

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Thursday, June 24, 1965.

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

ASSENT TO BILLS.

His Excellency the Governor, by message, intimated his assent to the following Bills:

Statutes Amendment (Industries Development and Land Settlement Committees), Supply (No. 1).

QUESTIONS

WATER CHARGES.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: Yesterday the Minister of Works announced that a committee had been set up to consider reducing the price of water if that proved necessary to attract a new industry to the State. Who are the members of the committee and what are the methods by which a rebate will be made? Some years ago, a rebate was necessary to enable a wool-scouring industry to operate at Mount Gambier, but for this to be done a sum had to be put on the Estimates. Will this committee have power to make rebates and, if so, what is the machinery for making them? My last question concerns established industries that will be critically affected by water charges.

Mr. Jennings: Question!

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: Can they, too, be considered? For example, there is very little light textile industry in this State because water has always been a prime consideration with the wool-scouring industry. Low prices for water in Victoria have led to a preponderance of textile industries being established in that State.

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: As these questions involve many points, I shall obtain a complete report which I will give the honourable Leader later. I will inform him when it is available.

BERRI BY-PASS ROAD.

Mr. CUBREN: In reply to a question I asked on May 20 about the Worman Street by-pass in Berri the Minister of Education said:

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

I have discussed this reply with the Chairman of the Berri District Council, who informed

me that his council was anxious that the plans should be completed at the earliest possible moment so that the council would be able to proceed with the allocation of the remaining land in the reserve for a new ambulance station. Will the Minister of Education check this matter with his colleague and have it expedited?

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

GRAPES.

Mr. QUIRKE: An article in today's *Advertiser*, which refers to the appointment of a Royal Commission on the wine industry, states:

The Government was not in the wine and brandy business, and, consequently, it should not be the responsibility of the Government to finance the storage and processing of 3,500 tons of grapes. "It is strange, however, that the Government should have to finance this quantity of grapes while the wine and brandy makers' organizations receive payment without having to purchase the grapes in the first instance," Mr. Walsh said.

As that statement has puzzled the wine industry, will the Premier kindly explain the last paragraph?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: In that paragraph I am referring to individual wine and brandy makers. I am referring not to the grapegrowers' organizations, but to the wine and brandy makers.

Mr. Quirke: I want the explanation of the paragraph. How many wine makers are involved?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: What does the honourable member want to know?

Mr. Quirke: The Premier made a statement, but winemakers also buy grapes.

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: They did not buy the grapes we are interested in. The paragraph to which the honourable member has referred was apparently taken from this morning's *Advertiser*. I believe that I was correctly reported in this paper on what I had to say last evening on a telecast. I consider that the report is very accurate. I go further and say that there has been resistance somewhere along the line and that the Government has had to come to the party on it.

HATHERLEIGH SCHOOL.

Mr. CORCORAN: Early last year the Hatherleigh school committee applied to the Education Department to have the existing windmill replaced by an electric pump in order to water the school oval efficiently. The last information the committee received about this matter

indicated that it was being considered by the Public Buildings Department, and that arrangements had been made with the Mines Department to run a capacity test on the present bore. This information was supplied in March this year. Will the Minister of Education obtain a report on the progress made in this matter?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: I shall be pleased to get a report.

WATER RETICULATION.

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: For some time prior to this year's elections I had discussions with the Engineer-in-Chief and the Engineer for Water Supply on the problems associated with extending reticulated supplies of water to the difficult parts of the State. The Minister is aware that in some places water cannot be supplied under normal terms, that is, the full volume of water during the months of peak consumption. That is because the main which would probably be used for these services to be extended is inadequate to give a full supply to additional areas in the summer. Alternatively, the land may be sparsely occupied, and the cost of the main would be so high as to make the proposition uneconomical. To overcome this, we had considered that the supply of water to these areas under special terms would be a co-operative effort (if I may use that term) between the Government and the landholder in providing storage to help solve the problem. Has the Minister of Works pursued the discussions with the Engineer-in-Chief, as they had reached a stage where we could announce in the policy speech that the matter was in an advanced stage of consideration? I believed this to be a most important factor in breaking through on this difficult problem.

The Hon. Frank Walsh: Question!

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: Has the Minister of Works been able to consider this matter further, and has he anything to report to the House on the discussions?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: I appreciate the question and the full explanation given by the honourable member.

Mr. Curren: A second reading explanation!

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: I saw the document dealing with these propositions only recently. I have studied it with much interest in order to have further discussions with the Director and Engineer-in-Chief. I assure the honourable member that I am as keen as he is to ensure that people who need water have it made available. No doubt the honourable member appreciates, as I do,

the difficulties, but the matter will be pursued, and no doubt further information will be available after the necessary investigation.

QUESTIONS.

The SPEAKER: I draw honourable members' attention to the fact that leave to make a statement in explanation of a question is granted only by the concurrence of the whole of the House. Twice this afternoon I have heard a call for "Question", and that means that the House is not prepared to give additional leave for the explanation. I have to point out that the explanation does not provide for debate or expression of opinion. I ask honourable members not to interrupt Ministers during their replies, because all honourable members want to hear both the questions and the answers.

TOURISM.

Mr. HEASLIP: With reference to my remarks last night regarding the importance of tourism to the State, will the Premier, who is the Minister in charge of tourism, take up with the Commonwealth Government the matter of providing a road leading to the top of the bluff, where TV channel 1 is now operating, for the benefit of South Australians and visitors to this State?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I shall endeavour to get the necessary information and let the honourable member hear it.

WELFARE OFFICER.

Mr. McKEE: As it is unfair to ask Mr. Blanchard, the welfare officer at Port Augusta, who, incidentally, is doing a marvellous job, to cover the whole of the Mid-North area, will the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs consider the appointment of a full-time welfare officer at Port Pirie?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I shall be very glad to do so. It is obvious from the policy of the Government in increasing the welfare services of the State that additional staff will be necessary, and I will take up the matter with the Chairman of the board and with the Public Service Commissioner immediately.

SERVICE PAY.

The Hon. T. C. STOTT: Has the Premier a further reply to the question I asked yesterday regarding the jurisdiction of tribunals to deal with applications for retrospective service pay?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: No, I have not got a reply.

WILLS.

Mr. LANGLEY: Constituents in my district have brought to my notice that a number of people do not make a will, and as this could cause unnecessary trouble and hardship can the Attorney-General say whether publicity will be given to the desirability of doing so, or whether legislation will be introduced to make it compulsory for every person over 21 years of age to make a will?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The Government has never considered the proposition that it should be compulsory for people to make wills. It is, of course, extremely desirable that anybody having a property to leave should make a valid will, and certain legislation will be introduced later in the session to provide for the validity of wills and to make it easier for people to make valid wills. There is at the moment under investigation a submission concerned with the activities of certain people in will-making in South Australia, and when this has been considered by all the relevant bodies I will make a submission to Cabinet. I expect that at a later stage some publicity will be given to the desirability of people's making wills and the Government services that are available in this regard. Indeed, a project on this score is already in hand by the public relations officer of my department.

CARRIBIE WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. FERGUSON: Has the Minister of Works a reply to my question of June 16 in respect to a water basin in the hundred of Carrarie at the southern end of Yorke Peninsula?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: The Engineer for Water Supply states that the Mines Department has undertaken extensive investigations into underground water supplies with the aid of funds provided by the Commonwealth Government. About 30 exploratory bores have been sunk, and preliminary pumping tests have indicated that five of these bores in the hundred of Carrarie should be given prolonged pumping tests to ascertain their capacity for development. For financial reasons the Mines Department has been unable to conduct the prolonged pumping tests, but the latest information is that the tests will be commenced early in the new financial year.

POLICE RECRUITS.

Mr. HUGHES: Has the Premier a reply to the question I asked on June 16 concerning police cadets being called up for National Service training?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: The existing scheme for National Service training call-up should not adversely affect cadet enlistment in the South Australian Police Force, and as the situation now stands it will not interfere with cadet training as such. The Department of Labour and National Service has already granted deferments to several probationary constables who have received call-up notices, on the ground that they are still undergoing training, and an indication has been received that all cadets and probationary constables who are called up will be similarly treated. This means that they are only deferred and not exempted, and on completion of the probationary period any member of the Police Force in the appropriate age group, who is selected by ballot, will be called up for service. The matter of exemption of police officers from call-up has been raised by interstate police forces, but it appears that the policy of the Commonwealth Government is that police officers are subject to the provisions of the scheme, and any depletion of police strengths in this regard will have to be made up by additional recruiting. I do not expect that any member of this service will be enlisted in the present intake.

TANUNDA COURTHOUSE.

The Hon. B. H. TEUSNER: Can the Minister of Works say whether a tender has been let for the erection of a police station, residence, and courthouse in the main street of Tanunda? If it has, can he say who was the successful tenderer and when it is expected that the work will begin?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: I think the tender has been let but, not being sure, I will obtain a report for the honourable member.

MARINO BLASTING.

Mr. HUDSON: Blasting of rock at Linwood quarry at Marino has caused considerable annoyance to local residents over a long period of time. Occasionally, a much stronger explosion than usual causes local residents to complain to the Minister and to request some action. These complaints usually produce results for a while, but, invariably, stronger explosions are resumed. On Tuesday afternoon last a much louder explosion occurred than had occurred for some time, which caused a serious crack in the house wall of one of the residents. Will the Minister of Lands, representing the Minister of Mines ask his colleague to investigate this matter to ensure that the quarry moderates the degree of blasting at all times, and not just for a month or so following complaints by local residents?

Will the Minister also ensure that the blasting area is adequately fenced so that no children can intrude on to the area while the blasting is in progress?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: This sounds rather familiar to me, for I have experienced similar happenings in my district. I shall be most happy to take the matter up with my colleague and obtain a reply for the honourable member.

COOMANDOOK AREA SCHOOL.

Mr. NANKIVELL: Although there is an understanding that the matter of intended extensions from the Taillem Bend to Keith water scheme shall be left largely to recommendations from the central water scheme committee, I draw attention to the fact that the Coomandook Area School is still experiencing considerable problems, not only with the supply of water but with the quality of the water provided to the school from the present source, which is a local government bore. However, as it would involve an extension of only a little over a mile from the proposed Taillem Bend water scheme, will the Minister of Works have his departmental officers look at this matter to see whether Coomandook can be connected at an early date, and, in particular, a connection given to the school?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: In answering this question I should like to take the opportunity of expressing my department's appreciation of the fine committee that the honourable member has working within his district and with the district of the Minister of Lands. Regarding the Coomandook school, I will have the matter investigated and inform the honourable member whether something can be done.

HENLEY BEACH DEPOT.

Mr. BROOMHILL: Until some six months ago the pumping station situated at East Street, Henley Beach, was kept in reasonably good condition, but at that time the area was cyclone fenced and since then it has been used for the storing of pipes and other materials. Will the Minister of Works ask his department to consider removing this store to another site, or, alternatively, fencing the area with a brush fence?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: This site, which is well known to me, has been the subject in recent days of some discussions with officers of my department. I am pleased to inform the honourable member that, while it has been necessary to use this pumping station as a depot to carry out essential works in the areas adjacent thereto, we have plans to

discontinue the use of the area, not immediately but as soon as practicable, by reducing the number of pumping stations. Unfortunately, it will be necessary to continue its use as a depot for a short time. However, in order that the residents of the area will not be prejudiced by its use the department has agreed to fence it in a manner in keeping with the fencing of residences adjacent thereto.

SOUTH-EASTERN CROWN LAND.

Mr. RODDA: My question concerns Crown land in the Western Division area near Lucindale. I understand that this land is surplus to War Service Land Settlement requirements, and that the department is having a look at the question of its disposal. Can the Minister of Lands say when this land will be thrown open and what will be the size of the holdings?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: I will take up this matter with the department and obtain a considered reply for the honourable member.

KEILIRA PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Mr. CORCORAN: Will the Minister of Education obtain a report on the progress being made in erecting new toilets at the Keilira primary school? I understand that tenders were called some time ago, but no indication has been given when the work will commence.

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

CEDUNA COURTHOUSE.

Mr. BOCKELBERG: Recently I asked the Attorney-General a question about a building at Ceduna to be used as a courthouse and for other purposes, and I understand he can now answer my question. Will he give that reply?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Following the honourable member's question, I examined the docket containing plans for a Government building and courthouse at Ceduna. The plans for the three departments I administer, which are all involved in this building, are satisfactory to those departments. The docket has been returned to the Public Buildings Department, which I understand is going ahead with the project at all speed. I have seen the place in which the court is at present held at Ceduna (there is no courthouse). It is very unsatisfactory, and I think this project should be proceeded with as soon as possible.

HIRE-PURCHASE.

Mr. BURDON: A matter I wish to bring to the attention of the Attorney-General is the difficulty that arises when a man dies leaving

his wife and family in financial difficulties and hire-purchase agreements in existence. Can the Attorney-General say whether it will be possible to implement legislation to cover hire-purchase transactions by compulsory insurance costing one-quarter per cent or one-half per cent of the total sum mentioned in the agreements so as to protect the wife and family in these circumstances?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: Some contracts contain a provision of this kind, but it has never been suggested in the uniform Bill that this should be compulsory. However, submissions are now before the department concerned for radical amendments to the hire-purchase law provisions, and I shall be pleased to have the honourable member's suggestion considered along with those already being considered by the department.

EGGS.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: My question concerns the egg marketing plan that comes into operation from the beginning of July, and I am not sure whether it should be addressed to the Minister of Agriculture or to the Premier. Under this plan I understand that all commercial egg producers will have to provide returns every fortnight from July 14. If payments are not made in time, the producers will incur a penalty of 10 per cent. The other day another honourable member asked what was the definition of a commercial egg producer and the Minister of Agriculture said that anyone who had more than 20 fowls was a commercial producer, notwithstanding that he might not sell eggs. However, the Premier seemed to have some doubts about that and said that he would submit the matter to the Crown Law Department for an opinion. Has he obtained an authoritative opinion on what constitutes a commercial egg producer? With your concurrence, Mr. Speaker, and the approval of the House, I point out that there is at present much confusion over this matter. All sorts of cases come to light. A typical case this morning was that of a person producing a few eggs and exchanging them for milk: does he automatically become a commercial producer? As people are faced with a penalty of £150 if they do not submit their returns, it is necessary to have a firm definition of "commercial producer". The widest publicity should be given to the obligations that people have to assume under this new Act, which appears to me to demand that a return be submitted every fortnight together with the necessary cheque at the prescribed rate. Will the appropriate Minister obtain a firm definition of "commercial producer"?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: I consulted my colleague the Attorney-General last week and asked him to take up this matter with the Crown Solicitor who, no doubt, like many other people, is a little overworked; but, as soon as he can give the necessary attention to the matter and produce a report, I shall be in a position to present it to this House.

Mr. FREEBAIRN: At the protest meeting about the C.E.M.A. egg marketing plan held at Murray Bridge last Wednesday, a question was put to Mr. Triggs, the Chairman of the New South Wales Egg Marketing Board, about the future wholesale prices of eggs in South Australia in relation to the wholesale prices ruling in other States. Mr. Triggs was unable to give a satisfactory reply to this question. As the producers in this State are much concerned, can the Minister of Agriculture give this House any definite information on the Council of Egg Marketing Authorities' pricing policies?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: If Mr. Triggs, who is closely associated with C.E.M.A., could not at the time give a satisfactory answer, it would be difficult for me to give a hard and fast reply here; but it has been my understanding that the C.E.M.A. price will apply uniformly throughout Australia.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: The Minister of Agriculture has been good enough to give me a copy of the instructions that are being sent to egg producers and have been publicized quite widely. I suggest to the Minister that he have included on this paper when it is sent out an opinion of the definition of what is an egg producer under the Act. In some cases documents refer to egg producers and in other instances to people who keep 20 fowls. Therefore, if no-one gives an explanation there will be much doubt as to what the papers really mean. In view of this, will the Minister of Agriculture consider having a summary of the Crown Solicitor's opinion included with these papers for the guidance of people who will have to furnish returns and make payments under this scheme?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: I fully appreciate the intention behind the Leader's thoughts, and I also appreciate his anxiety to clear up this matter. I am as anxious as he is to see that it is cleared up because I appreciate that many people are somewhat confused at this stage. Like the Leader, I have had many queries that I hope to answer satisfactorily when this does come about. The document that I have given to the Leader and which will be circulated to all members in this House and in another place and which will be sent out to producers has, I understand,

already been received by many producers and it would not be possible, at this stage, to attach to it an opinion in those cases. However, I will act on the advice of the Leader and endeavour to do what he suggests so that others will be put right in this regard.

The Hon. Sir THOMAS PLAYFORD: The Minister of Agriculture tabled a new egg regulation that raises the standard of first-quality large hen eggs to 2oz. Previously in South Australia first-quality eggs were 1½oz. minimum. Can the Minister say what percentage of eggs previously sold as first-grade or first-quality will now be down-graded into second-quality, and what will be the loss to producers as a result of the down-grading?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: The Leader has asked a technical question and I shall have to get a full report from the Chairman of the Egg Board. I think he is wrong when he says the eggs will be down-graded to second grade. The eggs will still be first-quality at 1½oz., but there will be three grades to bring about uniformity throughout the Commonwealth, as it is a Commonwealth levy. It is too much to expect me to answer the Leader's questions specifically now, and I will consult with the Chairman of the Egg Board and obtain a report.

GLENELG PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Mr. HUDSON: On April 22 of this year the Public Works Committee recommended the construction of a new primary school building at Glenelg to replace the present substandard buildings and to avoid the continual interference from the noise of traffic along Brighton and Diagonal Roads. Can the Minister of Education say when tenders will be called for the new building and when it is expected to be completed and ready for use?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: I shall be pleased to get that information for the honourable member.

MOUNT GAMBIER HOUSING.

Mr. BURDON: My question concerns the acute shortage of housing in Mount Gambier. I receive numerous requests for housing and this is a weekly occurrence every time I return to Mount Gambier. In view of the shortage of housing and because of the many requests I have recently received from many people concerning the building of flats, will the Minister of Housing take up with the Housing Trust the question of whether it would consider building flats in Mount Gambier?

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: Yes, I shall do that.

FAUNA AND FLORA RESERVE.

Mr. FERGUSON: Can the Minister of Lands inform me whether negotiations are taking place for the establishment of a fauna and flora reserve on the lease held by Waratah Gypsum Pty. Limited on the southern portion of Yorke Peninsula?

The Hon. G. A. BYWATERS: I cannot do so at this stage. However, I know that something along these lines is taking place. I do not have the answer now, but I shall try to have it as soon as possible.

WALLAROO SCHOOL.

Mr. HUGHES: I understand that the Minister of Education is now in a position to reply to my question of June 17 concerning toilets at the Wallaroo Primary School. Has he that reply now?

The Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY: The Director of the Public Buildings Department has informed me as follows:

In April of this year it was advised that plans had been completed and an estimate of cost was then being prepared for new toilet accommodation at the Wallaroo school. Owing to the pressure of work on other urgent projects the estimate of cost for these toilets has only recently been completed. A submission is now to be made for approval of funds and subject to approval being obtained specifications will be prepared for calling tenders. It is expected that tenders could be called towards the end of July, 1965.

EVAPORATION LOSSES.

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: At the last meeting of the Water Resources Council at Hobart, discussion ensued regarding the proposed activities—

The SPEAKER: Does the honourable member want the concurrence of the House to explain his question?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: I was about to ask my question, and did not intend to make a speech on this matter. I should like to make a short explanation if you, Sir, concur and the House approves. Discussion ensued at this conference on the proposed activities of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization in its research on the evaporation losses of water supplies, and an offer was made on behalf of the South Australian department, which was anxious to assist, in the hope that the C.S.I.R.O. would establish headquarters for its activity in this State. It is a wonderful opportunity to get a worthwhile activity in this State. Has the Minister of Works considered this matter, and can he say whether further discussions have taken place between his department, himself and the C.S.I.R.O. about this matter?

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: I assure the honourable member that discussions have taken place and correspondence has passed between my department and the appropriate Commonwealth Minister, but it is not possible for me to recite the details now. I will inquire and inform the honourable member of them.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT: GRAPES.

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

Leave granted.

The Hon. FRANK WALSH: During the Address in Reply debate the honourable member for Burra made some points, and this statement has something to do with them and with the question he has asked today. The terms of the loan under the Loans to Producers Act to the emergency co-operative are the same as last year, and involve an aggregate advance of about £22 10s. a ton for processing 3,500 tons. This is being made available as required for an advance on grapes supplied at £5 a ton at vineyard, provision for reasonable cartage costs, and then for the estimated processing, storage, distillation, administration and other costs as they are incurred. The exact nature of the contract with Penfolds Wines Ltd. is a matter between the co-operative and that company and was never a matter for determination or negotiation by the Government or the State Bank. I was never informed as to the precise terms of the contract though I did at one stage successfully use my good offices to arrange that a threatened considerable increase in the contract terms be dropped. For this intervention, I may say I received no thanks and even scant courtesy. There is nothing for the Government to hide and nothing it wishes to hide. It is simply that it is not a party, nor is the State Bank a party, to the agreement between the co-operative and Penfolds. Any member of the co-operative who should seek details of the contract could surely secure them from the co-operative, and I have no doubt that the member for Burra himself can secure them directly. The Government officially has no part in that contract and takes no responsibility for the detailed arrangements involved. However, the co-operative and the growers generally should be very grateful to the Government for its considerable assistance with finance which will enable them to secure a return for grapes which otherwise would have been wasted.

ADDRESS IN REPLY.

Adjourned debate on the motion for adoption. (Continued from June 23. Page 526.)

Mr. HALL (Gouger): Yesterday I drew attention to the fact that a new page had been turned in the political history of South Australia, and that we were now starting a new record in the political life of this State. A graph of the progress of support for political Parties prior to March 6 would show that the paths of progression for the Liberal and Country League and for the Labor Party (which increased with reference to the number of seats held) would have crossed at this point. The Liberal and Country League has been in office for about 32 years, and for all practical purposes this graph can now be thrown away because new forces operate in the South Australian political field. We now start at the "year 1" again, as during the term of the Liberal and Country League Government of 30-odd years, the Labor Party in Opposition has thrown a spotlight on everything that has gone wrong and which could be attributed to the Government. I do not blame it for this. It is the duty of an Opposition to bring the activities of the Government under public scrutiny.

Government members did this when they were in Opposition and we have noted, sometimes with amusement, that every time such things as a sewer at the Adelaide Hospital went wrong, we heard about it here. Every time some little thing unattributable to the actions of this Government happened, it was brought forward here. I did not blame the Opposition for doing that, but we are now able to bring the Government under close public scrutiny and I believe that some honourable members of the Government are finding this change irksome. For many years, they were the voice of discontent in this House but that is no longer so, because they are in the box seat now. I do not envy Ministers on the front bench and honourable members opposite some of the things they have to do. I do not envy the Premier, who has to govern this State with a somewhat divided allegiance in that he owes allegiance to Party control outside this House as well as allegiance to his Caucus decisions here. This, of course, must make administration more difficult for him. Mistakes will be made, and made in good faith, because a Party coming into Government for the first time cannot help making mistakes, but I hope that these mistakes will be admitted and corrected. If they are, we and the public will be satisfied.

I think the policy outlined by the Attorney-General in regard to the administration of justices through the local courts of this State will be found to be impracticable in many instances. Earlier this week I asked a question of the Premier in regard to preference given in the appointment of justices to Government departments over the needs of the private sphere. My colleague, the honourable member for Mitcham, asked a question of the Attorney-General regarding the request for justices in the Mitcham district and I believe that the Attorney-General said that, if the honourable member found that there was urgent need for the appointment of justices in that district, he would be happy to look into the matter and assist him. This is good of the Attorney-General, but I ask Parliament whether the appointment of justices should be based upon special representation from members of Parliament. I believe that any system that relies upon this special representation is failing and that the Attorney-General must look for a better system, one that does not rely on special approaches to members of Parliament.

The Hon. R. R. Loveday: They all went through members of Parliament before.

Mr. HALL: Yes, and they went through usually as a matter of form and it was left to the department to make its choice. I am pleased that the Minister of Education has spoken in this matter, because I was just coming to him. Although he was very vocal in the last Parliament, he is very quiet now and I believe that perhaps one of the reasons for this is that he was publicly associated with the promise to relieve Eyre Peninsula from the ton-mile tax, and he spoke on the matter in this House, too.

The Hon. R. R. Loveday: Give me an opportunity!

Mr. HALL: Moving along the front bench, we come to the Minister of Agriculture, Forests and everything else connected with agriculture. I commend him on his manner in this House, and on the way in which he is administering his portfolios, but I agree with other speakers in that it is unfortunate that the two portfolios of Agriculture and Lands have been telescoped into the one, and that the importance of primary production has been relegated by the new administration to this position. I am alarmed at the course of events that has been illustrated today: the two questions closely connected with the new Commonwealth Egg Marketing Authorities plan (a matter of vital importance to egg producers in a few

days' time) have not been resolved; nor have we received a definite statement from the Minister.

For several years we had been told by the previous Opposition in this House that we should immediately enter the C.E.M.A. plan. The previous Minister of Agriculture asked for the facts but they were denied—or could not be produced—by the C.E.M.A. authorities. I should have thought that the new Minister, before committing the egg producers in this State, and without conducting a poll, would require of the authorities all the relevant information about this scheme; yet we find that that information is not known, and that it is only supposed that a uniform price of eggs will apply throughout the State. We do not know whether the new regulation (which, I take it, is issued under the hand of a Minister) will degrade the value of South Australian producers' eggs. These are two vital matters in respect of which we have been committed by the Minister, who, himself, does not know the answer. It is evident that this is an Administration by chance; 10 or 11 per cent of the people of this State have been launched into a scheme at the mercy of larger producers in other States, without knowing what the effects will be. This is the result of the new Minister's being overloaded by the work of two men.

Mr. Freebairn: He has made poultry farmers the pawns.

Mr. HALL: I was alarmed yesterday to hear the exchange between the honourable member for Wallaroo (Mr. Hughes) and the honourable member for Rocky River (Mr. Heaslip) who has consistently tried, during the sittings of this Parliament, to obtain an answer to a simple question: he has asked under what section of an Act the Government has made a certain decision, but the Government has not seen fit to give him the information. The member for Wallaroo interjected to the effect, "Let them try it in the courts: they will get nothing from this Government." In other words, he implied that this was the only way in which Appila farmers would receive their answer. The honourable member for Wallaroo represents primary producers, but he has not said to his Government, "I think the farmers at Appila are getting a raw deal; why not have another look at this matter?" Apparently, he has not raised the matter in Caucus, but he says to the member representing the district which takes in Appila, "Go to the courts, and see what you can get."

I am sure the producers residing in that honourable member's district will be shocked at that statement.

Mr. Heaslip: It's very encouraging to primary producers, isn't it!

Mr. HALL: I sincerely hope that this attitude is not pressed upon metropolitan members by the honourable member for Wallaroo, because it is an attitude that could have disastrous effects upon primary production in this State.

I am mindful of the Premier's election statement which I was privileged to hear when he very ably addressed his constituents in his own district. He made the following interesting statement:

The Labor Party has always been opposed to Executive control, and our reasoning in this matter is that we must give greater opportunities for the voice of the people to be heard in Parliament, rather than to be subjected to Executive control by an extra Minister without a substantial increase in the number of members.

I know that the Premier genuinely adheres to the principle of an increase in the size of this House, and I do not think that is denied by any member here, although the extent of the increase may be arguable. The significant portion of the Premier's statement is that he has always been opposed to Executive control. Now, how many important decisions have been made by the new Government by Executive measures since it took office?

The Hon. G. G. Pearson: The Appila silo is one.

Mr. HALL: Yes. The glaring example, of course, is the action committing the egg producers in this State to the C.E.M.A. plan. This plan has been accepted by the Government without legislation in this State, and it will not be officially discussed in any Bill or measure in this House. That is an Executive measure if ever there was one here, and that is committing thousands of people, whose livelihood is involved, to a measure which we know little about. We will be left without a vote of the House on any substantive measure attached to it, and this is a direct reversal of the Government's policy of opposition to Executive control. I hope that the Parliament of South Australia will not be considered a nuisance to the Ministry in this State, for it would be a sad day if ever it were considered in such a light.

Members opposite have been jubilant at winning the election, and I do not blame them for that, for I think they naturally and rightfully can be jubilant. However, I should like to

quote some figures which I believe should make members opposite think before they talk in terms of remaining in office for a long time. I congratulate the honourable member for West Torrens (Mr. Broomhill) upon his entry to this House, on his mode of speech in the House, his behaviour here, and his representation of his district. The honourable member claimed that he entered this Parliament on a record majority for his district, and in one respect, Mr. Speaker, that is correct. The most recent comparisons show that the honourable member had the greatest numerical majority of a Labor candidate in recent history in West Torrens but in terms of percentage the majority is not a record one, and in politics it is the percentage that counts when one is looking at an overall situation. In fact, the figures I have here (taken from the last official reports) show that the previous member (Mr. Fred Walsh) received as much as 56.73 per cent of the votes at one election, whereas the new member for West Torrens received only 55.74 per cent. It is easy to say that a previous member who has served his district well (as Mr. Walsh did) would obviously have a greater majority than a newcomer. However, I should like to demonstrate to this House how vulnerable the Government is in those seats which it regards as blue ribbon seats. Let me give an instance of the drop in the percentage of votes in some areas in the District of West Torrens. The Labor vote in one or two parts of the district has increased, but generally the trend has been downward.

Mr. McKee: What was the position at Para Hills?

Mr. HALL: I shall come to that. We have a spotlight here now and we may like to use it. The result in West Torrens shows some significant figures. The Henley Beach subdivision, which returned the previous Labor candidate with a 56.28 per cent vote, had only a 53.51 per cent Labor vote in the last election. That subdivision returned 40.29 per cent for the Liberal and Country League candidate this year compared with 38.13 per cent in the previous election. Lockleys increased its Liberal vote from 47.65 per cent to 52.54 per cent, and the Labor vote there fell from 46 per cent to 45 per cent. A complicating factor there was the Democratic Labor Party vote, but I shall exclude that for the purposes of this discussion because the Government likes to exclude it; in fact, both sides like to do so. At Brooklyn Park, where 60.27 per cent of the votes in the previous election went to Labor,

there was a 54.75 per cent Labor vote this year. At Gollands, support for the Labor candidate fell from 63 per cent to 49 per cent.

Mr. Broomhill: Look how many voters there are there, though!

Mr. HALL: That is a big shift in percentage.

Mr. Hudson: It shows the personal following the previous member had.

Mr. HALL: It shows what will happen as we in Opposition pay particular attention to the vulnerable seats held by Government members.

Mr. Clark: Do you really think West Torrens is vulnerable?

Mr. HALL: Most definitely. I hope that, if the Government brings in proper electoral reform, that district will be reduced in size. At the last election 32,000 voted in this district, but the majority for the Labor candidate, after Labor had been in Opposition for 32 years, was only 4,422. We know that such a long term in Opposition was worth many votes to the present Government Party. It is now in the first, not the 33rd, year of its term of office.

I referred to the member for Barossa (Mrs. Byrne) last night and to her statements regarding promises of a hospital for the Modbury district. In another part of her speech she referred to cottage flats. I do not criticize her statement, except that it may be taken to mean that no effort has been made in country areas to enable people on small incomes or in difficult circumstances to obtain housing. The honourable member said that in Barossa and other areas action was needed to provide cottage flats, and so on. She went on to say that 697 cottage flats had been provided in the metropolitan area and 11 had been provided at Elizabeth under the Playford Administration. In addition to these measures, much was done to provide housing in country areas for these people. I believe 138 rental grant houses have been built in country areas since, I think, 1959, when the Playford Administration passed a special Bill in this House to provide money for this purpose. There are 181 of these houses in 38 country towns. I am pleased to say that I have some of them in Balaklava and Snowtown; they have proved acceptable and have satisfied a need in those towns. In their environment and considering the size of the towns in which they are situated, they are more suitable than flats because they are more versatile; they can be used for different purposes in the community. Do not let it be thought that no provision has been made, when in fact it has.

The honourable member for Frome (Mr. Casey) spoke of drought conditions in the North-East of South Australia. I believe he said that this had been over-emphasized, that the drought in the North-East was nowhere near as serious as, say, the drought in the north-west or northern parts of New South Wales.

Mr. Casey: I think you had better read that again.

Mr. HALL: I am sure that that is what the honourable member said. In fact, that is taken from *Hansard*.

Mr. Casey: I think you had better get that right before you go on.

Mr. HALL: In deference to the honourable member, I will get it right. I do not want to misquote him; I have no interest in doing so. In answer to an interjection by the honourable member for Gawler (Mr. Clark), he said:

I do not think the drought in South Australia is anywhere near as serious as in, say, the north-western, western and northern parts of New South Wales.

Mr. Casey: That is correct.

Mr. HALL: I must say that it can be only a few prepositions that the honourable member is quibbling about: there is nothing much different in that statement. He went on to say:

They were probably overstocked, because they did move many stock between Murnpeowie and Cordillo Downs right up in the far northern corner.

Mr. Casey: You should quote exactly what I did say.

Mr. HALL: I think repetition is good where it serves its purpose but I have said it and the honourable member has said it, so why say it again? I have something here that impinges on that statement.

Mr. Casey: Concerning what you are going to read did you find it out for yourself or did you get it from somebody else?

Mr. HALL: Here is an article from *Stock and Station Journal* written by a man called "Bawley". I do not know this man; perhaps the honourable member for Frome knows this gentleman's proper name. He writes:

A challenge exists to all farmers in the wetter districts of South Australia to help the nation and themselves by carrying more cattle. With the most devastating drought the inland has ever known, the breeding herds have rapidly fallen from 500,000 cows to under the 100,000 mark.

Mr. Casey: When he made that statement, to which place was he referring?

Mr. HALL: I am coming to that. He continues:

During the next four critical months this number could be reduced to a mere handful. We are all familiar with the severity of the drought around Alice Springs and Oodnadatta, but few realize that conditions are no better in the north-east of the State and across the border to Birdsville, Windorah and Thargomindah.

Mr. Casey: Of course, those last few places are in Queensland?

Mr. HALL: Yes; they are included in it. When I say "they are included in it", there is no need to ignore the others. I believe that the assertion gives the impression to those who have not been there that the position is not so bad.

Mr. Casey: I believe the honourable member is misquoting me in that respect. The comparison I drew was sufficient for any normal man to understand.

Mr. HALL: I am not going to read again what the honourable member said. Perhaps my colleagues will do so. However, I am amazed that the honourable member has shown this lack of appreciation of the conditions in this area, and this does not do a service to its needs. I understand that the Eastern States are at present pressing the Commonwealth Government for assistance in drought-stricken areas. It does not do any good to this State's case when a member of the Government says that conditions are not so bad. This remark undervalues the representations made by the Opposition, and it was made by a member who represents some of this country. We need a better approach from the honourable member. He had better make another assessment, and when other States are pressing for assistance, if he is not going to join them, he should not underwrite our case. I suggest that he make no further statements on the matter until he knows the true facts.

I do not think that the Governor's Speech contained much matter. As the member for Millicent (Mr. Corcoran) said, how could it? The Government had been in office for only 68 days when the Speech was presented. However, I was rather alarmed to read (and I think this is expressed in the true sense) that the Government would pursue policies designed to make full use of the productive potential of the State in agriculture, mining, land settlement and forestry. The only use that I can see that has been made so far is of the wealth that these industries produce and I have not seen creative planning for them. In fact, we have seen very little of that so far and I am mindful of the Leader's remark: are we facing domestic policies only, or are we facing development projects with the domestic policies? This is an

important question in South Australia: are we switching from development? If we are, we shall pay for it, not now or next year but in the next 10 or 15 years. I have not heard it announced in the last few months that many industries are coming to South Australia. I hope that they do come and that the policy of the Government will foster them.

Mr. Jennings: We heard before of many that were coming, but they did not come.

Mr. HALL: They did come and the honourable member does not have to be taken on a conducted tour of the State to know where the industries are.

Mr. McKee: There are not many in Gouger.

Mr. HALL: There is no need for the member for Port Pirie to make facetious remarks about Gouger, and he should not make any remarks from the front bench.

The SPEAKER: The member for Port Pirie is out of order.

Mr. HALL: As much as the honourable member for Port Pirie has his eyes on Gouger he will not win it nor will his Party win it. I welcome this attention. Let Government members try to win Gouger, because they cannot do so. I suggest that they look at their own seats that are now under the new spotlight. The member for Frome should spend more time in his territory to ascertain what conditions are like there. He should take the honourable member for Port Pirie with him, as he would be wasting his time in Gouger.

Mr. Casey: I can remember the honourable member for Gouger asking the honourable member for Light to fill in for him because he could not spend the time in his own district!

Mr. Nankivell: What are you throwing light on?

Mr. Jennings: At the moment he is making a great impression on the member for Onkaparinga!

Mr. HALL: The honourable member for Onkaparinga is one of my best supporters, and is doing less harm in his present activity than the Government is doing in its activities. The Government intends to make available large sums for the promotion and advancement of education in this State. That is a broad statement. Large sums have been and are being made available in the normal course of the administration of the Education Department. I am sure the Government genuinely desires to increase educational facilities, because any governing Party would want to do that. My Party is proud of its record, and I am sure the Government intends to do what it can to maintain and improve educational services. I

draw the Government's attention to its promise to honour the main points of the Playford Government's promises, which the present Government stated were administrative. One, which is important to country people, deals with boarding allowances. I am not being unduly critical. This is a promise that the Government may intend to honour, and I am not being at all caustic. As a Government we promised that we would be much more liberal in the administration of the regulations regarding boarding allowances in country areas. I am sure that nearly all country members have been associated with applications for allowances that have been refused, perhaps because of a distance of about a quarter or half a mile, or some other factor.

We said most decidedly and genuinely that we would be liberal in administering these regulations. A person approached me some months before the election because his application had been refused. After the policy speeches had been made I wrote and told him that our policy was such-and-such and to apply again after the election. I told him that, as he had been disqualified because of a distance of about half a mile, I expected his application to be granted, but that until after the election nothing could be done. At his request, I submitted the matter again after the election, but it was refused. This case could have been treated more liberally, because it was a borderline case. Apparently, the policy has not been changed and conditions are the same. The Government may intend to alter them, and I urge it to do so. Many people would benefit by a change, and I look forward to a definite liberalization of the conditions, in accordance with the promise.

In the Governor's Speech there was mention of water supplies. It is important that constant attention be given to water supplies in this State. I am particularly interested in the Virginia district and have been assured by the Minister of Works that the promise given by his predecessor to reticulate that district will be honoured. I welcome this news and commend the Minister for his attitude. However, I have been told that in relation to some other schemes, including the Tailum Bend to Keith scheme, the completion date has been extended in order to lighten the burden on the Budget. I hope that this will not be taken to extremes and completion dates extended, so reducing the productivity of the State. I welcome the Minister's statement that he will honour the promise, and if he does it appears that there will be no difficulty in providing a service.

I have already spoken about paragraph 18 of the Speech, which deals with the justices appointment system, and have expressed my alarm. The proposed system is to be based on special representation, apparently. We also heard in the Speech about the Government's intention to bring down a Bill to redistribute the electoral boundaries of this State. We look forward with interest to perusing the Bill. Now that Labor is in office this is its gerrymander, too.

Mr. Corcoran: You admit that you had one?

Mr. HALL: I am using the Labor Party's term. Government members have a vested interest in this. They did not want to see it otherwise, because it would have removed a great plank from their election promises. That Party had a vested interest in seeing that there was still a gerrymander prior to the last election. They made no attempt to amend the legislation. We, as the Government, attempted to alter the position, but for them it was to be one vote one value, or nothing.

Mr. Casey: That is not quite true.

Mr. HALL: The honourable member for Frome's remark is as small and unimportant as his objection to my quoting from *Hansard*. The position was that they wanted one vote one value, or nothing, and after the election we had the Premier saying that special provision would be made for the honourable member for Frome. No attempt was made by the Labor Party to amend the Bill that was presented. The Government has a vested interest in the so-called gerrymander, and it is now its gerrymander. It is undoubtedly up to the Government to amend it, to remedy this obnoxious thing, as it has called it. Other adjectives have been used over the years. We are gathered here for good government and I trust we will get it. I repeat that we, as the Opposition, will bring the Government under close public scrutiny, as the Opposition has always done in the past. We know that finance is one of the most important matters governing a State's activities, and we await the Budget with interest to learn how the money will be found and how it will be spent. We do not countenance the suggestion made during the election campaign that £51,000,000 will be found over three years. I do not think anyone on the Government side believes that statement now.

Mr. Hudson: That was a conservative statement.

Mr. HALL: We, from the country districts, look forward to the Budget with some trepidation, because it appears that most of the extra revenue will come from our districts. We hope that the Budget will not be too hard on

us, but that due consideration will be given this matter at the appropriate time. I congratulate you, Sir, on your appointment as Speaker. I enjoy your presiding over this House, and I appreciate your impartial stewardship, which I am sure will continue. It gives me great pleasure to support the motion.

Mr. FERGUSON (Yorke Peninsula): I support the motion for the adoption of the Address in Reply and assure members that I shall detain them for only a short time. I am well aware that at this stage of the debate honourable members are becoming weary of it, and that most matters to be covered in such a debate as this have already been covered. I express my loyalty to the Crown and to its representatives in this State, His Excellency the Governor (Sir Edric Bastyan) and Lady Bastyan. On several occasions they have visited my district, and only during last spring they visited it again at their own request to see some of the beauty spots on the southern part of Yorke Peninsula. I trust that His Excellency will enjoy continued good health and that the rest of his stay in South Australia will be a happy one. I offer my congratulations to you, Sir, on being elected Speaker of this House. As a member of Parliament, I have known you for only two years, but having similar interests to yours outside this Parliament I have known of you for many years. I am sure you are held in high esteem by the people of South Australia, and I am sure that in occupying the Chair you will bring dignity and decorum to the House. I know that the business of the House will be conducted, under your leadership, with impartiality and that you will bring honour to yourself.

I congratulate also the Chairman of Committees (Mr. Lawn) who I am sure will carry out his task successfully. To the Government I offer my congratulations on its success at the last election, and I particularly congratulate those members of the Government Party who have been allocated the various Ministerial portfolios. This leads me to comment on the appointment of the Minister of Agriculture. The member for Frome (Mr. Casey) said he was rather surprised to hear the member for Flinders, who represents a rural seat, criticizing the Government because it had not seen fit to have a man from the land as Minister of Agriculture. Well, I have had a look at the speech made by the member for Flinders, and I cannot see where he made that statement. What the member for Flinders did say was this:

We were disturbed to learn that the portfolios of Agriculture and Forests had been tackled—

and I emphasize that word—

on to the portfolios of Lands, Repatriation, and Irrigation.

I am sure that it is not only the concern of members of this House that those portfolios have been given to one member of the Government, for all country people, particularly the primary producers, have been concerned that the administration of the Agriculture Department has been combined with so many other portfolios. I remind the Government that we are past the horse and buggy days. I also remind the Government that the department to which I have referred has made such progress that if it is to be administered properly I am sure it will need the full-time attention of one Minister in the Cabinet. Many people in the country and many primary producers have been most concerned about the amalgamation of several portfolios under the administration of one Minister.

I take this opportunity to thank members from this side of the House who in their contributions to this debate have dealt with the question of the deferment of facilities which were to have been placed at Giles Point for the bulk handling of grain. Members will recall that in another debate I had something to say about this matter. However, I did not say all that could have been said on that occasion. I again remind members that this is a vital matter to the people of the southern part of Yorke Peninsula. The deferment of these facilities will have a tremendous influence upon the costs and incomes of primary producers in that part of my district. To further emphasize this fact, I wish to bring before the House some figures relating to the costs involved for these producers, and I point out that the costs relate not only to the southern part of Yorke Peninsula but to all areas where cereal is to be handled by the bag method. I emphasize, too, that wherever cereals have to be handled by that method there is a recurring wastage involved in having to purchase cornsacks.

It has been ascertained from the South Australian Barley Board that the bag receipt of barley south of and including Mount Rat for the season 1964-1965, number 26 pool, amounted to 1,310,228 bags, which equals 93,586 tons. The Australian Wheat Board bushel tally at Port Vincent was 264,606 bushels; at Wool Bay, 67,010 bushels; and at Edithburgh, 92,134 bushels, making a total of 423,750 bushels, which, converted to bags,

would be about 141,250 bags or 11,771 tons. This does not include any bulk wheat delivered from this area to Ardrossan or Wallaroo, which I believe would offset any quantity of grain that would be taken from the northern part of the area at Mt. Rat in a normal season. The cornsack costs of the actual bag deliveries of barley and wheat last season were £241,900. This was based on 1,451,478 bags of barley and wheat, which required 4,838 bales each containing 300 sacks costing £50. On an average of 6d. a bushel that would be saved on the differential if Giles Point came into service, another £110,000 would be saved, so the combined savings in one year would be about £350,000. This is almost half the cost of the Giles Point installation.

Ever since the establishment of the Ardrossan terminal it has been well known that at every harvest there is considerable congestion. If anyone goes there at the height of the season one will see trucks lined up for between a mile and a mile and a half from the weigh-bridge waiting to have the grain weighed. For years there has been congestion at Ardrossan for deliveries of grain ex farmers' trucks to the South Australian Co-operative Bulk Handling Limited installation. When giving evidence before the Public Works Committee, Mr. Cole, the Acting General Manager of the co-operative, said:

It is considered that the road congestion experienced at Ardrossan for a number of years would become more acute when bulk handling of barley on Yorke Peninsula becomes widespread, and the proposed Giles Point terminal would make an important contribution towards assisting the position.

Mr. Cole also said that the terminal officer at Ardrossan had informed him that, although the intake rate had increased to 600 tons an hour, the hold-ups last year were greater than he had experienced before and that not only had congestion been experienced at many of the terminal silos but it had also been experienced last season in the loading of ships. On more than one occasion it was noticed that ships were lying at anchor waiting to come into the ports to be loaded. He went on to say in his evidence:

However, our terminals have been completely extended over the past few months to receive and handle the rapid movement of bulk wheat for export without consideration of bulk barley requirements, which may become more pressing in future years.

From these remarks it would appear that the immediate construction of Giles Point was essential. At the beginning of this session I asked many questions

about the deferment of the work for Giles Point, and we were promised that a committee would be set up to investigate fully the bulk handling facilities in South Australia. That committee has been announced, but is it competent to make a full-scale investigation into bulk handling facilities? Its composition suggests that it would be qualified to make an extensive inquiry at a departmental level, but it appears that it will investigate only some aspects of bulk handling facilities. Surely someone with experience of bulk handling should be given a seat on this committee? The section of the community that produces what passes through these facilities has not even been considered. It would have been a good idea if someone with a practical knowledge of cereal-growing had been considered for appointment to this committee. I sincerely hope that it will be able to understand and interpret the language of primary producers as it goes around the country taking evidence. The tourist trade has been dealt with in this debate. The member for Stirling (Mr. McAnaney) had something to say about it; he is quite interested in it.

The Hon. B. H. Teusner: Also the member for Rocky River.

Mr. FERGUSON: Yes; and I think the member for Frome (Mr. Casey), too, had something to say about the tourist trade in this State—and rightly so, because those honourable members have a particular interest in it, as I have. The member for Stirling said that he had recently been to Queensland and had taken note of some of the places there that had been opened up to tourists. I was privileged to accompany him on that occasion. I believe he also referred to an article appearing in the *Courier Mail* while we were in that State, but he was not quite right with his figures. The article in the paper stated that tourism in Queensland would be a major industry, that it would become Queensland's No. 1 industry. The Minister in charge of the Tourist Bureau reminded the people of Queensland that this year tourism would be worth more to that State than primary production was in the year 1963-1964, when primary production was worth £392,100,000 to Queensland, and it is understood that this year the tourist trade will become Queensland's major industry.

I know that members will immediately say that Queensland has a potential for tourists, and that it has a climate to attract them. I should like to remind honourable members that South Australia also has an attraction for tourists. I know many people from other

States and overseas who would like to come to South Australia if the facilities for tourists were developed. Recently I had the pleasure of entertaining some overseas visitors, and after their arrival in Adelaide I suggested that I should take them out into the country so that they could see something of South Australia. After doing so the general comment was, "Boy, that is fine; you cannot see a country from a city." I believe that is correct.

Cities have a certain familiarity; they are composed of big buildings, parks, suburban areas and a river runs through the centre of some of them; but you cannot see a country from a city. I took one of my overseas visitors to Windy Point where he was able to see the city lights and his remark was, "That is magnificent." I believe many other overseas visitors who come to this State have made the same remark about the view from Windy Point. The member for Albert has asked me if the visitor to whom I referred wished to buy some land at Windy Point. As a matter of fact, this man asked me who owned the land and I said that I did not think he would have an opportunity to purchase land there. He said he thought that if he could purchase land there it would have a great potential for development. I believe that if Windy Point were developed it would bring many tourists to South Australia. If we were to encourage the people of South Australia to develop areas with tourist potential then we would attract more visitors here. The best way in which to do this is to assist people, who have a community interest in the various areas, by providing them with a subsidy to develop these areas. I do not mean that this should apply only in my district but in many parts of South Australia where there are such places for development.

Recently, whilst in Queensland, I was visiting a friend and one of the members of the family was particularly interested in surfing. I said that some of the best surf in Australia was to be found in the southern part of Yorke Peninsula. This young man said that that was a fact and that the surfing authorities in Australia had established that some of the best surf in Australia was to be found at the southern end of Yorke Peninsula. I know that some people who are very keen on this sport work for a certain time of the year and then spend the major part of their holidays at this point.

The Hon. T. C. Stott: Corny Point?

Mr. FERGUSON: Not only there. Along the whole of the foot of southern Yorke Penin-

sula good surf can be found at any time. I was interested to hear the remarks of the member for Burnside about hospitals in this State and in what she said about mental hospitals and particularly subsidized hospitals with a community interest. I believe that every country member is interested in subsidized hospitals. I have particularly noted the latest report presented by the Director-General of Medical Services on country hospitals.

The ACTING SPEAKER (Mr. Lawn): Order! There is too much discussion, particularly on one side of the House. It is not fair to the honourable member speaking and I ask members to refrain from talking.

Mr. FERGUSON: Thank you, Sir. This is a report on seven Government hospitals, including the Port Adelaide Casualty Hospital, and 49 Government-subsidized hospitals. There is obviously a growing demand for hospital services in country areas, but many years ago this was not so. People accepted what was available in country hospitals, but this is not so today. The boards of country subsidized hospitals are aware that it is important to have the very latest equipment and to provide the best comfort possible for the patients.

Mr. Hughes: You would agree that you are well served on the peninsula?

Mr. FERGUSON: Yes, because people on Yorke Peninsula are interested in hospitals. This is obvious from the report, which states that 64 more beds were available in 1962-63 than in 1961-62, and for the same period the number of in-patients treated increased by 962. In the seven Government hospitals, 564 beds were available, and 12,468 in-patients and 16,785 out-patients were treated. In Government-subsidized hospitals, 1,289 beds were available; 25,436 in-patients and 23,274 out-patients were treated. Maintenance expenditure in Government hospitals cost £1,174,358 and in country subsidized hospitals £1,047,726, against which may be set revenue received from Government hospitals of £442,908, and from country subsidized hospitals £1,069,196. I refer to these figures as I believe there is a stimulated interest among country people to improve hospital services in their areas. I hope the Government will encourage and stimulate this interest by granting subsidies wherever possible.

I should like to say something about a promise made to the people of South Australia by the Government during the last election. I think the Premier said in his policy speech that, if elected, the present Government would consider the co-ordination of transport, and I

think he went on to say something about "mobile" transport. I do not know how we could have transport that was not mobile. However, I am amazed that members opposite, particularly country members, have not had more to say about this matter in the debate. I thought the honourable members for Frome and Mount Gambier would have been able to tell their constituents and others interested in road transport something about the boon this would be to them when it was introduced and what great benefits road transport co-ordination would bring.

However, what do we find? Barely a word was said. Except for the honourable member for Millicent, honourable members opposite were silent. I assure the Government that my constituents cannot work up any enthusiasm about this transport co-ordination. I do not want to enlarge on that at the moment, however, because I believe there will be an appropriate time to discuss it. I hope that the honourable members opposite whom I have mentioned this afternoon will have something to say in defence of the people they represent when this great dream, co-ordination, is realized and when we know something more about the "facts of life".

I fail to see how the non-freeholding of leasehold land will help the so-called small man to acquire his own property. I thought that a pre-requisite to any man's acquiring property was a reasonable amount of capital.

Mr. Nankivell: Or access to it.

Mr. FERGUSON: Yes, and the small man who tries to get into land development is not in the race. I have had experience in this matter and have always considered myself to be a small man in respect of agricultural pursuits. When I was young, I set out to develop land on a limited capital but soon found that this would not work. It is only reasonable that the reward for any man or any company of men prepared to invest capital and spend long hours of labour in the development of new land should be the opportunity to freehold this land, if that is desired. A few minutes ago I heard an argument between the honourable member for Gouger and the honourable member for Frome on whether the drought conditions existing in the North-West and North-East are as bad as the conditions in the north-west of New South Wales.

It was my great pleasure yesterday to entertain in this House Miss Monica Elkington, a representative of the National Federation of Young Farmers Clubs in the United Kingdom.

Through the kind services of the Mayor of Port Lincoln (Mr. Puckridge) it was arranged that this young lady visit Alice Springs, and that from there she go into some of the station country to see the conditions. As a representative of the United Kingdom, she was appalled at the conditions she saw in that part of the country. Having taken part in an excursion around a station, she described how in one day 30 dead cattle had been removed from the troughs on that station, and she said that this occurred twice a week.

She also told me she had taken a complete movie film of what is happening in the drought-stricken areas, and, not only was she anxious to have the film developed so that she could show it for the benefit of some of her colleagues at home, but she was anxious to have it developed so that she could also show it to some of the rural youth people in our own State, so that they might know something of the existing drought conditions in our northern areas. She assured me that current reports of those conditions are not exaggerated. Having first-hand information from that young lady, we realize just how extreme the conditions are in the Far North.

I congratulate the new members elected to this Parliament. I assure them, too, that they will pass through that initiation period through which the member for Stirling (Mr. McAnaney) and I have just passed, and I know they will make some valuable contributions to the debates in this place. I hope that they will be worthy representatives of the constituents they represent. I have much pleasure in supporting the motion.

Mr. LANGLEY (Unley): It is with great pleasure that I support the motion for the adoption of the Address in Reply on such a notable occasion for the people of South Australia, who have for many years been denied the right to the Government they have desired. This, the 38th Parliament, will be remembered as a new term of office and a new era in this State. To the Governor, Sir Edric Bastyan, who was able to inform us of the many improvements that would be forthcoming, I offer my congratulations on the efficient way he delivered his Speech to all those assembled. This gentleman is acclaimed by all South Australians as a worthy representative of the Crown. I specially mention the loyal and untiring services of the former member for West Torrens (Mr. Fred Walsh), whose sound advice and help have been of great value to the younger members of the Parliament and also to the Labor Party.

The former members of Parliament who were defeated at the last elections, Sir Baden Pattinson and Mr. Condor Laucke, were friends to us all, and I hope that they will enjoy happiness and good health for many years to come. A few months ago Mr. James Corcoran passed away. With several Ministers and members of this Parliament, I attended his funeral at Tantanoola, and the number of people that paid homage to the late gentleman that day indicated the high esteem in which he was held in the South-East, particularly in the Millicent area.

For the members who have been in Parliament only a short time, it was some recompense, on the opening day, to be on the Government side. But, Mr. Speaker, to the older members of the Australian Labor Party it must have seemed that they would never be victorious. However, at last, victory has been gained. After the never-say-die attitude of people in all walks of life and after a relentless campaign, this victory has given new hope to the masses of South Australia.

I congratulate you, Mr. Speaker, on your election to your high office after more than 30 years of untiring effort on behalf of the Labor Party. With your experience in Parliamentary procedure, this House is assured of the highest traditions being carried out. I sincerely hope that this position remains in your hands for many years to come. Mr. Speaker, words often fail people, but that cannot be said of the member for Adelaide (Mr. Lawn), who has recently been elected Chairman of Committees. He has been a colourful member, sometimes restrained, sometimes boisterous, but, Mr. Speaker, liked by all. I am sure that he will handle this well deserved position in the manner it demands.

Turning to the former member for Victoria (Mr. Les. Harding), may I say that during my short association with him I found him to be extremely hard-working on behalf of his district. I also congratulate the new member for Victoria (Mr. Rodda) on his victory in the last election. Mr. Speaker, the wonderful victory of the Labor Party is now history. It was fitting that the mover of this motion (the honourable member for Barossa) and the seconder (the honourable member for Glenelg) both covered themselves with glory in their maiden speeches. The election of the honourable member for Barossa (the first woman Labor member in this House) was a tribute to her hard work, her honesty, and, above all, her appeal to the electors of Barossa. We all know that she will render valuable service for many years to come.

The honourable member for Glenelg (Mr. Hudson) soon made his presence felt, and he was honoured by comments from the Leader of the Opposition. His assistance to constituents and Parliament alike stamp him as a valuable member of the Labor Party. If I may say so, Mr. Speaker, all members on this side of the House are valuable members. When the new member for West Torrens (Mr. Broomhill) and the member for Semaphore (Mr. Hurst) spoke, it was plain to see that they had a great knowledge of industrial matters as well as district affairs, and they should continue to enjoy the respect of their constituents. I congratulate them both on their contributions to the debate. The new member for Victoria also made his maiden speech, and I congratulate him, too.

During this debate much has been said concerning things that were not mentioned by Government members. I should like to refer to something that will happen in South Australia, and I hope happen soon. I refer to the licensing of electricians, which I consider will help the public and also those in the trade. It will certainly help electricians to render even greater service to the public.

Mr. Jennings: And you would not put yourself out of a job by supporting it, would you?

Mr. LANGLEY: No, I think I am qualified to carry out that type of work. I consider that we in this State have the best electricity service in Australia. In other States one finds such things as different voltages. I consider that the officers of the electricity undertaking in this State are the best in Australia. The formation of the Electricity Trust was not helped by some members of the present Opposition, and the assistance of members of the Labor Party played a big part in helping the former Premier establish the trust. Although nothing has been done for many years about the licensing of electricians, legislation on this subject will be introduced this session.

I have often thought of some of the implications of licensing. One of the first things to happen will be that everyone now in the trade will have to prove in some way or another that he is worthy of being licensed. Perhaps it will be considered that contractors as well as electricians should be licensed, so that everyone will be brought into line. It will take a considerable time for the whole electrical trade to have indentured labour to fill all positions, and perhaps it will be 20 years before all electricians will have come through the trades school. At present there are not sufficient tradesmen to carry out the work in this State.

Recently I received a letter from the Electrical Contractors Association requesting that legislation be introduced for the licensing of electricians, and I am sure that the association and its Secretary (Mr. Downs) will be pleased that their wishes are to be fulfilled this session.

Most of the schools in the Unley District are nearly 100 years old, and naturally they need amenities similar to those provided in new schools. Years ago most schools were built on main roads; one such school in my area is the Goodwood Primary School. The classrooms of this school are so close to the road that often during peak traffic periods it is hard for teachers to be heard by the students. Officers of the Education Department have visited some schools close to main roads to see what improvements could be made, and as a result some covers were put over the windows recently at the Goodwood school. These have been most beneficial, but the noise is still a problem. The Thebarton Primary School, which is also close to a main road, has had to stop using one classroom because of noise. This is the main problem that has resulted from having built schools too close to a main road, and that is what has happened at the Goodwood Primary School.

Mr. Hughes: It has always been on the main road, hasn't it?

Mr. LANGLEY: Yes, but the traffic has increased and the noise has therefore become greater, especially in the mornings. Another school in my district that is nearly 100 years old is the Parkside Primary School. Several amenities have been provided and improvements made in the last few years, including new toilets. Although these things are helpful, the grading of the school yard should be commenced as soon as possible. The high level of the street causes water to run back into the school yard, which often has shallow lakes on it. This school does not have such a big yard as have some of the new schools, and these lakes take up much of the already restricted playing area.

Let me refer now to lights at pedestrian crossings. These days traffic in most areas is increasing. With a number of main roads from Adelaide passing through the Unley area, it is increasingly difficult for pedestrians to do their shopping in safety. Today, there are few deliveries by tradespeople and most trading is done in supermarkets, to which people have to go to purchase their requirements. Most schools in the Unley area have the advantage of traffic lights nearby so that

the children can cross the main roads in safety, but Unley has many elderly people who find it increasingly difficult to do their shopping without fear of being knocked down. This is probably the worst State for helping pedestrians by adequate provision of traffic lights. A new supermarket will shortly be built in Unley, right in the heart of the city, and we hope that traffic lights will be installed, for they will be vital to the shopping area. It is imperative that people be protected by adequate lights. The Road Traffic Board should investigate this matter thoroughly to determine the best place to install new traffic lights in that area. Recently, traffic lights have been installed on the Glen Osmond Road. They have had an effect upon the sales by some shops there. We should do the right thing to make it easier for pedestrians.

One school in my district that is not protected by traffic lights is St. Thomas's, some students of which cross the Goodwood Road. It is not a big school but, if lights were installed, it would help not only the children but also church people, and others doing their shopping.

Mr. Hughes: Even though it is a small school, the children still need protection.

Mr. LANGLEY: Yes. There is no doubt that we have to help the young as well as the old at these pedestrian crossings. The answer I received from the board was not as good as I expected. Its answers state that not enough people are using a certain section and that it has taken a count there. In this case it said that the count did not even reach the minimum. But how does the board know what is the minimum and what the maximum requirement for lights to be installed in these places? I presented a petition signed by over 700 people who wanted lights installed there, but still the request was rejected. I hope the Minister will further consider that matter, because they would be of great help, with the Goodwood subway handy.

Mr. Hughes: How many people would use it in one day?

Mr. LANGLEY: It is hard to say, but I would say that about 700 people would use it on a single day. A bad intersection to be traversed when travelling away from Adelaide is the Goodwood Road and Greenhill Road intersection. A traffic policeman has been on duty there for some time during peak periods, but in 1966 traffic lights are to be installed. I thank the Minister for approving the provision of these lights. With their installation there will now be only one

intersection without lights to be traversed when travelling away from Adelaide in this direction.

At some stage in their lives most people are married and later they reach the stage where they would like security in life. I consider this to be one's own home, a family and a motor car, but these days it is most likely that the motor car comes before a family. I have paid some attention to the way in which agreements and contracts are drawn up in the selling of new and old houses. I know of two or three people in my district who have lost much money through faulty contracts. Occasionally, money can be lost through land agents not being of the highest calibre. Of course, not all land agents come within this category, and, in fact, such land agents are few and far between. However, I believe that, before they purchase a house, people should make sure that the contract contains all the conditions that they require. Often people are loath to look through a contract; sometimes they take other people and certain matters for granted in the buying of a house. In buying a house one must make sure that one is covered. I have made many inquiries about this matter and I have found that much money and worry could be saved by people going to a solicitor and having the agreement checked. This costs about £5 to £7, but it enables conditions to be checked, which can mean a great saving.

As has been mentioned before, many old people live in the Unley district which has seven or eight pensioner associations and senior citizen clubs. These bodies are increasing and they provide elderly people with homeliness and friendliness during afternoon functions. Two clubs have recently been started, one in Clarence Park and another in Unley. With the help of a benefactor the Unley club has been able to draw up plans for a new building in the district. Until now its meetings have been held in the Unley Returned Servicemen's League hall, the facilities of which were made available free. These people are now able to take a step forward and build their own clubrooms. I can assure the Premier that they will shortly be along to collect the £3,000 subsidy that was agreed to last year. I hope the Government will consider giving more assistance to these people because, after all, they were pioneers of the State. We should try as much as possible to make sure that they are cared for in the future.

Mr. Hughes: Did they raise the money themselves?

Mr. LANGLEY: Yes, and they also had a benefactor who contributed about £2,000. These people are not all pensioners, but elderly citizens, including invalids. They have a most enjoyable afternoon, and when their clubrooms have been built they intend to meet not only once a week but many times a week. The clubrooms are being built close to a new shopping centre, which will be handy for these people because they will be able to do their shopping nearby, and hunt for bargains if they wish.

Mr. Hughes: These people are an example to the younger generation.

Mr. LANGLEY: Yes. They put in their money and have afternoon tea while enjoying a pleasant period. However, they cannot raise enough money to erect buildings. In some areas, councils have done everything for these people but, unfortunately, this is not the case in the Unley district. As the drought broke on Monday, I thought about drainage in the Unley area. I know this is a hardy annual of mine, but something must be done about it. I am not the only member concerned about drainage in our suburban areas. With the Attorney-General, I have worked for an improved drainage system in these areas, but I am sorry to say that in the last three years we have not made much progress. However, I see now a ray of sunshine. Some councils have decided on a pound-for-pound expenditure with the Government, so that it seems that something will be done in the next three years to remedy the position. Recently, I asked a question of the Minister of Works and he replied as follows:

At a conference between the then Premier (Hon. Sir Thomas Playford) and the local governing bodies in the metropolitan area, including those at Salisbury and Elizabeth, the Premier suggested the formation of a Metropolitan Floodwaters Control Board and stated that the proposed board would have the duty of formulating schemes and carrying them into effect, and that every local governing body, including Elizabeth and Salisbury, would be represented upon it. He went on to say that the Government would be prepared to make an outright grant of half the cost of any approved proposal and that the remainder would be shared between the councils concerned. The councils would prepare plans and submit proposals to the proposed control board for approval. The Premier also suggested the establishment of a second and smaller authority to allocate costs. Subsequently, most of the councils said they were in agreement, although some desired clarification of their financial involvement. On September 24, 1964, the then Minister of Works (Hon. G. G. Pearson) stated that, as the project appeared to have received almost unanimous support from the constituent councils of the metropolitan area, Cabinet would consider the

matter, and he was fairly confident that legislation would be drafted to give effect to the proposal. He indicated, however, that it was not possible for legislation to be drafted for consideration by Parliament that session. The matter has not been further advanced, but as the honourable member has now drawn my attention to it, I will submit the matter to Cabinet for consideration.

It seems that something is going to be done at last about drainage in the metropolitan area. I am sure this is a more positive approach by the Government. It should receive the approval of members on both sides of the House. The water comes not from Unley itself but from Burnside, St. Georges and the near foothills. It runs into the Unley district. Today there is not the absorption that used to exist. There would not be a mile of unmade road in the Unley area, and footpaths are always being constructed. The water must flow somewhere and the banks of small creeks have been undermined so that they are getting wider and wider. Although the recent rain was not thick and heavy, I found that one creek was almost unable to carry the water. Of course, many people are pleased when it rains, but people living near a creek are not happy when the water flows on to their properties and causes damage. I hope that provision will be made in the Estimates for drainage work in the metropolitan area and that every council will face up to its responsibilities. I noticed that the Adelaide City Council was not very interested in the matter but I assure that council that much water for which it is responsible flows into the North Unley Creek. In the same way, the matter is the responsibility of other councils, because water flows into the creek from different council areas.

I now turn to the matter of the erection of houses in this State. I listened with much interest to what the honourable member for Barossa said on this subject and I myself have been the victim of some of the things that happen in the building industry, some of the shoddy workmanship and the way builders and subcontractors operate. Years ago, a builder was a builder and contractor and employed most of the tradesmen himself. Many builders operated on a large scale, one of whom was Mr. Henry Wilckens, who has been an adviser to the Government and who employed a lot of men of different trades. However, the tide has turned and during the last decade there has been a lot of subletting of contracts. It is easy for a big builder to do this. He becomes the builder and immediately sublets the whole of the building work. He receives

quotations and adds 10 per cent to the amount he has to pay the subcontractors. That amount is called his profit.

If a mishap occurs, the builder himself is not affected: the subcontractors are the ones who suffer. At the same time, I point out that some prices submitted are too low and this is most likely the result of bad tendering. However, it sometimes happens that after one subcontractor has quoted a price, another comes along and quotes a price £10 lower. The builder accepts the lower price and that means more profit for him. I can quote something that happened to myself in the new housing area of Para Hills, which is in the district of the honourable member for Gouger. I was the electrical contractor and was going along quietly with my work. I tendered for the job at a reasonable price, but two or three weeks later another electrical contractor came on the scene and tendered at £10 below my price. I immediately told him that if he could undertake the work at that price he could have the job and that I would withdraw from the contract. However, that man had forgotten to include certain wiring in the building, and made a loss on the job. He didn't last very long, for he became bankrupt. That is one instance of what is occurring in the building trade at present.

Another problem arises where a builder, who has been paid for his work, may suddenly find that he has not enough money to pay the subcontractor, and the latter suffers. It would be a good idea if the Government looked into the house-building situation because, with the present method of under-cutting prices, the work must inevitably suffer. Such an inquiry would not only help those buying the houses but it would also improve the workmanship, and then there would be a fair price for a fair job. I listened to what the member for Stirling (Mr. McAnaney) had to say about apprentices. Apprentices have to learn their trade from somebody, and at present we are sending people overseas in an effort to obtain tradesmen for South Australia, because we are so short of them here. Because of this under-cutting system, two or three carpenters on a large building site may not employ an apprentice, for they may not be able to afford the time to teach him his trade. This applies also to electrical firms, as well as to most of the building trades. The tradesmen required in this State today are just not available.

Mr. Corcoran: In the long term this will be a great disadvantage to the industry.

Mr. LANGLEY: Yes, we shall have no-one to take over from our present tradesmen. I notice the Master Builders' Association is complaining that it has not sufficient tradesmen for the work involved. We must offer more practical assistance to our apprentices; a conference between various representatives may be necessary to ensure that our tradesmen will do this so that we shall have a sufficient number to meet this State's requirements. This is a progressive State, but we cannot continue to progress without efficient tradesmen.

Mr. Hughes: Being a tradesman yourself, do you accept the suggestion made in this House that six months' training is sufficient?

Mr. LANGLEY: I cannot see that that amount of training would ever make a man a tradesman. Apprentices today have to give up four hours a week during the day, and two hours at night, to learn a trade. Some apprentices may think that six months straight on a certain course means they have learnt everything, but that is not correct. Becoming a tradesman is a gradual process, during which the individual learns by his mistakes. However, he should be well qualified after three years' schooling and two years' service with an employer.

Mr. Corcoran: You know this from your own experience!

Mr. LANGLEY: Yes. Apprentices can be trained to work on almost every phase of building, such as maintenance, installation, and wiring. They would get a good general training. I can speak as a former electrical apprentice.

Mr. Hughes: You would say the statement that was made that an apprentice could be trained in six months was a rash one.

Mr. LANGLEY: Yes. There will always be someone who is bright, but the chances are that he will not be in the electrical game. We have heard it said recently that electrical apprentices need the Leaving certificate.

Mr. Corcoran: Isn't it a fact that even when they have completed their training they still continue at trade school?

Mr. LANGLEY: When they have finished their apprenticeship they do get another opportunity to become further trained. If they have done very well they have an opportunity to go on and study electronics and such things. Most employers are only too pleased to allow their apprentices to continue their training for a further year. I think a certain scholastic standard is valuable. Some people may not reach that scholastic standard, but they are very good with their hands and they are the

people we want. We have to cater for young fellows in all walks of life. Many young people today cannot enter the trade because they have not reached the scholastic level demanded. I consider that the scholastic level demanded is too high. These young fellows have to finish up doing labouring jobs and are lost to the trade, and their parents are worried because they do not reach a very high position in life and consequently do not have a great deal of security.

Electricity is a very dangerous thing, for it is something that one cannot see. But, my goodness, when a person puts his finger on it it really hits him. I do not agree that if 10 or 12 young fellows were put on a six months' course we would get 10 or 12 good tradesmen; I reckon we might get one or two, who would be the bright ones.

Mr. Corcoran: It would be a pressure cooker course.

Mr. LANGLEY: Yes. I maintain that if those same 10 or 12 fellows were put through a five-year apprenticeship, 10 of them would become good tradesmen. There will always be a few who are not quite up to standard. I think the apprentice system which we have at present would take a lot of beating. The main thing is that employers give these young fellows an opportunity to be able to serve an apprenticeship.

Mr. Corcoran: Would an indentured apprentice trained here get a job anywhere in the world?

Mr. LANGLEY: I am pretty sure he would. As one travels through different countries of the world, one sees many Australian tradesmen, women as well as men, holding quite high positions, and I think this is a marvellous thing. It is amazing how people all over the world clamour for the services of Australian people. I am proud to say to the House that Australia is held in high esteem all over the world; in fact, it is regarded as being second to none.

Mr. Corcoran: You contributed to that yourself as a cricketer.

Mr. LANGLEY: It would take me far too long to deal with that topic. I support the motion for the adoption of the Address in Reply.

Mr. CUMBE (Torrens): I am delighted to be able to support the motion and to follow the member for Unley (Mr. Langley) who made a rather electrifying speech without too many shocks to the system. I join with all other members in the usual expressions of loyalty to the Throne, of welcome to new members, and of regrets at the passing of old

friends and former members. I congratulate you, Mr. Speaker, and those on the other side of the House who have been promoted, particularly the new Ministers. I wish them well in their arduous portfolios and hope that their efforts will be directed to the benefit of all the people of this State, as I know they will be. I also commend those who have made maiden speeches. I believe the speeches have been above average. I commend new members and wish them well in their stay, long or short, in this House.

Some good speeches have been made in this debate, so naturally not much is left for someone speaking late in the debate. A wide variety of subjects has been canvassed, and some real and outstanding contributions have been made. The member for Millicent (Mr. Corcoran) and the member for Stirling (Mr. McAnaney) made outstanding contributions, and we were given some interesting information about atomic energy and power stations by the member for Frome (Mr. Casey). Other members' speeches have not all been as good as in previous years, and this charge may be levelled against me later. The member for Port Adelaide (Mr. Ryan) made some interesting comments on the election. Possibly he was right, but his speech appeared to me to be an apologia. He chided members on this side for urging the new Ministers and asking why the new Government had not done some things, and said, in effect, "Give us a go." I thought he was too apologetic. Time will tell, and we shall see how things will go. I wish the new Government well, although I may not agree with what it does and I shall be the first to criticize it if the occasion arises. However, I extend my good wishes.

Mr. Ryan: Let us note it!

Mr. COUMBE: Do that. This debate provides an opportunity for members to give their own viewpoints and ride their hobby-horses. I think that the importance of Parliament is that it is made up of men and women of widely varying points of interest who represent a broad cross-section of the community, and that this debate, which enables different viewpoints to be put, is most important. It would be impossible to find more opposing views than those of the member for Port Adelaide and myself, and this is all for the good of the institution.

Mr. Ryan: You are not talking football, are you?

Mr. COUMBE: No, I shall be talking football tonight. Although some members may say this debate occupies too much time, I believe

it provides an invaluable opportunity to express our views and that its retention should be jealously guarded. The debate provides one of the few opportunities for any member to say what he wishes, within the terms of Standing Orders, ranging over the widest variety of subjects possible instead of being confined, as in other debates, to dealing with one particular point. This opportunity is greatly valued by private members, and I know that you, Mr. Speaker, will be the first to guard our privileges.

When I first came into this Parliament in 1956 there were nine new members. There were seven new members of the Liberal and Country League Party, then in Government, and two of the Labor Party, then in Opposition. This followed the readjustment of the electoral boundaries. Of those nine, only four are here today, which demonstrates, perhaps, the strains and stresses or the vagaries of nature and of the electors. Two of those four are seated on the front benches opposite—and good luck to them: the Hons. G. A. Bywaters and R. R. Loveday. The other two are the member for Eyre (Mr. Bockelberg) and I, so it does not take long in this place for a considerable turnover of members to occur.

I now refer to the late Mr. George Whittle. His name has been mentioned; I refer to him because he was for 12 years the member for Prospect, a large section of which district is now my district. He served 12 years here as the member for Prospect. He was the member for six years; then he was defeated by Mr. Shard (as he then was), who became the member for Prospect for the Labor Party. Mr. Shard in turn was defeated by Mr. Whittle, who became a member for a further six years. He was subsequently defeated by the present member for Enfield (Mr. Jennings), who became then the member for Prospect. In 1956 I took over that seat, after the redistribution, when it became Torrens, and Mr. Jennings went to the seat of Enfield. Not only did Mr. Whittle serve in this House for 12 years; he also appeared in repertory for 50 years. Many members in the House have heard him either in the Repertory Theatre or on the radio in years gone by. He had the unique distinction of serving, until his death, for 42 or 43 years continuously as a member of the Prospect council. I took his place on the Prospect council when he went from councillor to alderman.

During that time he was the Chairman of the district council and became its first Mayor in 1935, and was still a sitting alderman at the time of his death. His contribution to local

government was outstanding in this State because he served not only on the Prospect Council but also on the Tramways Board and the Taxicab Board and was President for some years of the Municipal Association. His work in charity is too extensive for me to refer to now in detail but I express to the House my appreciation of the work that Elder George Whittle did for this Parliament and the State. I know that honourable members of this House who were members when he was here would acknowledge that he had no enemies in this place.

It is customary in the debate on the Address in Reply, which is based theoretically upon the Governor's Speech, for one fleetingly to refer to it. I do so now. I agree with members opposite who were lauding it: it was clear, lucid, well set out and easy to read.

Mr. Millhouse: But it was not the best speech given by His Excellency.

Mr. COUMBE: No; I can honestly say it was not the best I have heard, but it was a model of brevity because it was the shortest I have heard. In saying it was not the best I do not reflect on His Excellency, because he was given the speech to read. It was well set out and short but I thought it was singularly lacking in one or two ways: for instance, in information that a student of Parliament or of the State's history would be looking for; it would be difficult for such a person to find many items that would be of use to him. There were plenty of promises, but that is natural and to be expected with any new Government taking office after many years in Opposition.

Mr. Hughes: It had no record to recount.

Mr. COUMBE: I agree, so it had to make promises. I should have expected at least a fleeting reference to be made to some of the achievements in the State as a whole, not necessarily achievements by the Government, but a reference to the progress made in the State during the previous 12 months. However, instead there was a blank page in the history of the State. I say that without any cavil or regard to Parties. I believe that there could have been a reference to how primary production had fared during the previous year, to the effects of drought, or to the position of our public utilities. Some fleeting reference could have been made to these matters without taking advantage of any Party-political issue.

I should have thought that this would be a generous gesture, but it was not done. In other words, the progress that had occurred in South Australia, say in the 12 months prior to the Labor Party's taking office, was ignored.

In other years the procedure has been to give a summary of how primary industry has gone on, how public works have been proceeding, how certain industries have expanded, and what difficulties may have been encountered, but not this year. I know that, in the past, I have tended perhaps to concentrate on developmental works in my speeches from the other side of the House, and I shall continue to do so because I am interested in these matters.

Mr. Jennings: You can let your head go now!

Mr. COUMBE: You have to be versatile in this House.

Mr. Clark: I think you are enjoying your new role.

Mr. COUMBE: I am not unhappy, but I could be happier.

Mr. Clark: I hope that you have not lost your ability to praise because your opportunity is very restricted.

Mr. COUMBE: I know that the honourable member for Gawler, for instance, is interested in education, and other members have their particular interest, and that is a good thing. The honourable member for Frome (Mr. Casey) seems to be particularly interested at last in atomic research and power stations. According to his remarks the other day, the honourable member for Semaphore (Mr. Hurst) is particularly interested in industrial advocacy. In the past I have been interested in the development of the State and I shall continue to comment on this. I looked at the Governor's Speech to see what was happening in respect of public works and how the programme initiated by the previous Government was proceeding, but I could find nothing. No honourable member would expect me to believe that all the public works came to a standstill and that nothing happened. I know from experience, as do all other honourable members, that a large public works programme was carried on by the former Government each year and that these works were expanding year by year. I admit that a fleeting reference was made to this matter in the Speech but it was relegated to almost the last paragraph. I could not find these things that really matter until I had waded through the many promises in the Speech. I know that the Minister of Works appreciates the large programme of public works that was under way when his Party came into office, and he will do his best to keep it going if he can find the money. The largest public work at present is the Torrens Island power station, but this received only a brief mention. The largest paragraph in the Speech referred to

natural gas, but I was disappointed that nothing more positive was said about it. However, in fairness to the Minister of Mines who, no doubt, prepared this portion, he was in a difficult position. I am disappointed that this project has not progressed further to a more positive stage.

Mr. Hughes: There is only one thing wrong with the power station: it is built in the wrong place.

Mr. COURCEL: I do not know that Wallaroo would be suitable; it may have the wrong climate or the wrong soil. Last session, we hoped that this large potential of natural gas would have been tapped and that by now there would have been some indication of what this vast and wonderful natural resource could do for the welfare of the people and for the economy of the State. If natural gas is found in commercial quantities it will mean a wonderful and spectacular improvement to the economy of the State as well as to the welfare of individuals. The reference to this in the Governor's Speech was naturally cautious because, although successive wells are producing gas, the expected commercial quantities are apparently not being found. The lifesaver is the promising development now occurring at Maree Wells, west of Alice Springs in the Northern Territory. From the latest figures, I believe that the product from this site may soon be linked with that from Gidgealpa and brought to Adelaide. This is what we all hope for, after seeing how some Eastern States will benefit from natural gas produced at Roma and other places where it has been found, and when we realize the benefits that Canada and the United States are receiving with the greatest proportion of energy being created not from coal and power stations but from natural gas. Wonderful work is being done in Holland to supply large sections of Western Europe with this product, and we must realize how important these discoveries are to South Australia. All members hope that soon we will have a definite answer to this question.

Mr. Hughes: The South Australian Gas Company is already making suitable preparations in anticipation of commercial finds.

Mr. COURCEL: Yes. The two public utilities that will use it, the Electricity Trust and the South Australian Gas Company, have prepared technically for its eventual arrival in Adelaide so that they will not be caught napping. They have kept abreast of the latest technological developments in this product. If

what we all hope for does not happen, it will be too bad; but, if it does, there will be no undue delay in its use by the trust and the company. South Australia is extremely fortunate that the former Liberal and Country League Government had pursued, over the years, a vigorous and far-sighted policy on public works, especially developmental projects. Many public works were started, others were well advanced and some nearing completion, and from the State's point of view, I hope that no major works are seriously delayed or hampered. I hope that not too many works, recommended but not yet started, will be deferred. There have been references to silos, outports and water schemes. I hope that delay on these projects will not be the policy of the Government. Judging by the number of projects already referred to the Public Works Standing Committee, or about to be referred to it, a steady stream of works will come before it for some time, so the development of the State will continue. I said that most of the Government's policy speech appeared to be promises or proposed changes, and I expected that to be so. Most of these proposals are social or socialistic. There is not much in the promises or proposed legislation that deals with developmental works. I am concerned about that, because I believe that we should have a balance between social amelioration on one hand and public works on the other. I hope that public works will not be restricted unduly by an excess of social or socialistic measures.

I believe that, if we are to attract people to South Australia and keep them here happy and satisfied, sufficient avenues of employment must be available to give them security and good conditions. The worker is anxious to see that his costs of living and transport are kept within reasonable limits. Because of this, I looked in the Governor's Speech for proposals to expand existing industry, or to attract industry to the State, but could not find them. I saw statements about what was to be done to change social legislation, and it will be interesting to see how this programme works out. Of course, I will be the first to admit, in all fairness, that no Government could be expected to put all its plans into operation in the first year, but I shall be interested to read in the Governor's Speech next year how many promises have been implemented, and how they have worked out in practice. It will also be interesting to repeat that exercise 12 months later and to see how things are working two years from now.

I repeat that the workers (and, after all, we are all workers of one sort or another) are primarily interested in security and in seeing that costs are kept at a reasonable level. However, the programme contained in His Excellency's Speech does not include any of these things. There is no mention whatever of industrial expansion, but there is definite promise of higher costs and charges to come.

Last year the then Government desired to set up a Premier's Department and to appoint a special Minister to deal with the attracting of industry to this State, and the development and expansion of existing industry, but the Labor Party voted against the Bill. The then Opposition admitted that the Government could set up a Premier's Department at any time, but it denied the then Government the opportunity to provide a special Minister to concentrate on industrial development. One of the first things done when the new Government took office was the setting up of a Premier's Department. That is all very well, but, Sir, that department is now handling the question of industrial expansion. The irony of it all is that at the moment this is now being loaded on to the same holder of the office—the Premier—as it was in the last Parliament, whereas the previous Government believed that this was such an important matter that it should be allocated to a special Minister. Apparently the Labor Party regards this matter as of such little importance that it has decided it should continue to be handled by the Premier's office, the only difference being that it is a brand new suite of offices, with a few extra people employed in the department.

I repeat that one of the promises in this Speech definitely relates to higher costs and higher charges that will be levied. The first one, of course, is service pay, which is now being paid, but it has also been suggested that freight charges will rise. That is one of the items that will most definitely be increased; it is also categorically stated that succession duties will be increased—and increased rather savagely. Nobody, except perhaps the Government, knows at this moment how much they will be increased. We also find that many of the items to be included in industrial legislation will add to costs and charges, as also will the item of extra annual leave (which is mentioned in the policy speech, but which is not now mentioned in His Excellency's Speech).

We heard only this week that higher charges for water and sewerage will be levied. This apparently means that, whilst on the one hand no provision is made for expanding industry to

attract and keep workers in this State, costs and charges to the worker will definitely be increased. Who is going to load this on the worker? Not the Liberal Government but the new Labor Government! It will impose these increases on the people who voted it into office, and that is a fine return for services rendered by the voters. It will be interesting to see how this works out in 12 months' time. This appears to be the way in which so many of these social promises are to be paid. I do not doubt for a moment that many of the things are worth while, some even overdue, but I repeat that a balance should exist in any Government's programme between items of social amelioration and industrial expansion.

Without industrial expansion we shall not have more employment and, therefore, more people will not come here. This is not the way to raise the standard of living of the average worker. I hate to read this into the Speech—and I hope I am wrong—but, as many items come under the Attorney-General's Department, it seems that that department will get the lion's share of the funds to be used. I sincerely hope the departments of the Minister of Works and Minister of Education will not go begging in the meantime, for if this happened certain projects would naturally have to be curtailed. On the question of costs, it is interesting to recall what was said at the last election. I do not cavil at the result, for the people have spoken, and we must accept that, but I recall the electoral promise "Live cheaper with Labor."

Mr. Jennings: There was no slogan about living cheaper with Labor; it was "Live better with Labor."

Mr. COUMBE: Perhaps the honourable member could live better with Labor, but he could interject better from his own seat.

Mr. Jennings: I am sure the Speaker will appreciate your help.

Mr. COUMBE: The member for Enfield has corrected me; the slogan was, "Live better with Labor." The only way people can live better with Labor is to live more cheaply with Labor, and I will be interested to see how this is going to work out if the workers are going to be slugged with increased charges. If it is not water rates, it will be freight charges or succession duties, or it might be sewerage. Somehow or other they are going to be slugged, and this is the price they have paid for voting the Labor Party into power. Whether those people will be living more cheaply with Labor remains to be seen.

The Hon. G. G. Pearson: They will probably die more cheaply.

Mr. CUMBE: I do not know whether it is cheaper to live or to die, but I believe there is an organization in another State called "Labor Funerals". I believe we must provide more and more jobs in the community for the development of South Australia as a whole, for this is the best way to attract more and more citizens to the State and keep them happy. In this way we would definitely raise the standard of living of everybody in this State. A definite stimulus, Mr. Speaker—a shot in the arm—should continually be given to industry. If charges are increased, then the incentives to come to South Australia diminish. Industries certainly will not come here if there is no incentive to come and no advantage to be gained in doing so. I maintain that the Governor's Speech is singularly lacking in this respect and that it offers no help.

The promises the Government has made will be judged by the people as a whole. In fact, the people as a whole will be the judge, the jury and perhaps, in a few years' time, the executioner. These promises will be watched by those who voted Labor into office at the last election. Much support for the Labor Party on that occasion came from newcomers to this country (many of them living in the new subdivisions) many of whom have not lived here long enough to judge the benefits of Liberal and Country League Government down through the years. Those people will be watching the performance of the new Government with interest to see if its promises are honoured, and they will be amongst the first to object if these promises are not honoured. Mr. Speaker, I ask leave to continue my remarks.

Leave granted; debate adjourned.

ADJOURNMENT.

At 5.30 p.m. the House adjourned until Tuesday, June 29, at 2 p.m.