that have been developed have all been a great credit to the council and have given much pleasure to the residents of Burnside.

I now wish to refer briefly to bus services within the area. In his policy speech the Premier referred at some length to the Municipal Tramways Trust, and what would be the policy of his Party if it became the Government. Speaking of the M.T.T., the Premier said:

For instance, the capital investment of the Tramways Trust on its fleet of buses seems to be out of proportion when a comparison is made of the idle time the buses are in depot as against in use for the public, although it may be desirable to have such equipment in an emergency. However, the usage is also very important, and increased fares are not the answer. Concerning the use of the buses, a job of work awaiting the Minister is to set a policy in motion to make use of the buses by encouraging people to travel by bus.

We cannot encourage people to travel by bus if they do not have a bus on which to travel, and this is the situation I have found in various parts of my district. I refer particularly to an extension to an existing bus service, the service which runs to Erindale and about which I have made approaches, through the Minister, to the M.T.T. This bus service, which finishes at the intersection of Kensington Road and Hallett Road, was extended to the end of Kensington Road during the last Parliament. I was most grateful for that, because I worked very hard to get this extension to meet the needs of this growing community. At the top of Greenhill Road is another very big area which has developed extensively in the last four or five years and in which a number of older people live, and those people have no bus service at all. The only service that passes through that area is one that comes from the hills district and, as a minimum fare is payable, it is far too expensive to encourage people to travel too often on it. I have suggested to the M.T.T. that a bus service be provided up Hallett Road to its junction with Greenhill Road. Now that trolley buses have been replaced by diesel buses, and now also that Hallett Road has just been resealed by the Burnside council, I consider that there is very little reason why this bus service should not be extended to meet the needs of the people living in this area.

Mr. Millhouse: Is there a proper place for a turn-round?

Mrs. STEELE: Yes, the buses can turn around at the top of the Hallett Road and Greenhill Road intersection. This would also serve the people of Stonyfell, who at present have to walk a considerable distance to a bus service down on the Kensington Road. Another feature is that already buses are travelling along Hallett Road, because, to meet the convenience of the girls who travel to St. Peter's Girls School, special buses run some distance up this road early morning and late afternoon. I believe that the pattern is set for the extension of a bus service in this direction.

Another request that I recently made to the new Minister of Transport concerned a deviation of a bus service to meet the needs of a colony of elderly people who live in houses erected by Aged Cottage Homes Incorporated at Finchley Park. Last year, or perhaps the year before, I was successful in arranging a meeting of the Minister of Works, the General Manager of the Tramways Trust and the Commonwealth member for the district (Mr. K. C. Wilson) who is, as we know, vitally concerned with the

welfare of aged people, to see whether the needs of people accommodated in a rest home at the top of Portrush Road could be met by the extension of a bus service that would enable them to travel to town and also enable their relatives to come and see them.

A happy arrangement was made whereby the extended service operated four times a day to meet the needs of these people and provide a limited extra service for the people who lived beyond the existing terminus. This works well and I know that people living in the area near the home use this service and find it a good one. I recall that at the time we met the Minister, he said he believed that it could be looked at from time to time, because meeting their transport needs was one way in which these aged people could be helped. However, I was disappointed when I was informed the other day by letter from the Minister of Transport that he could not subscribe to this viewpoint and reluctantly, on the the advice of the General Manager of the Municipal Tramways Trust, would have to turn down my request for a deviation of the route. I hope that this is not the last word on this matter, because 200 people are concerned and, on examining the roads, I found that it would not be difficult to deviate the bus service on a couple of journeys a day, both going to and from the city.

Another area in my district could, perhaps, be served in the future by a bus extension or by the deviation of an existing bus route. This is the area bound by Glen Osmond Road, Portrush Road, Greenhill Road and Eastwood Terrace. It is a solidly built-up area, in which live many elderly citizens who have a considerable distance to walk in any direction to a bus service from where they live. I intended to speak on some aspects of education but, as time is moving on, I shall do that during the Budget debate so that other honourable members may speak this afternoon. I am pleased to support the motion.

Mr. CASEY (Frome): I, too, have much pleasure in supporting the motion and join with other members in expressing my appreciation of His Excellency's Speech at the opening session of Parliament because, in my opinion, it was full of sound, constructive and practical proposals that this Government will implement in meeting the wishes of the majority of the people of this State. I congratulate the Premier on attaining his high office. He did not spare himself in his attempt to form a Government and his efforts were rewarded when the final figures came up at the last election. It was an astounding effort, worthy of the highest praise.

I congratulate you, Mr. Speaker, on your appointment and have no doubt that you will carry out the duties with the dignity that the Speaker's Chair represents. I also welcome the new members to this House. We have the honourable members for Barossa, West Torrens, Glenelg and, opposite, the honourable member for Victoria. Judging by their contributions to the Address in Reply debate, they have left no doubt in my mind (and I have no hesitation in so saying) that their problems will be voiced in this House for the benefit of their constituents and that their knowledge of their areas will be of advantage not only to the House but to the State as a whole.

I (as other members have done) pay my respects to the deceased former honourable members, whom I knew personally. They were the Hon. Kenneth Bardolph, a member of another place, and the members for Semaphore and Millicent, Mr. Harold Tapping and Mr. James Corcoran. I am fully aware of the contributions that these gentlemen made to the Labor Party in South Australia, to this Parliament and to the State as a whole, and I join other members in expressing sympathy to their respective families.

I also pay a tribute to Mr. Fred Walsh, former member for West Torrens, who retired at the last election. As honourable members are aware, Mr. Walsh was a member of this House for over 20 years. He served the Labor Party and Parliament with such distinction and in such a manner that I could not put into words what his services have meant to South Australia and what benefits have been reaped by the trade union movement in the State as a result of his efforts. He helped me considerably when I first came into this House and I would not hesitate to seek his opinions in the future, because I respect his sound judgment, his honesty and his down-to-earth common sense. My one regret is that Mr. Fred Walsh is not sitting with his former colleagues on this side of the House during this Parliament. Nevertheless, I welcome the new member for West Torrens (Mr. Glen Broomhill) and have no doubt that he will be a worthy successor to Fred Walsh.

The Premier showed from the outset that he really meant business, by creating a Ministerial office of Premier and a Premier's Department. This is a step forward with which any level-headed South Australian would agree wholeheartedly. However, the honourable member for Mitcham, when speaking in this debate, said, "I protest emphatically." Of course, that is a phrase that he often uses, but in this case he was protesting emphatically at the removal of

the Premier's offices from the Treasury building to the new Police building. He put questions on notice in which he said he was most concerned at Government expenditure on this move from one office to another. In several cases in the last few years, Ministers have moved from their old offices to new. The first instance of this was the move made by the previous Minister of Works from Victoria Square to Waymouth Street. But, of course, the member for Mitcham was a member of the Government Party at that time and he did not dare query the move or the expenditure. I was a member of the Opposition then, but I did not query it because to do so would have been childish. If the honourable member comes up again with this sort of trash, I will judge him as immature.

Mr. Millhouse: Why are you talking so much about it, then?

Mr. CASEY: If the honourable member wants another illustration, I point to the move made by the Minister of Roads from his office in the Education Building. The present Ministers are attempting to save money. At the Education Building two rooms were previously used as reception rooms for people who came to see the Minister of Education and the Minister of Roads. One of these rooms now serves as a reception room and the other will be used as an office for the Department of Education. This is only a small item, but it bears out conclusively what I am trying to impress on the member for Mitcham, if that is possible, that the Ministers are trying to save money. I do not know what will be done with the private bathroom used by the previous Minister of Roads, but the member for Mitcham would not know about that!

As the member for Mitcham has raised this matter, I remind him that not long ago the previous Minister of Lands (Mr. Quirke) and his wife and the member for Mitcham and his wife travelled into the Far North in the district of Frome, which I represent, in Land Rovers owned by the Lands Department. This was Government expenditure, but I had no qualms about it. I did not even query it, because I thought that if a member was invited by a Minister to visit an area he was at liberty to do so. However, I still think it was a waste of money, because I do not think the member for Mitcham learned anything. He may have learned what a dingo looked like, but he came back as the greatest exponent of everything to do with beef cattle roads in this State. That was an amazing thing; he had never seen a beef cattle road before but as

soon as he went to the north he knew all about these roads. He then directed all the questions in the world to the then Premier about them.

Mr. Millhouse: You have been pretty quiet about them this session!

Mr. CASEY: I have just mentioned that to show once again how childish the probings of the member for Mitcham have been, not only in this session but in previous sessions. I commend the Government for taking steps to make loans available for the purchase of old houses as well as new. This is a sensible move, as there are many old houses in South Australia, particularly in the metropolitan area, that compare favourably, and in many cases more than favourably, with many of the newly-constructed houses. I have been asked by several members opposite to mention housing developments that I saw overseas during my recent trip, but unfortunately time will prevent my doing this. If they invite me into their districts, however, at some time I shall be happy to show some slides and give some interesting talks on the subject.

I wish to place before the Government certain things relating to units that I visited, stayed in and closely inspected in California. I think these would prove extremely popular in this State, as they were constructed so that several families could be housed in a small area. They would be suitable for families with one or two children, although not for larger families. However, in many cases in this State, and in other States for that matter, these units could prove popular with people with small families. They were two-storey units, and were in blocks containing about four units. On the ground floor was a kitchen, dining room, lounge, laundry, toilet and carport, and on the top floor were three bedrooms and a bathroom with toilet. If members analysed this and drew plans showing these rooms, they would realize that they were compact units. They were so arranged that they were built in a square, with a large centre courtyard. This provided manoeuvrability for the motor vehicles of the occupants and a place where children could play off the streets. The courtyard was so arranged with flowers and shrubs that they were indeed picturesque. I commend this type of unit to the present Government.

I hope that in this country, where we are in the initial stages of planning and developing our cities, we do not fall into the pitfalls that people in many overseas cities, particularly America, have fallen into. I draw attention to the problems we have in relation to motor

vehicles. I think we have a choice between people on the one hand and motor vehicles on the other. A few years ago the trend in America was to construct more and more freeways to take the heavy motor traffic. San Francisco, for instance, has a huge network of freeways that has absolutely ruined the beauty of the city and created such an uproar among the inhabitants that they have now voted to have them removed. Strange as it may seem, that is the problem confronting some American cities today.

Mr. Corcoran: What is the alternative?

Mr. CASEY: I shall come to that in a moment. Los Angeles is probably the fastest growing city in the world today with a built-up area of 130 miles. It has highways, freeways, and super highways and when people get on the freeway or super highway they do not know where they are going to finish before they get off it. Many people in that city are fed up with the traffic problem, and would move if it were not for their employment. The opinions of architects and expert planners who have visited America should be considered, as the answer seems to be perimeter parking. People can use their vehicles but the cities must be kept free as much as possible. Most people want their city to be a place of beauty and restfulness where they can relax in parks. Perimeter parking is being advocated in the smaller cities of America, and in Omaha steps are being taken to implement this policy.

Mr. Quirke: To exclude the motor vehicle from the city?

Mr. CASEY: Not entirely, but cars are parked at the fringe of the city and public transport used for the remainder of the journey. Washington has broad avenues and stately buildings and is a fine city, but it is doubtful whether it will be a beautiful city. The hordes of people driving to and from their employment will ruin it unless perimeter parking is introduced. Washington is becoming a vast parking lot, and this applies to most American cities today. This is also happening in our cities. The solution is in the hands of the people if we are bold enough to take it, and part of the answer is perimeter parking. An excellent suggestion made by the Premier was for people to park their cars at suburban railway stations and travel to the city by rail or other forms of public transport.

I noticed a lengthy paragraph in the Governor's Speech about natural gas, as probably did the member for Torrens, who asked many Dorothy Dixers about Gidgealpa gas during last session. That gas will probably be an

important item in the future development of this State. However, we must not forget that the companies did not set out to find gas but to find oil: this is their basic aim. If they find gas and not oil, the gas can perhaps be used commercially. I hope that it will be found in sufficient quantities to warrant its use in the industries of this State. The member for Flinders said that we were in dire need of electricity in South Australia. I say that the whole of Australia and the whole of the world is in dire need of electricity. More production is needed and the only way to get that is to increase the electricity supply. I spoke to several people in America about the use of electricity and the type of plant used there to generate it. The latest nuclear power station has been constructed at Oyster Creek on the east coast of America.

Mr. Coumbe: Is that the one in California?

Mr. CASEY: No, this is on the east coast down from New York. I have a report of the economic analysis of the Oyster Creek generating station. This report created such a storm in the United States of America when it was compiled that such a report will probably never be printed again. I quote what was said by the president of a company that supplied plutonium for this power station, and what he thought of the report and its impact on other electricity companies in America. He said:

A report such as this will probably not be written again since once written it generated so much unsolicited criticism and comment that other power companies considering the installation of nuclear facilities did not want to go through such a period of discussion.

The report further states:

The decision to construct the Oyster Creek nuclear station was based solely on economic and engineering considerations. No Government financial assistance is being sought in connection with the construction or operation of the station.

This station's minimum capacity will be 515,000 kw., with a medium capacity of 565,000 kw., and a total capacity of 620,000 kw. The analysis reveals that this power station, the most modern one in America at the moment, compares more than favourably with fossil fuel-fired stations. However, it seems highly unlikely that fossil fuel-fired stations in the near future will be able to compete with nuclear power. The report reveals that on an ordinary fossil fuel station at the same site as the nuclear power station the nuclear power station would, over a period of 30 years, effect a saving on a 620,000 kw. plant of \$2,500,000 a year; for a 515,000 kw. (minimum), \$400,000

a year, and for a 565,000 kw. a saving of \$1,400,000. With a fossil fuel station erected at a pit head on the coalfield itself, we find these comparisons—

Mr. Coumbe: That is a normal thermal station?

Mr. CASEY: Yes. Over a 30-year period the saving on a 620,000 kw. station is still in favour of the nuclear power by \$1,100,000 a year; for the 515,000 kw. station, which is the minimum capacity, it is a saving of \$800,000 a year, and for the intermediate station (565,000 kw.) the saving is \$100,000 a year. I think we can safely say that this economic analysis shows that nuclear power stations at the present time, particularly in America anyway, compare more than favourably with anything of a fossil fuel type station being produced today. The report continues:

The Oyster Creek station will initially include a single boiling water nuclear reactor, turbo-generator and accessory equipment, but will be so designed and so located on the site that it will be capable of subsequent expansion. The station will be constructed and all initial equipment installed by General Electric Company ("GE") with Burns and Roe, Incorporated acting as the latter's engineer-consultant. The unit will be much larger than any boiling water reactor heretofore constructed and will incorporate some technological advances. Boiling water reactors have operated successfully at the Commonwealth Edison Company's Dresden Station, Pacific Gas and Electric Company's Humboldt Bay Station and Consumer Power Company's Big Rock Point station. The station will be constructed and all initial equipment installed pursuant to a fixed price contract with GE; . . . The estimated total cost of the station is \$68,000,000.

For the benefit of honourable members I have worked this out as being about £30,000,000. I think those prices compare favourably, for example, with the power station at present being constructed on Torrens Island. I think the estimated cost of that project is about £150,000,000. Honourable members can correct me if I am wrong. I understand three generating plants will be installed there, each capable of producing about 120,000 kw. I think the report of the economic analysis of the Oyster Creek nuclear power station erected on the east coast of America could well be the forerunner to future nuclear power stations not only in America but here in South Australia, where we lack the fossil fuels so essential for power production in this State.

Mr. Coumbe: What is the date of that report?

Mr. CASEY: February 17, 1964.

Mr. Quirke: There has been a break-through in England since.

Mr. CASEY: This was the first major break-through in America. A unit was built there, apparently a nuclear reactor, and evidently many companies came to the party and pooled their resources. I am not sure, but I believe the latest nuclear reactor in England closely follows the American undertaking. Since receiving this report I have been informed that America is at present contemplating building a nuclear power station in St. Louis, which has one of the great coal-bearing fields in that country. A report of this kind will not be repeated, because it created such an uproar in other American power companies that it was not thought advisable to undertake such a project again. One of the advantages in this State, particularly of a nuclear power station, could be that the excess heat or steam sometimes available from these plants could be put to further uses, namely, to converting saline water. I have heard the honourable member for Torrens (Mr. Coumbe) speak on desalination in this House. Whilst I was in America I took the opportunity of speaking to the head of the Saline Department at Washington, Mr. O'Mara. He kindly sent me a few books on the present investigations into the desalination of water in America. I believe that in South Australia, with its shortage of water, we should investigate the possibilities of desalination. I do not necessarily mean the desalination of sea water because desalination of water deals with all types of water—waste water, well water from the ground and sea water.

In the United States of America hundreds of conversion plants have been built. One has been built at a town called Buckeye, which has a population of about 3,000, and the plant there cost about 300,000 dollars or about £120,000. It provides 650,000 gallons of water a day at a cost at present of 55 cents a thousand gallons, which would be about 5s. However, the plant is working at only half capacity and if it were working at full capacity they estimate that this would reduce the cost to 35 cents a thousand gallons, or about 3s. Either this plant or one like it in America has already been paid off in water rates by the local consumers over about four years.

Mr. Coumbe: Does the honourable member know what method they use?

Mr. CASEY: They use the electro dialysis method. Several methods are used in America to convert brackish water to water that is fit for human consumption or for irrigation purposes. There are types of plants known as electro dialysis, multi-flash, freezing,

and others. I do not think there is any necessity for me to go into the others at this stage. One of the biggest costs in the conversion of water is the power required for the plant. Excess steam from a nuclear power station could be used to operate a plant. In a place such as Port Augusta, which has a high evaporation rate, the brine from sea water could be poured into a salt pan and reclaimed as salt. In America they let the brine flow back into the sea or wherever it comes from. Therefore, in Port Augusta three industries could operate together: a nuclear power station, the excess steam from it to be used for the conversion of salt water, and the brine from the desalination plant to be used as salt. This would be a practical proposition for South Australia, particularly in an area such as Port Augusta, which is the centre of electricity supplies in South Australia because it services both sides of the gulf.

I wish to refer to a few of the remarks made by the members for Flinders and Burra. I was rather surprised to hear the member for Flinders (Hon. G. G. Pearson), who represents a rural seat, criticizing the fact that the Government had not seen fit to have a man from the land as Minister of Agriculture. I do not know the reason behind this criticism. It is possible that the honourable member wants to impress the rural population of the State by saying that ours is a Party that does not believe in having a rural representative in Parliament as Minister of Agriculture. Nothing could be further from the truth. Let us examine the area that the Minister of Agriculture represents. He represents the district of Murray, which has in it probably every conceivable product that comes within the scope of the Agriculture Department. If any member wishes to name anything that comes under agriculture I can almost guarantee that it can be found in the Minister's district. I believe that the only thing not in that district is forests.

Mr. Quirke: He has a few of those, too.

Mr. CASEY: Perhaps. I believe that the previous Minister of Agriculture's district of Alexandra is similar to the district of Murray. However, I do not think even the member for Alexandra could claim to have the variety that can be found in the district of Murray. Therefore, I cannot understand the reasoning of the member for Flinders on this matter. The member for Burra (Mr. Quirke) gave a wonderful speech last night. I thought that he would quote a little more Shakespeare than he did, and at one time his speech started to

sound like a bedtime story. I wish to draw his attention to the fact that he said that the return to wheatgrowers hardly covered the cost of production.

Mr. Quirke: I did not use the word "hardly": I said it was doubtful.

Mr. CASEY: That is what is reported in *Hansard*. Then the honourable member went on to say that the return for the woolgrower did not cover the cost of production. I cannot agree with either of those statements. On the other side of the House almost every member is a practical farmer, just as the whole Ministry in the last Government were practical farmers, but we on this side of the House did not complain about that. We knew that they understood the problems of the city as well as those of the country; yet they tell us that we do not understand the problems of the country. Just how silly can one get! Here was the member for Burra (Mr. Quirke) coming out last night and telling us that the return for the wheatgrower hardly covered the cost of production. That is a sweeping statement with which I cannot agree.

Mr. Quirke: It is correct.

Mr. CASEY: I don't think it is—and that the return to the woolgrower does not cover the cost of production.

Mr. Quirke: Yes.

Mr. CASEY: I am afraid that at the end of this year all the woolgrowers will walk off their properties because they cannot make a go of it.

Mr. Quirke: They are complaining that the overall average net gain to the primary producer in the whole of Australia varies between 1½ and 2 per cent.

Mr. CASEY: I will admit this: that the fall in wool prices over the last 12 months has had a detrimental effect on the woolgrower. Nobody will deny that, but it has been only the wool that has come down in price. Fortunately, for some reason that I cannot figure—and I do not think that the member for Onkaparinga (Mr. Shannon), who has been mixed up with this type of business all his life, can figure it, either—the price of sheep has not fallen. They bring good prices today. If sheep had come down in price considerably, as wool has done, then I should have said that the woolgrower could be in much greater trouble than he is in today. Fortunately, he has got a very good return for his sheep; I think the member for Burra has missed that point and looked at the problem from one side only.

Mr. Quirke: I was speaking only about wool.

Mr. CASEY: But I am talking about sheep now. Coming to the Governor's Speech, I refer to the paragraph dealing with the welfare of Aborigines. I compliment the Attorney-General, who is also Minister of Aboriginal Affairs, for his prompt action in putting into effect some of the suggestions that I made in this House several years ago.

Mr. Millhouse: Oh!

Mr. CASEY: That is true.

Mr. Millhouse: You are proud of it?

Mr. CASEY: My word I am! I am very proud of it. The Aborigines in the Far North have been looking for this type of thing to take place over the years. I am sure they will benefit greatly from it. The steps taken to improve education facilities in the Far North will have a good effect on the people living in the more remote areas. In that connection I am glad that the Government has seen fit, following what has been its policy all the way through, to do something about providing hostels in country areas. I am pleased that Leigh Creek will be the first place in South Australia to benefit from a hostel. It will be used for the benefit of children in the outback so that they can come into Leigh Creek and board and go to school there. The Government should be complimented on giving effect so soon to something that it has been advocating for so long.

I turn now to roads in the Far North. Our Flinders Ranges are still a major tourist attraction in this State. For that reason I earnestly request that urgent consideration be given to continuing the bitumen road from Quorn to Hawker and through to Blinman so that we can open up the Flinders Ranges to the extent they should be. For some reason or other (I can only think that it is through the publicity given by our Tourist Bureau in other States) many people from New South Wales are coming to the Flinders Ranges every year. This year more people from other States have visited the Flinders Ranges than ever before. It is encouraging to note that the Engineering and Water Supply Department is taking the necessary steps to grade some of the roads, such as the Brachina Gorge road, which you, Mr. Speaker, know is one of the beauty spots of the ranges. I ask leave to continue my remarks.

Leave granted; debate adjourned.

STATUTES AMENDMENT (INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT AND LAND SETTLEMENT COMMITTEES) BILL.

Returned from the Legislative Council without amendment.

ADJOURNMENT.

At 4.58 p.m. the House adjourned until Tuesday, June 22, at 2 p.m.