

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, August 5, 1969

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

### PETITIONS: ABORTION LEGISLATION

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS presented a petition signed by 110 persons stating that the signatories, being 20 years of age or older, were deeply convinced that from the time of its implantation into the woman's womb (that is, six to eight days after conception) the fertilized ovum was a potential human being, and, therefore, worthy of the greatest respect; that the termination of pregnancy for reasons other than the preservation of the life or physical and/or mental welfare of the pregnant woman was morally unjustifiable; that, where social reasons appeared to exist for termination of pregnancy, then the social condition rather than the practice of abortion should be treated; and that experience in countries where abortions were permitted on social or economic grounds indicated that such practice created many new problems. The signatories also realized that abortions were performed in public hospitals in this State, in circumstances which necessitated it on account of the life or physical and/or mental health of the pregnant woman. The petitioners prayed that, if the House of Assembly amended the law, such amendment should definitely not extend beyond a codification that might permit the current practice.

Mr. LAWN presented a similar petition from 53 persons.

Petitions received.

### QUESTIONS

#### HACKNEY REDEVELOPMENT

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: After the State planning authority was appointed, proposals for redevelopment in the Hackney area were received from the St. Peters council, and various alternatives were then discussed. An assessment of housing in the area was made, and many local residents expressed considerable alarm about the possibility of their properties being acquired, about how far they would be compensated, and about what provision would be made for them. In consequence of this, in accordance with the terms of the Planning and Development Act a special committee was appointed to advise the State planning authority on redevelopment schemes. This committee (among whose members was Professor Jensen) has been sitting for some

time and, I understand, has submitted a report to the Minister of Local Government. However, so far the procedure that has been adopted in other countries in relation to redevelopment areas has not been adopted in relation to Hackney; that is, full liaison between the proposed redeveloping authority and the local residents has not been established. I have had from constituents constant complaints that they are not aware of precisely what is intended or how they are to be dealt with. This has adversely affected many of my constituents in various ways, and they are anxious to know their future. Will the Attorney-General urgently obtain from the Minister of Local Government a report on the Government's intention regarding this area and on what procedures will be established for keeping residents fully informed of and involved in the planning work for the area?

The Hon. ROBIN MILLHOUSE: I will make inquiries as a matter of urgency.

#### GAUGE STANDARDIZATION

Mr. VENNING: Since the House met last week, the Premier has been in touch with the Right Honourable the Prime Minister of Australia (Mr. John Gorton) and the Commonwealth Minister for Shipping and Transport (Mr. Sinclair). Has the Premier any further information to give this House in connection with gauge standardization in this State, following the consultations he has had over the weekend with both these honourable gentlemen?

The Hon. R. S. HALL: Since the House met last Thursday, several things have occurred in relation to Commonwealth-State negotiations regarding the standardization of railway lines north of Adelaide. I spoke on Thursday night with the Commonwealth Minister for Shipping and Transport and with the Prime Minister briefly at the airport when he was here on Friday to open a certain conference in this State. In addition, the State Minister of Roads and Transport (Mr. Hill) last night again conferred with Mr. Sinclair at the Adelaide Airport. Agreement has now been reached between the Commonwealth and South Australia on the terms of reference for the proposed feasibility study in connection with gauge standardization. A new section has been added to the draft feasibility brief in the following terms for the consultants to consider:

the most efficient and economic method of providing for the carriage of traffic on narrow gauge lines affected by the works recommended.

The main report covering the most efficient and economic method by which Adelaide can be connected by standard gauge railway and

a report on the most efficient and economic method of providing for the carriage of traffic on the existing broad gauge system north of Adelaide affected by a direct link are to be supplied within four months from the date of the contract for undertaking the study. The report on the narrow gauge lines referred to is to be submitted within two months of the lodging of the main report. The Commonwealth has also suggested that, within five months of the lodging of the main report, a further supplementary report, which will contain outline drawings of the proposed works and realistic estimates of the cost of the works recommended to be undertaken, will be submitted. The Government now regards these terms as satisfactory to the future of the project.

#### FRUIT FLY

The Hon. C. D. Hutchens, for Mr. RICHES: Has the Minister of Lands obtained from the Minister of Agriculture a reply to the question recently asked by my colleague regarding fruit fly?

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: Before his illness, the member for Stuart asked whether the fruit fly restrictions concerning Port Augusta might be relaxed. The Minister of Agriculture, in reply, states:

In an endeavour to prevent any possible carry-over of Mediterranean fruit fly in Port Augusta, a bait-spraying programme was carried out during October and November, 1968. The co-operation from the public was again excellent. Officers of the Agriculture Department have paid particular attention to the Port Augusta district in this matter, because of the danger of introductions of Mediterranean fruit fly from Western Australia and, in fact, even during July this year several instances were recorded of the discovery of fruit fly in Western Australian fruit intercepted at the Ceduna road block. However, no fruit fly was detected in Port Augusta during last summer and, as it is considered that there has been an effective quarantine period in the area, action is being taken to lift the quarantine regulations.

#### BUTCHERS

The Hon. B. H. TEUSNER: Last Thursday I drew to the attention of the Minister of Lands that, amongst butchers carrying on business in country areas, certain rumours were circulating to the effect that a prohibition was likely on the slaughtering of livestock in an area within a radius of 50 miles of Adelaide on premises other than those of approved and licensed abattoirs. Has the Minister obtained a report from the Minister of Agriculture?

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: The Minister of Agriculture states:

The rumours referred to by the honourable member are entirely without foundation, and I am at a loss to understand how or why they have emanated. A committee set up earlier this year to advise on the organization and operation of the meat industry in this State has been inquiring into all aspects of country killing establishments as part of its investigations and has collected evidence from a wide range of interested parties. In due course I expect to receive that committee's report and recommendations, which will be carefully examined by me and by Cabinet. Until this has been done, no plans can be formulated in regard to either amending legislation, or the future of country slaughterhouses.

#### GOVERNMENT HOUSE

Mr. CORCORAN: Has the Premier a reply to a question I asked last Thursday about the redecoration of Government House, its cost and a tender being let to a Victorian firm?

The Hon. R. S. HALL: The honourable member's premise that a contract has been let to a Victorian firm (Beauhaven Furnishings Limited) for decoration work at Government House at a cost of about \$100,000 is incorrect. The contract let to this firm was for about \$10,000. The work in this contract comprises the re-upholstering and re-covering of furniture, the supply and fixing of soft furnishings, and the supply of some specified new furniture. All other work, including building renovations, painting, etc., is being carried out either departmentally or by South Australian contractors.

Mr. Corcoran: How much will that cost?

The Hon. R. S. HALL: I will get that figure for the honourable member, as it is not included in the information I now have.

#### MURRAY RIVER

Mr. WARDLE: Press reports indicate that there has been heavy rainfall in the upper reaches of the Murray River. The provincial press has also reported that the Hume dam now holds as much water as it held in 1956, which was the flood year. Will the Minister of Works ascertain whether South Australia is likely to have a high river this spring, and, if it is, at what time of the year that will occur?

The Hon. J. W. H. COUMBE: I will obtain the exact information for the honourable member, the latest information I have being that the Hume dam is almost full. From my inquiries, it seems from that information, in conjunction with the satisfactory position of storages in reservoirs in the metropolitan area

particularly, that we will be assured of an adequate water supply for the coming year. However, I will obtain a considered reply for the honourable member with the detail that he now seeks.

#### RIVER MURRAY COMMISSION

Mr. HUDSON: The River Murray Waters Agreement Supplemental Agreement Act, 1963, provided for an agreement extending over seven years with respect to the use by the River Murray Commission of the water of the Menindee Lakes, the effective provision in that agreement being that it would come into force on January 1, 1963, and remain in operation for seven years. Also, it was provided that when the water supply in Menindee Lakes was over 390,000 acre feet the excess would be available for use by the River Murray Commission but that, should the level in the lakes fall below 390,000 acre feet, the commission would not have the right to use that water until the storage had risen above 520,000 acre feet. The Minister will recall that the technical committee of the commission, in making its report, assumed that the Menindee Lakes water was available for the use of the commission, an assumption that would adversely affect the comparison between Chowilla and Dartmouth. We are led to believe that New South Wales has not agreed to the automatic extension of this agreement and that that State now wishes to have an agreement that provides for a higher minimum storage in Menindee Lakes that would be available for its use and not for the use of the commission. Can the Minister of Works indicate the current position

with respect to this agreement; what agreement, if any, has been reached by the Victorian, South Australian, New South Wales, and Commonwealth Governments on this matter; when will amending legislation be introduced if an agreement has been reached; and what are the details of the agreement?

The Hon. J. W. H. COUMBE: I am pleased to inform the honourable member that, earlier this year, I attended a meeting in Sydney of Ministers from Victoria, New South Wales, and the Commonwealth, and agreement was reached between the four parties to build the Dartmouth dam. One of the points of agreement readily reached by all parties was that the Menindee Lakes scheme would be part of the commission's work in perpetuity, instead of the scheme provided in the Act, to which the honourable member has referred. This means that, in future, Menindee Lakes water will be available in perpetuity to the commission. As to the second point raised by the honourable member about the quantities of water involved, I prefer to obtain a considered report so that I can say what is the exact position in order to avoid confusion on this matter.

#### POTATOES

Mr. McANANEY: Has the Minister of Lands a reply from the Minister of Agriculture to the question I asked on July 30 about the monthly imports of potatoes from other States?

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: As I have one and a half pages of figures, I ask permission to have these details incorporated in *Hansard* without my reading them.

Leave granted.

#### POTATO IMPORTS

Month	From	Offloaded	Table (Tons)	Seed (Tons)
July, 1968	Victoria	Adelaide	—	457
		Adelaide	516	—
		Mount Gambier	103	—
		Port Pirie	39	—
	Western Australia	Adelaide	470	—
August	Victoria	Adelaide	—	270
		Adelaide	231	—
		Mount Gambier	39	—
	Western Australia	Adelaide	1,716	—
September	Victoria	Adelaide	—	30
		Adelaide	724	—
		Mount Gambier	72	—
		Port Pirie	30	—
	Western Australia	Adelaide	755	—
	New South Wales	Adelaide	380	—
	Queensland	Adelaide	538	—

POTATO IMPORTS—*continued*

Month	From	Offloaded	Table (Tons)	Seed (Tons)
October	Victoria	Adelaide	—	135
		Adelaide	212	—
		Mount Gambier	82	—
		Port Pirie	23	—
		Adelaide	134	—
November	Victoria	New South Wales	305	—
		Adelaide	676	—
		Adelaide	Nil	Nil
		Adelaide	162	—
		Adelaide	224	—
December	Victoria	Mount Gambier	30	—
		Port Pirie	66	—
		Adelaide	1,278	—
		Mount Gambier	103	—
		Adelaide	50	—
January, 1969	Victoria	Adelaide	69	—
		Mount Gambier	49	—
		Adelaide	66	—
		Adelaide	104	—
		Adelaide	27	—
February	Victoria	Mount Gambier	56	—
		Adelaide	32	—
		Mount Gambier	74	—
		Adelaide	31	—
		Adelaide	298	—
March	Victoria	Mount Gambier	79	—
		Adelaide	160	—
		Mount Gambier	55	—
		Adelaide	782	84
		Mount Gambier	177	—
April	Victoria	Port Pirie	18	—
		Adelaide	759	620
		Mount Gambier	460	—
		Adelaide	425	256
		Mount Gambier	120	—

## TRANSPORTATION STUDY

Mrs. BYRNE: Has the Attorney-General, representing the Minister of Roads and Transport, a reply to my question of July 22 concerning the Metropolitan Adelaide Transportation Study's joint steering committee?

The Hon. ROBIN MILLHOUSE: The committee referred to by the honourable member is an advisory committee only. It has considered many submissions and has made recommendations to the Government on many aspects of the M.A.T.S. proposals. No provision exists for persons to appear before the committee, and full consideration is given by the committee and the Government to all submissions put to it.

## HACK BRIDGE

Mr. EVANS: Has the Attorney-General, representing the Minister of Roads and Transport, a reply to my question of July 22 concerning Hack bridge?

The Hon. ROBIN MILLHOUSE: This bridge is 50 years old, having been built in 1919, and was designed for loading current

at that time. Because of the increase in traffic loads over the years, serious cracks have developed and are clearly visible in the two main girders of the superstructure. The bridge was carefully inspected in September, 1967, before the present 10-ton load limit was imposed. The intention of the existing limit is to restrict the use of the bridge to a maximum of 10 tons at any one time. Any increase in this load limit would undoubtedly aggravate the cracking, with possible serious consequences.

## CROYDON PARK BUILDING

Mr. RYAN: Has the Minister of Works a reply to my question of July 31 concerning the intentions of the Engineering and Water Supply Department to build a fan station on Torrens Road, Croydon Park?

The Hon. J. W. H. CUMBE: The area chosen for the location of the fan station at the corner of Tungara and Liberton Avenues, Croydon Park, is considered to be by far the most suitable for such a station. The correct procedure was adopted by the Engineering

and Water Supply Department in first obtaining the approval of the Corporation of the City of Enfield. I emphasize that this land is under the control of the corporation. The council, no doubt, considered the safety aspects and, from an inspection of the site, it is considered that there is no cause for complaint. The council proposes that eventually the access from Tungara Avenue into Liberton Avenue will be blocked so that there will only be traffic from one direction. It is regretted if there has been some misunderstanding regarding the land of which the department had no knowledge, but it is pointed out that if the land had been transferred to the church, the department would still have desired to place the building in this location so as to interfere as little as possible with residents in the area.

It is stressed that considerable thought was given to the location of the fan station, and the location decided on is considered to be the most suitable. The location does not obstruct pedestrian access, as the footpath against the fence has been left intact. There is also plenty of room between the building and the road, and care was taken not to interfere with the trees. The building, although functional, has been constructed of cream brick to make it as attractive as possible, but it must be realized that, for a city to have the benefits of first-class waste disposal systems, there are certain structures that must be built, but every effort is made to reduce the inconvenience to the general public to a minimum. If the honourable member would like to discuss this matter further with me later this afternoon, I shall be happy to see him.

#### YORKE PENINSULA RAILWAY

Mr. FERGUSON: Has the Attorney-General, representing the Minister of Roads and Transport, a reply to my question of July 22 regarding a feasibility study on a railway to serve Yorke Peninsula?

The Hon. ROBIN MILLHOUSE: No such feasibility study is at present being carried out.

#### ENFIELD PRIMARY SCHOOL

Mr. JENNINGS: When speaking on October 2 last year in the debate on the Loan Estimates, I referred to difficulties being experienced at the Enfield Primary School. Later, the Minister of Education said she had information on the matter I had raised and, when I asked her a question on October 15, she assured me that she expected that what had been asked for would be provided by

the middle of November last year. On February 11 this year I asked the Minister of Works a question, pointing out that, although the assurance given to me had been that the work would be finished by November last, we were then commencing a new school year without action having been taken. The Minister said that he would get a reply immediately and, on February 19, he expressed regret at the delay, saying that the matter would be processed immediately. However, nothing further happened and in May last I convened a meeting at the school, which meeting was attended by officers of the Public Buildings Department, by the Assistant Superintendent of Primary Schools, by the Headmaster, and by members of the school committee. It was assumed by the meeting that previous misunderstandings had been overcome. However, yesterday I received from the Secretary of the Enfield Primary School Committee a letter which states:

As you will recall, the meeting of some weeks ago with the representatives of the various departments concerned led us to believe that all steps would be taken to complete the outstanding work on the school building modifications. To this date, the library is still unfinished and causing concern to the teaching staff. Also giving concern are the corridor ceilings, which, as you are aware, are in a shocking state and deteriorating further with the recent rains. To our knowledge no engineer from the Public Buildings Department has yet looked at the problem. We regret that it is necessary to contact you again. As I have said, I first raised this matter on October 2 last year and today is August 5. Will the Minister of Works take this matter up again and give me a reply that I may be entitled to accept as being reliable on this occasion?

The Hon. J. W. H. COUMBE: I recall this case and, as the honourable member has said, there had been some misunderstanding, which I thought had been resolved. The member's statement that nothing has been done rather surprises me, because I initiated action on the matter. I will now take the matter up as one of urgency and give the honourable member an adequate reply this week.

#### INSECTS

Mr. GILES: Has the Minister of Works a reply to the question I asked last Wednesday about the danger to fauna of the use of certain types of material to control chironomid midges at Barmera, on the Murray River?

The Hon. J. W. H. COUMBE: I can assure the honourable member that abate will have no

effect on fish, birds, or the majority of micro-invertebrates present in Lake Bonney. D.D.D. (used at Clear Lake) is a chlorinated hydrocarbon and is, therefore, a persistent insecticide.

#### SUPERANNUATION

Mr. VIRGO: Although the case to which I shall refer has been rectified, I bring it to the Treasurer's attention so that steps may be taken to prevent a similar thing happening in future. I understand that the Superannuation Department apparently checked, from the back page of the *Advertiser*, the validity of continuing superannuation payments to a widow who is now 91 years of age and, in consequence, last week the next of kin of this lady received from the department a letter stating that the old lady was deceased and asking that the next of kin return the cheque that the department had previously forwarded. As I have said, this case has been cleared up, because the Superannuation Department now knows not only that this lady is alive but also that she is capable of expressing herself fairly adequately, even at 91. I consider it most undesirable that the department should take, as authority, a notice in the *Advertiser*, because mistakes can occur and, as this case shows, do occur. Will the Treasurer investigate the matter and instruct the Superannuation Department that, until it has authentic information, the return of superannuation cheques will not be required and payment of cheques will not be stopped?

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: I will do the best that I can about this matter. I admire the honourable member's constituent, if she is a constituent.

Mr. Virgo: She is.

The Hon. G. G. PEARSON: I admire her, first, because she is still able to justify her pension at 91 years of age and, secondly, because she can express herself. To avoid some of these problems is not as easy as the honourable member may surmise, because the department has difficulty knowing exactly what is the position regarding many people who receive superannuation, either as former members of the Public Service or dependants of former members. There have been cases the other way, the superannuant having died but the relative not having notified the department for some time of the changed circumstances. Mistakes have occurred unwittingly in those cases and have had to be rectified, just as the mistake to which the honourable member refers has been dealt with. I think it unreal

to suggest that the department should be expected to know when a situation has changed, such as when a superannuant has died and the widow has become entitled, because the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages, who has the only official register of such matters in the State, could not know whether a deceased person had been receiving superannuation. I think the honourable member will appreciate the difficulty, but I will draw the attention of the administrative section of the department to what he has said. I point out to the honourable member that sometimes these happenings are unavoidable and that, unless some method can be devised by which the superannuant or his dependant is required to notify the board, there will be recurrent difficulties.

#### WHEAT

Mr. FREEBAIRN: Has the Minister of Lands obtained from the Minister of Agriculture a reply to the question I asked on July 29 about wheat marketing problems?

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: The Minister of Agriculture states that South Australian Co-operative Bulk Handling Limited has embarked on the greatest silo construction programme ever in any one year, and additional storage space of more than 21,000,000 bushels is being provided. The adequacy of the total storage facilities available to accommodate the whole of the wheat crop during the harvest period will, of course, be determined by movements of grain from storages (depending on the allocation of shipping by the Australian Wheat Board) and by production of wheat in excess of the delivery quota of 45,000,000 bushels.

#### WATER RATES

Mr. CLARK: Has the Minister of Works a reply to the question I asked last week about the early payment for excess water used by a constituent of mine?

The Hon. J. W. H. COUNBE: As this matter is of interest to many people, I have deliberately amplified the reply, which is as follows:

The inquiry made by the honourable member concerns a consumer who has received two accounts for excess water within the last financial year. Payment of the water rate entitles a consumer to a rebate allowance of water after which all water used in excess of the entitlement is charged as excess. The amount of water used by each consumer is therefore measured in respect of each consumption year after which an account is forwarded wherever excess has been incurred. It is most desirable

that this account be forwarded as soon as possible after the end of each consumption year, as this informs consumers of the amount of water they have used in a most practical manner; that is, by relating the amount of water consumed to the financial obligation involved. Prior to 1965-66, it was not possible to process accounts promptly and economically under the manual revenue accounting system, and accounts for excess water were therefore included on the rates account for the following year. Not only were no details of consumption given but the financial result of the water used was not drawn to the attention of consumers until many months had elapsed.

Improvements in the revenue accounting system including the introduction of computerized methods have since made it possible to correct this situation and to bring the accounting for excess water up to date, and accounts are now rendered soon after the end of each consumption year. This has been achieved progressively over the last three years, as follows: In 1966-67 accounts were forwarded for all excess incurred in the 1965-66 consumption year in the normal manner and in addition as soon as the 1966-67 consumption year ended accounts were progressively forwarded as meters were read. However, at that stage full computerization of this process was not introduced and, in fact, this did not occur until the current year. The situation is, therefore, that each year improvements have been made in the system and accounts have been rendered a little earlier until the present stage has been reached where all accounts for excess water for the 1968-69 consumption year were forwarded before the end of the financial year and the accounting for excess water has finally been brought completely up to date. The accounts rendered for excess water show complete details of:

- (1) Rebate allowance.
- (2) Consumption for the year.
- (3) Excess consumption.
- (4) The price per 1,000 gallons.
- (5) Service rent charges.

It has been found that the earlier rendering of these accounts has had beneficial results by more promptly drawing consumers' attention to the cost of the water they have used; they have been able quickly to recognize unnecessary use of water, and many leakages and sources of waste have been detected and corrected much earlier than would otherwise have been possible.

The inquiry referred to by the honourable member concerns a consumer who has received a bill earlier than the year before, for the reasons given.

#### ROAD TAX

Mr. EDWARDS: Has the Attorney-General obtained from the Minister of Roads and Transport a reply to my recent question about road tax affecting carriers on Eyre Peninsula?

The Hon. ROBIN MILLHOUSE: The Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act, 1963, provides specific instructions for the payment of moneys and the submission of returns.

With the exception of primary producers where Cabinet approved returns and payments being made quarterly, requests received from a wide variety of owners for deferment of the date for submission of returns, or for payment of road charges, have been consistently rejected. The conditions which the honourable member has set out regarding carriers on Eyre Peninsula are similar, if not identical, to those applying in the carrying industry throughout the Commonwealth and are also comparable with normal trade practice where credit is allowed. This situation would have been appreciated when the existing legislation was passed by Parliament and is not sufficient reason for variation of the present practice.

#### ADELAIDE OVAL

Mr. LAWN: Last week the Minister of Works, in reply to a question I asked about the Adelaide Oval, invited suggestions concerning this matter and said he would be pleased to explore the issue further. Has the Minister considered referring to Cabinet the suggestion that Parliament repeal the present legislation, which vests the authority to administer the Adelaide Oval in the Adelaide City Council, with a view to the Government's resuming control of the oval conditionally on the South Australian National Football League's investing a certain sum to be determined by the Government? Has he considered giving thereby the football league and the South Australian Cricket Association each six months' control over the oval in each year?

The Hon. J. W. H. COUNBE: No, I have not done as the honourable member has suggested. I point out that at present the cricket association is a lessee in respect of the Adelaide City Council and that the current lease is still viable. When replying to the honourable member last week, I said I had explored this position, had had discussions with representatives of both the football league and the cricket association, and could not see an easy solution to the problem. I also pointed out that both organizations were prepared to put money into erecting a stand at the oval. A lease is current in the name of the South Australian Cricket Association and this, of course, would be valid if challenged in a court of law. I have not put the honourable member's suggestion to Cabinet but if he wishes me to do so I will discuss the matter further with my colleagues.

**HAWKER MINE**

Mr. CASEY: Has the Premier a reply to the question I asked recently about an accident that occurred at the Hawker mine?

The Hon. R. S. HALL: The explosives accident at the barytes mine north of Hawker was investigated by an inspector of mines. A drive face was being bored out, and the accident occurred when the drilling was almost complete. A new hole was being started when apparently the drilling steel slipped across the face into the butt of an old hole. Evidence given to the inspector by the miners and the foreman indicated that the face had been washed down in accordance with safety regulations and that it had been picked down also to remove loose rock. It has been concluded that a small quantity of explosive remained undetected in an old butt, and that it was exploded by the percussion of the drill steel when it inadvertently slipped into the butt. The regulations under the Mines and Works Inspection Act were being observed in the mine. This mine is inspected periodically, at least quarterly, and generally speaking the workings are found to be in a satisfactory condition.

**NOVAR GARDENS LAND**

Mr. BROOMHILL: Has the Minister of Education a reply to my question of last week about the future of land held by the Education Department at Novar Gardens?

The Hon. JOYCE STEELE: The Education Department holds two parcels of land in the Novar Gardens area. It is intended to build a secondary and a primary school on these sites when they are considered necessary. There is no immediate intention to build either of these schools.

**MOUNT GAMBIER HIGH SCHOOL**

Mr. BURDON: Has the Minister of Education a reply to my recent question about the Mount Gambier High School?

The Hon. JOYCE STEELE: It is intended to convert the original stone building of the present Mount Gambier High School into the regional offices of the Education Department in the South-East. Complete details have not yet been evolved. It was hoped that, with the completion of the new building, all the wooden buildings could be removed, but recent estimates of future enrolments indicate that it may be necessary to retain some small proportion of these buildings. It is intended to develop the major part of the site in Commercial Road for tennis courts, and a suitable

plot for intensive agriculture. The complete accommodation situation at Mount Gambier High School will be reviewed within the next few weeks.

**WATER PIPES**

Mr. McKEE: Has the Minister of Works a reply to my recent question about Engineering and Water Supply Department pipes stored along the Port Germein to Port Pirie road?

The Hon. J. W. H. COUNBE: The water pipes referred to by the honourable member are the property of Hinton Demolitions Proprietary Limited, of 347 Main North Road, Enfield. Inquiries concerning the likely purchase of the pipes should be directed to this company.

**APPRENTICES**

Mr. HURST: Has the Minister of Labour and Industry a reply to my recent question about apprentices attending trade school?

The Hon. J. W. H. COUNBE: The Director of Technical Education reports, through the Minister of Education, that 5,281 apprentices are required to attend evening classes at technical colleges. These apprentices attend all technical colleges except the Marleston Technical College and the School of Automotive Engineering at Croydon Park Technical College.

**TEXTBOOKS**

Mr. LANGLEY: Has the Minister of Education a reply to my recent question whether copies of the new School Mathematics and Algebra Book II had arrived at the Daws Road High School and whether an adequate number of teachers was available to teach this subject?

The Hon. JOYCE STEELE: There is only one textbook now outstanding: the book for home science which is expected to be delivered this month. Pending delivery of these textbooks, every effort was made within the school to minimize the interruption to normal teaching. Topics covered by some of the books were programmed for later in the year and, where the need arose, duplicated material was provided to ensure that students could complete the course of studies set down. The vacancy for a mathematics teacher to which the honourable member referred was filled yesterday.

**GRAIN**

Mr. HUGHES: On July 24, I asked the Premier whether, when grain is moved by road from a railway siding to a bulk silo terminal



port, a freight charge is made by the Railways Department. Last evening a farmer, representing a number of growers in my district, approached me about this matter. I do not know whether the Premier has a reply on this matter but, if he has not, will he get one as soon as possible?

The Hon. R. S. HALL: Although I recall having dealt with questions on this matter, I do not have a reply in my bag, so I will try to obtain one.

#### COLEBROOK HOME

Mr. CORCORAN: Last Thursday I asked the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs whether he would give reasons for the Government's refusal to allow a renewal of the lease at the Colebrook Home. He said that he was discussing the matter with the United Aborigines Mission and that a meeting of that organization would be held to discuss it yesterday. Has he now anything to report to the House?

The Hon. ROBIN MILLHOUSE: I understand that the U.A.M. had a meeting late yesterday afternoon that extended into the early evening. Just before lunch-time today I received a letter from the President of U.A.M. (Mr. Elder). The letter, which is long, neither accepts nor rejects my offer to the U.A.M. to allow the lease of Colebrook Home to run on indefinitely and thus to allow the U.A.M. to continue at Colebrook until the premises are required. Having read the letter, I believe it is obvious that there is still some way to go along the path of negotiation to see whether or not we can resolve the matter amicably. That being so, I think it would be better for me not to say anything at this stage, for I will have to get in touch with the U.A.M. again.

#### SPEAKER'S RULING

Mr. LAWN: Have you, Mr. Speaker, a reply to the question I asked last week about what matters were *sub judice*?

The SPEAKER: On Thursday last, the member for Adelaide asked me, *inter alia*, whether the taking out of a writ by any person would prohibit Parliament from discussing a particular matter because that matter would then be *sub judice*. The honourable member will acknowledge that such a question is hypothetical, and it is not the function of the Speaker to answer such questions: his duty is to deal with procedure and points of order only in relation to actual proceedings in the House. However, in

pursuance of the undertaking I gave the honourable member last Thursday, I intend to answer his question, but very briefly. The *sub judice* rule operates in the House, in the case of a criminal case in courts of law, from the moment the law is set in motion by a charge being made; and, in the case of a civil case in courts of law, from the time that the case has been set down for trial, or otherwise brought before the court. I must emphasize, however, that the *sub judice* rule is subject always to the discretion of the Chair and to the right of the House to legislate on any matter.

#### CAREY GULLY ROAD

Mr. GILES: Has the Attorney-General a reply from the Minister of Roads and Transport to my question of July 24 whether the Highways Department could help the East Torrens District Council realign Carey Gully Road at Whites Corner?

The Hon. ROBIN MILLHOUSE: Highways Department engineers inspected this location about 12 months ago and, after due consideration, erected "winding road" signs and advisory speed signs of 15 m.p.h. in place of the previous hairpin bend signs. The warning signs seem to give adequate notice of the bend ahead, and the extremely high cost of road realignment is not considered justified at this stage.

#### TEACHER SHORTAGE

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: Has the Minister of Education a reply to my question of July 29 concerning the qualifications of two teachers at Findon High School?

The Hon. JOYCE STEELE: Of the two teachers recently appointed to the Findon High School, the male teacher has the Durham University Diploma in Agriculture with the following subjects: organic chemistry; inorganic chemistry; physics; biology; botany; zoology; entomology; mensuration; anatomy; physiology; forestry; crop, animal and dairy husbandry; geology; and veterinary hygiene and dairy bacteriology. The female teacher who was appointed has the British Ministry of Health diploma in oral hygiene, which includes the study of anatomy, physiology, bacteriology, and dental histology. She also attended the Durham University where she studied chemistry, physics, botany and zoology. She took a course in public speaking and has lectured in dental hygiene in schools in Britain. Although neither teacher has had any direct classroom teaching, both have had considerable experience in lecturing.

The administration of the Findon High School considered it wise to give these two teachers a suitable induction period before they commenced definite classroom duties yesterday. Double classes at Matriculation level ceased at Findon High School on Friday last.

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: I am led to believe by replies given by the Minister of Education that there is a shortage in high schools of teachers who have science degrees and who are able to give the very necessary instruction in this subject. However, I was somewhat surprised to be told that there is at least one teacher with a science degree who is teaching in a school at Mount Gambier, an area where science is not taught and not used. Will the Minister try to ascertain the number of teachers who have science degrees and who are teaching in areas where they are not required?

The Hon. JOYCE STEELE: I will obtain a report for the honourable member.

#### ARDROSSAN ROAD

Mr. FERGUSON: Has the Attorney-General a reply from the Minister of Roads and Transport to my question of July 23 about reconditioning and sealing the road between Ardrossan and Moonta?

The Hon. ROBIN MILLHOUSE: No firm date has yet been programmed for the commencement of reconstruction and sealing of the road between Ardrossan, Arthurton, and Moonta. Although this road carries reasonably heavy grain traffic during harvesting, its usage at other times of the year is not heavy, and reconstruction has been deferred in favour of works considered to be of higher priority. At present, consideration is being given to providing funds to enable the councils concerned to carry out progressively the work over a period of years.

#### GULF FISHING

Mr. McKEE: Has the Minister of Lands a reply from the Minister of Agriculture to the question I asked on July 31 concerning fishing in northern Spencer Gulf?

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: The Minister of Agriculture reports that the experience of fisheries officers gained in other States, where prawn fisheries have been established for a number of years, indicates that trawling for prawns does not adversely affect other fish stocks. Evidence to date does not support the suggestion by the Port Pirie Corporation that

additional netting for prawns has greatly reduced schnapper, whiting and other fish resources in gulf waters.

#### HILLS FREEWAY

Mr. EVANS: Has the Attorney-General a reply from the Minister of Roads and Transport to the question I asked on July 23 about lighting the Hills Freeway?

The Hon. ROBIN MILLHOUSE: As many as 260 poles are required to light the Crafers and Stirling Interchanges. Of these, 195 will be located on the two interchanges, including ramps, and the remainder at new service road intersections. The total estimated cost of the poles, erected on concrete bases, is \$70,000. It is expected that the cost of underground wiring and the supply of lamps will be about \$60,000. The annual running costs for all-night lighting are estimated to be \$3,000.

#### SEACLIFF INFANTS SCHOOL

Mr. HUDSON: Last Thursday I asked the Minister of Works a question about work to be done at the Seacliff Infants School, as there had been a delay of about 16 months in completing a previously awarded contract. As I understand that the department is again calling tenders for the work, can the Minister say when the contract will be let and when the work is expected to be completed?

The Hon. J. W. H. COUMBE: When the honourable member asked the question I said that I was concerned about the delay that had occurred and the unfortunate circumstances surrounding this matter. Because of the inability of the contractor to complete satisfactorily the contract for paving, drainage, retaining walls, etc., at the Seacliff Infants School, it became necessary to determine the contract. The determination of the contract was effected on July 14, 1969. Since that time private offers have been sought from contractors well known to the department and these offers close on August 12, 1969. Following the receipt of the private offers every effort will be made to ensure that a contract is let as soon as possible, and that the work is completed without delay.

#### WATER STORAGES

Mr. McANANEY: Has the Minister of Works a reply to my recent question on water storages in the upper reaches of the Murray River?

The Hon. J. W. H. COUMBE: The storage on July 31, 1969, in the Hume dam was 2,402,000 acre feet (97 per cent of full storage) and steady. Storage in Menindee Lakes

on July 30, 1969, was 721,700 acre feet (49 per cent of capacity) and rising, and Lake Victoria is full (551,700 acre feet).

### GAS

Mr. HURST: Has the Minister of Works a reply to the question I asked on July 31 concerning the training of persons who will convert gas appliances for the use of natural gas?

The Hon. J. W. H. COUNBE: A report from the General Manager of the South Australian Gas Company regarding the training of these persons states:

(1) Recruitment and training of conversion adjusters commenced in March, 1969.

(2) Over 500 applicants were screened by the Commonwealth Employment Service and/or our conversion contractors, Stone and Webster Service Pty. Ltd.

(3) The engagement of the total work force of 200 was completed by the end of June, 1969. These men are directly employed by Stone and Webster Service Pty. Ltd.—there are no subcontractors. Seventy-seven of these employees have had previous gas experience and 40 have been employed in the plumbing trade.

(4) After initial training in school and workshop, each employee spent three weeks in the field under the individual supervision of a job supervisor.

(5) This is followed by "pre-conversion" work, again under constant supervision, in which as much work as possible is done on appliances, without affecting their normal operation with the present gas. This will expedite the actual conversion when it commences in November.

(6) By November the employees will have had from four to seven months' training and experience in a repetitive job. At that stage the skilled supervisory and inspection staff of Stone and Webster Service Pty. Ltd. will be supplemented by seven senior service fitters from the South Australian Gas Company, after training in inspection procedures by the conversion contractors.

Although the Gas Company does not claim that there could not be a serious incident with gas, particularly if it is misused, the chances of such a happening are rather less than with some other fuels, and the public has been unnecessarily alarmed in this regard.

Mr. LANGLEY: A Melbourne report in today's *Advertiser* headed "Replacing Gas Ovens in Victoria" states that 8,000 Metters and Malleys wall gas ovens with an associated grill will be replaced. As these models are well-known names in household appliances here, similar models are likely to be in use in this State and, as many people using gas are troubled by happenings in other States and are tending towards the use of electricity

instead of gas, will the Minister of Works ensure that all precautions are taken, by way of both gas appliances and insurance, for users of natural gas in this State?

The Hon. J. W. H. COUNBE: Certainly. I saw the newspaper report and, as I said when replying to a question on this subject, I think last week, the South Australian Gas Company has assured me that most of the appliances can be converted free of cost to the consumer, the only cost being for broken parts. When replying earlier this afternoon to a question asked by the member for Semaphore (Mr. Hurst) I also expressed the view, which was contained in a report from the General Manager of the company, that other fuels were more dangerous than gas. I will get a further report from the General Manager but I assure the honourable member that, from all reports I have received, every precaution is taken by the company.

### BURRA WATER SUPPLY

Mr. ALLEN: Has the Minister of Works a reply to my question of July 30 regarding the Burra water supply?

The Hon. J. W. H. COUNBE: For many years Burra was supplied with water pumped from the Bon Accord mine. During that time employees were required to operate the pumping equipment, as well as look after the maintenance of the distribution system. With the connection of Burra to the Morgan-Whyalla pipeline by an extension of main from Hanson, pumping from the mine shaft has been discontinued; thus only township reticulation maintenance remains. An officer previously employed as country turncock, Burra, under the direction of the district foreman, Spalding, ceased active duty at the end of November, 1968, and since that time maintenance has been carried out from Spalding. It is now considered that a man alone would not be an effective maintenance unit for the township of Burra. Two or more men would be necessary to carry out service and main repairs. A turncock stationed at Burra would be quite wasteful because other labour would have to be sent frequently from Spalding to assist him. His duties at Burra would be largely passive, and this cannot be justified. The turncock now appointed at Spalding divides his time between Burra, Hanson pumping station, Farrell Flat and Clare, and thus he is much more gainfully occupied.

## OAKLANDS PARK

Mr. VIRGO: I have received correspondence from the Oaklands Estate Residents Association drawing attention to, and expressing concern about, the future of the national pleasure resort called Oaklands Park, which was gazetted in 1953 as a result of the efforts of this association and of the late Frank Walsh. The park consists of sections 1507 of the hundred of Adelaide and 1508 of the hundred of Noarlunga. The association's concern has been prompted by the work currently proceeding on the south-western suburbs drainage scheme. Work in connection with this scheme has now reached as far as Oaklands Road. The next stage, due to commence soon, will be from Oaklands Road to Sturt Road, and it is here that work on the scheme will pass through the national pleasure resort. The association is concerned about the many red gums in the area that make the area the pleasure resort it is: it is anxious that none of these gums be removed or, if any have to be removed, that it be assured that the number will be kept to a minimum. Will the Minister of Immigration and Tourism investigate this matter and assure me, so that I may pass on the assurance to the association, that the red gums will not be removed wantonly?

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: I will examine the position carefully. Beyond that, I will not say any more on the matter, but I will obtain a report as soon as possible.

## MURRAY BRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL

Mr. WARDLE: Has the Minister of Education a reply to my question of July 29 regarding a laboratory for the agricultural science section of the Murray Bridge High School?

The Hon. JOYCE STEELE: Eight science rooms have been included in the new Murray Bridge High School buildings. It is considered that there will be sufficient laboratory accommodation for the work of the agricultural classes.

## DERNANCOURT SCHOOL

Mrs. BYRNE: Has the Minister of Education a reply to my question of July 30 concerning the Dernancourt Primary School canteen?

The Hon. JOYCE STEELE: The Public Buildings Department reports that funds have been approved for the Dernancourt Primary School canteen and that working drawings are nearing completion. The department expects to be able to call tenders in about four weeks' time.

## SOUTH-EASTERN ELECTRICITY

Mr. RODDA: My question concerns the progress of the extensions of electricity supplies to the Naracoorte, Penola and Lucindale districts. The trust is making considerable progress in some of the areas and, because of this, there is much concern in those areas which, according to rumour, must wait a long time for a supply. Can the Minister of Works say what progress is being made and what is the deadline in those areas where no service is being given at present?

The Hon. J. W. H. COUMBE: I shall be happy to obtain the information for the honourable member, but I think it would be preferable if he supplied me with the areas concerned. Perhaps the best way for him to do this would be to place his question on notice.

## CITRUS

Mr. BURDON: Has the Minister of Lands, representing the Minister of Agriculture, been informed of any difficulties in the administration of the Citrus Organization Committee and South Australian Citrus Sales? If he has, are any investigations pending and, if there are, who are the persons involved? Has the Minister considered whether he has power under the Act to disband South Australian Citrus Sales and instruct the C.O.C. to undertake all sales and marketing of citrus? Has any discussion been held with Ministers of Agriculture in other States with a view to creating a Commonwealth citrus sales orderly marketing board, which would help alleviate the over-the-border sales by invoking section 92 of the Commonwealth Constitution?

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: I will ask my colleague.

## CADELL TRAINING CENTRE

Mr. FREEBAIRN: In past years, the Cadell Training Centre has been a popular exhibitor at country shows. As well as making fine contributions to the shows with livestock and produce exhibits, the centre's officers and trainees have been good ambassadors for the Prisons Department and have interested many people in modern rehabilitation techniques. Representations have been made to me by country show societies for the Cadell Training Centre to exhibit again this year. Can the Premier say whether this is proposed?

The Hon. R. S. HALL: I will get a report for the honourable member.

**HENLEY AND FINDON HIGH SCHOOLS**

Mr. BROOMHILL: Can the Minister of Education give me some information about the proposed building work at the Henley High School and the Findon High School?

The Hon. JOYCE STEELE: The addition of a third wing to the main building at the Henley High School will provide for expected increases in enrolment and will meet the need for an increased number of specialist rooms in science and art. It is not proposed to remove any great proportion of the existing timber classrooms. The Findon High School already has a third wing to its solid construction building and in general enjoys at present the kind of accommodation to be provided at Henley. The chief difference between the two schools will lie in the fact that at Henley most of the wooden buildings are organized around a central wooden spine whereas those at Findon High School are free-standing. Because of more acute needs in other schools, it is not possible at present to suggest a date when it may be practicable to replace the wooden buildings at either school.

**MIGRANTS**

The Hon. B. H. TEUSNER: Can the Premier say whether the increased flow of migrants to South Australia announced earlier this year is being maintained? Can he also give the House the latest figures available?

The Hon. R. S. HALL: I am pleased to report that the flow into South Australia of assisted migrants is being strongly maintained and is in direct contrast to the numbers that came into this State in recent years. For the 12 months ending in July, 1968, 10,064 assisted migrants came into South Australia; for the comparable period in 1968-69, there were 14,540—an increase of 44½ per cent. This is most gratifying to the Government, as the honourable member will appreciate. I made personal representations in London and to the Commonwealth Minister for Immigration (Mr. Snedden) that the flow of migrants to this State be stepped up. This is a valuable factor in South Australia's development because, without this, our industries would not have been able to develop to their present state. A shortage of manpower for employment is developing in South Australia. Migrants are today fully employed, apart from the minor disruptions that occur when any migrants come into a new country.

There is a state of full employment and we look forward to an increase in these figures as the years go by. It is gratifying to see that this State's industrial recovery under the present Government is being supported by an increase in migration figures.

**PORT AUGUSTA SCHOOL**

The Hon. C. D. Hutchens, for Mr. RICHES: Has the Minister of Education a reply to a recent question asked by my colleague (who is, unfortunately, absent today) about the Port Augusta West school building and residence?

The Hon. JOYCE STEELE: Yes. The member for Stuart (Mr. Riches) addressed this question to me on the day, I think, on which he was taken ill. I am sorry that he is indisposed. Consideration has been given to the replacement of the present school at Port Augusta West with a new building in Samcon but, so far, no date has been fixed for the availability of the new building. Planning and investigation are continuing and work will begin as soon as circumstances permit, but at the moment no firm date can be given. The Education Department has a list of school residences required to house teachers in country areas and to replace residences that have been condemned. The list is a very substantial one involving an expenditure of over \$450,000. There is also a number of houses in these categories awaiting inclusion in the next list to be drawn up. As the Port Augusta West residence is in reasonable condition, it does not appear likely that it will be replaced for some time.

**ADULT EDUCATION**

Mr. HUDSON: On July 30 I asked the Minister of Education about adult education at Brighton and pointed out that the demand for adult education services at the Brighton Boys Technical High School was now so great that there was a real justification for an additional permanent building at this school that could be used by the school during the daytime, to avoid temporary classrooms, and serve as an adult education centre at night. Has the Minister a reply?

The Hon. JOYCE STEELE: Adult education enrolment at the Brighton Boys Technical High School have expanded rapidly over the past two years and have now reached 900. However, the existing accommodation and facilities of the school are quite adequate to meet the demand for evening classes. In the

old building at Brighton Primary School mentioned by the honourable member there are two classrooms that have been made available for daytime adult classes. Two daytime classes have been established in the nature of an experiment and, if they prove successful, it is intended to establish further classes provided there is a demand. The reason for daytime classes is not because of lack of accommodation at Brighton Boys Technical High School but because it is felt that there may be a number of women in the area who are unable to attend evening classes. Additional classrooms will be required at the Brighton Boys Technical High School to house increased enrolments expected in 1970 and subsequent years. Because of the shortage of time and needs for new schools and additions to other established schools, it is not possible to provide immediate extensions to the main building at Brighton Boys Technical High School. The additional accommodation will, therefore, be provided in the form of wooden classrooms.

#### FISHING VESSEL

Mr. CORCORAN: Has the Minister of Marine a reply to a question I asked on Tuesday last about shipping in the vicinity of the apparent tragedy that happened near Grey, in the South-East, involving a fishing vessel?

The Hon. J. W. H. COUMBE: The Marine and Harbors Department does not observe or keep any records of shipping movements in the area concerned. The Regional Director of the Commonwealth Department of Shipping and Transport has informed the Director of Marine and Harbors that the same applies to his department, as ships are not bound to report their positions. However, according to what records he (the Commonwealth Director) has, there is no evidence that any shipping was in the area under discussion during the period between midnight on Friday, July 25 and 4 a.m. on Saturday, July 26, 1969.

#### GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

Mr. McKEE: Has the Premier a reply to my recent question about the claim made by the South Australian Chamber of Manufacturers in respect of the Government's having broken two contracts after accepting tenders from suppliers?

The Hon. R. S. HALL: No, not yet.

#### GRANGE PRIMARY SCHOOL

Mr. BROOMHILL: Has the Minister of Education a reply to my recent question about the future of the Grange Primary School and the Government's intention to re-site it?

The Hon. JOYCE STEELE: The replacement of the Grange Primary School by a building in solid construction is being considered by the Public Works Standing Committee at present. Evidence was given on July 22. An inspection of the site by the Public Works Standing Committee arranged for July 31 had to be postponed. This inspection is expected to take place in the very near future.

#### ART GALLERY

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: Has the Minister of Works a reply to my question about the demolition and reconstruction of toilets at the Art Gallery?

The Hon. J. W. H. COUMBE: The honourable member asked me whether an error had been made. The toilet facilities in the vestibule at the Art Gallery were erected in about 1935 and were renovated early in 1966. Normal maintenance has been carried out since that time. In June this year the Director, Art Gallery, pointed out that the accommodation provided in the toilet block was inadequate, and he sought that this accommodation be increased by the provision of two additional cubicles in the female toilet and one in the male toilet. Work to provide the additional accommodation requested is proceeding.

#### BEACHPORT WATER SUPPLY

Mr. CORCORAN: Has the Minister of Works a reply to my question of last week about the Beachport water supply?

The Hon. J. W. H. COUMBE: A second deep bore at Beachport has been drilled by the Mines Department to a depth of 420ft. and lined with 8in. casing to a depth of 408ft. Further deepening can be done only with a rotary drilling plant. The Mines Department advises that its rotary drilling rig is at present engaged on stratigraphic drilling associated with oil exploration in the northern part of the State. It is expected that this work will be completed by about the middle of September, 1969, when this equipment will be transferred to Beachport to continue with the drilling of this new hole. The anticipated depth of this hole is 1,200ft.

### PARINGA PARK SCHOOL

Mr. HUDSON: Has the Minister of Education a reply to the question I asked last week about the rebuilding programme planned for the primary school at Paringa Park, in my district?

The Hon. JOYCE STEELE: The Education Department has been considering plans for the replacement of the accommodation now in use by the Paringa Park Primary School by a new building on the site referred to by the honourable member. When the new building is erected, the present primary school will be taken over by the infants department. It is hoped that the new school when built will incorporate modern educational thinking regarding the "open" type of school. It is not possible to say precisely when the replacement school will be built.

### GLASSMAKING

Mr. HUGHES: The member for Semaphore (Mr. Hurst), when speaking in the Address in Reply debate, said that he, with the member for West Torrens (Mr. Broomhill), had attended a seminar on sand dunes. He spoke at length about that seminar and, referring to Yorke Peninsula, stated:

If we could bring the sand over here for glassmaking without injuring the industry, we could do two things at the one time. It would be welcomed by the people on Yorke Peninsula because it would encourage decentralization of industry and help to provide some form of employment for workers in the farming areas in their off season.

As there is much sand at Wallaroo, I think of the type to which the member for Semaphore has referred, will the Premier draw the attention of the Director of Industrial Promotion to this fact and ask whether samples of the sand can be taken with a view to encouraging its use for glassmaking?

The Hon. R. S. HALL: I do not know whether any samples of the sand to which the honourable member refers have been taken. Until this was done, no-one would know whether the sand was suitable for glassmaking.

Mr. Jennings: The member for Semaphore said it was.

The Hon. R. S. HALL: However, as the honourable member has raised the matter, and with the permission of the member for Enfield, I will continue—

The SPEAKER: Order! Will the Premier take his seat? When a question is addressed to him the Premier, not the member for Enfield, replies. The member for Enfield is out of order.

Mr. Jennings: I realize that, Sir. Let him go.

The SPEAKER: I do not want to warn the honourable member again. He must obey the Chair.

Mr. Jennings: I am obeying the Chair.

The SPEAKER: I will not warn the honourable member again. The honourable Premier.

The Hon. R. S. HALL: I shall be pleased to bring this matter to the attention of the Director of Industrial Promotion and of my department and, if it is possible, we will have samples taken.

### EGGS

Mr. FREEBAIRN: My question arises from a reference to the marketing of eggs in the Auditor-General's Report, which was laid on the table of the other place on November 19 last and in which the Auditor-General, in paragraph 5 of the conclusion of the report states:

The rate of payment to grading agents for handling and selling charges is higher than the handling and selling deductions made by other State Egg Boards and the basic rate has not been reviewed for some years. As set out earlier in this report, until such time as a complete and independent investigation into the cost of grading agents in relation to such charges has been made, I will be unable to say that the board has been or is being economical in its expenditure on these charges.

Will the Minister of Lands ask the Minister of Agriculture whether the South Australian Egg Board has tried to vary grading charges since that report was issued?

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: I will ask my colleague for a reply to the question.

### ST. AGNES SCHOOL

Mrs. BYRNE: Has the Minister of Education a reply to my question of July 30 about the St. Agnes school land?

The Hon. JOYCE STEELE: Agreement has been reached with P.G.H. Industries Limited, the owners of land at St. Agnes that is required for the establishment of the Vista Primary School. The transaction cannot be completed until procedures to close a road within the boundaries of the site are completed.

### RAILWAYS INSTITUTE

Mr. VIRGO: On July 1, I asked the Premier whether he would assure the House that he would honour the undertaking he gave on October 16, 1968, that the Railways Institute buildings would not be demolished until alternative accommodation had been provided. Has he a reply?

The Hon. R. S. HALL: Several alternatives are being investigated as a means of providing accommodation for the Railways Institute. One is for a new building near the festival hall, but a little farther west. Another alternative, which is now being investigated, is that of purchasing a property elsewhere but fairly near the Adelaide railway station.

#### FORT GLANVILLE

Mr. HURST: I was pleased when the Minister of Immigration and Tourism, in reply to my question of July 30, said that the Fort Glanville Caravan Park was one of the most popular caravan parks in the metropolitan area. To confirm his opinion, will the Minister ascertain the number of occupants of the park for each of the months of November and December, 1968, and January, February and March, 1969?

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: Yes.

#### BEACHPORT ELECTRICITY

Mr. CORCORAN: Has the Minister of Works a reply to my recent question about Beachport electricity supplies?

The Hon. J. W. H. CUMBE: Negotiations for the purchase of the electricity undertaking at Beachport from the private franchise holders, Smith's Auto and Electrical Services, have recently been completed. It is expected that the Electricity Trust of South Australia will take over supply in Beachport in July, 1970.

#### GLENGOWRIE SCHOOL

Mr. HUDSON: On July 1, I asked the Minister of Education a question about departmental policy in connection with the grassing of areas between and adjacent to ovals provided by the Government in new schools. I referred particularly to the position at Glengowrie High School. The following is an extract from a letter I received from the Minister on July 18:

At Glengowrie, which was the first school to have the grassed areas provided at full cost to the Government, the various playing fields are separated by ungrassed areas. The development of these areas will be the responsibility of the school council, as applies in all schools. The council will be encouraged to develop, cultivate and mow natural grasses and plant trees, shrubs, etc.

Can the Minister say whether, in relation to any work that the school council carries out on these areas, the department will provide the usual subsidy?

The Hon. JOYCE STEELE: I will get a report for the honourable member on this matter. I had an idea that the letter went on to say that in future schools the whole area might be grassed and that little areas might not be left in between. Was that in the letter?

Mr. Hudson: No. However, if you would like to say that, please do.

The Hon. JOYCE STEELE: I will get a full report for the honourable member.

#### LIFTS COURSE

Mr. VIRGO: The Attorney-General has told me that he has replies to three questions I asked recently. Would it be convenient for him to give those replies together?

The Hon. ROBIN MILLHOUSE: No. Mr. Speaker, I do not think you would allow me to do that.

Mr. VIRGO: If the Attorney-General does not mind, will he be kind enough to give me the replies he has indicated he has? I thought I was helping him out, but apparently he wants to adopt a clever tactic and to do it the hard way. On July 1, I drew attention to the fact that the Kilkenny Trades School was running a course on lift and escalator operation and maintenance. I said that almost all Government departments except the Railways Department and almost all private organizations were reimbursing those employees who successfully undertook this course, and I requested that this apply to all Government departments. Has the Attorney-General obtained from the Minister of Roads and Transport a reply to that question?

The Hon. ROBIN MILLHOUSE: As you know, Mr. Speaker, I am always scrupulous in observing Standing Orders, and I understand that it is not permissible for me to give the answer to more than one question at a time. The reply to the question to which the honourable member has referred is as follows:

As from January 1, 1968, the South Australian Railways has granted time off with pay to employees undertaking part-time studies at the universities, the South Australian Institute of Technology or the South Australian Education Department in certain approved courses leading to degrees, diplomas, higher certificates or ordinary certificates. In addition, tuition fees are refunded upon the satisfactory completion of each year of study. The above approval did not provide for either time off or the payment of fees for *ad hoc* subjects, such as that for lift operation and maintenance. This decision was taken because there are so many similar courses



available in one particular subject, but not leading to any approved diploma or certificate, that it was necessary to place some restriction on the concession that had been granted.

#### UNDERDALE HIGH SCHOOL

The Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS: I was telephoned early this morning by an agitated parent alleging that he had learnt that a mathematics teacher at the Underdale High School would be leaving at the end of the week. There was no promise of a replacement from the department, but the headmaster had received instructions that under no conditions was he to have classes of between 60 and 70 students. Can the Minister of Education say how such classes will be avoided if the teacher is not replaced? Will she investigate the allegation and ascertain the position?

The Hon. JOYCE STEELE: I am not aware that this incident happened this morning; information has not yet reached me. I will, however, call for a report, find out the exact position, and let the honourable member know.

#### NATIONAL PARKS

Mr. CORCORAN: Has the Minister of Lands a reply to my recent question about dedication of national parks?

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: Neither Piccaninnie Blue Lake nor the Little Dip area referred to by the honourable member has yet been dedicated as a national park. Necessary road closing proceedings are expected to be completed in about two months, and action for subsequent dedication is to be expedited as much as possible.

#### MOUSE PLAGUE

Mr. HURST: My attention has been drawn to the present mouse plague in this State. Some people allege that it has been brought about through storing surplus wheat on farms. This plague has had serious effects on our wheat exports. I have a letter that I should like to hand to the Minister so that he can ascertain whether its contents are correct. Will the Minister of Lands ascertain from the Minister of Agriculture what the Government intends to do to combat this plague, which is possibly a record? Also, will he look at the letter to which I have referred?

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: I shall be glad to do so. I hope the letter contains a suggestion about how to deal with the mouse plague.

#### WATERVALE WATER SUPPLY

Mr. FREEBAIRN: Will the Minister of Works say whether his department has made a survey of potential water ratepayers at Watervale?

The Hon. J. W. H. COUMBE: I recently indicated to the honourable member what was going on in this area and referred to the department's intention in this regard. I am not certain whether the actual survey has been carried out, but I will find out for the honourable member and inform him accordingly.

#### STUDENT DISCIPLINE

Mr. HUDSON: Some time ago it was brought to my attention that a lad at the Brighton High School had been suspended from ordinary lessons for a couple of weeks. Although this came to my notice some time after the suspension actually occurred, I told the person concerned, if it recurred in this boy's case, to contact me and I would take up the matter. One is loath in regard to these disciplinary matters to intervene in the way in which a certain school is run. However, a report appearing in today's *News*, of which the Minister of Education is no doubt aware, states that the Director-General of Education (Mr. Walker) says he is not happy about students who misbehave missing normal classroom studies as a result of punishment. Later on, he is reported as saying:

It appears that on some occasions students have been detained too long, and I have asked the Director of Secondary Education, Mr. K. E. Barter, to take the whole matter up with the head.

In view of the Director-General's statement on the matter today, and in view of the fact that the action referred to seems to be an unsatisfactory disciplinary practice (one that is likely to cause considerable resentment among students and to create a situation where the general staff-student relationships at a school may be seriously and adversely affected), will the Minister take up this matter with the Director-General with a view to bringing down a firm departmental policy in regard to suspending students and requiring them to be in a classroom but not doing any of the normal regular work and missing lessons as a disciplinary measure against them? If I can persuade the Minister to adopt a policy whereby this would not be carried out as a disciplinary measure at all, I shall be pleased.

The Hon. JOYCE STEELE: I have anticipated the honourable member's suggestion, and I have already had discussion this morning

with the Director-General on this matter. I saw the report to which the honourable member has referred (I think it concerned the parent of a child attending a high school; it did not actually name the high school).

Mr. Hudson: It is Brighton High.

The Hon. JOYCE STEELE: The honourable member is referring to today's newspaper, but I am referring to what I saw in last evening's paper.

Mr. Hudson: It does not name Brighton High School this afternoon.

The Hon. JOYCE STEELE: Is that so? It is difficult, as one may imagine, to know the school to which a person refers, and the normal thing is for these matters to be taken up with the headmaster of the school concerned. I am perturbed, as is the Director-General, that this situation seems to exist at the high school in question. It does not seem to me to serve any useful purpose regarding discipline when a student is put into a room and perhaps required to undertake private study without the supervision of any master. I understand this is the form of the disciplinary measure referred to (I think the honourable member said "punishment" but apparently we do not use that word these days; it is an act of discipline).

Mr. Clark: Some students might welcome it.

The Hon. JOYCE STEELE: That may be so. I deprecate the idea of using this form of disciplinary measure, and we are certainly taking steps to see that it does not occur, because I cannot see that it serves any useful purpose at all.

#### ANCILLARY STAFF

Mr. FREEBAIRN: Last evening I had the pleasure of attending in Kapunda a meeting of the Eudunda-Kapunda Teachers' Association. We discussed problems of education in the area, and one of the suggestions made to me was that the provision of a part-time clerical assistant at each of the larger schools would leave teachers more free to carry out their professional duties. Will the Minister of Education say whether she has any positive plans, or any future plans, to provide clerical assistants, either full-time or part-time, at the larger schools?

The Hon. JOYCE STEELE: The provision at schools of ancillary staff, as the people concerned are known, is a long-cherished dream of the Education Department, and the department hopes that it will soon be able

to implement this policy. As the previous Minister will know, this policy has had to be put aside in previous years because of the shortage of funds. However, the matter is receiving my attention at present, and I hope that something may be done about it in the future.

#### MOUNT BURR ELECTRICITY

Mr. CORCORAN: Has the Minister of Lands obtained from the Minister of Forests a reply to my recent question about Mount Burr electricity supplies?

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: The Minister of Forests states:

The Conservator of Forests reports that electric power for the Mount Burr township is supplied by the Electricity Trust. Power is made available at a ground-level transformer station on the mill site and distribution to the township is through departmental street mains. These mains were designed principally to provide house lighting and have insufficient capacity to meet the current demand for domestic appliances. For this reason the use of power appliances has been discouraged. The position has been discussed with officers of the Electricity Trust, with a view to the future control of the distribution system.

Mr. CORCORAN: Will the Minister of Works ascertain from the Electricity Trust what was involved in the discussions about the future control of the electricity distribution system at Mount Burr and what steps are likely to be taken by the trust, together with the Woods and Forests Department, to improve the situation?

The Hon. J. W. H. COUMBE: I was interested in the reply given to the honourable member by the Minister of Forests. As the matter now directly concerns the trust, I will get the information for the honourable member.

#### MARION BUS SERVICE

Mr. VIRGO: Has the Attorney-General obtained from the Minister of Roads and Transport a reply to my question of July 2 requesting that the circumstances, whereby the Marion council was required to spend an astronomical sum on a road that was not used for further bus services, be investigated?

The Hon. ROBIN MILLHOUSE: Following a request by the Secretary, Seaview Downs Primary School Provisional Committee, arrangements were made for one bus journey to be extended from the Seacombe Park terminus to the Seaview Downs Primary School each morning and afternoon on school days as from March 3, 1969. This bus service

was provided by Campbell's Bus Services Proprietary Limited, operating under licence from the Municipal Tramways Trust. The Town Clerk, Marion, was informed of the proposal on January 23, 1969, and on February 25 he informed the trust that his council had approved of the use of the roadways concerned for this purpose. No request was made to the council for any roadworks to be carried out, as experience with similar operations over many years has shown that it is unnecessary to strengthen roadways used by buses for only one or two school journeys daily. The Marion council did not advise the trust of its intention to rebuild the road concerned to the status of a heavy duty road because of the school bus operations. During a trial period of about two months it was found that the bus was so poorly patronized that its continued operation could not be justified, and it was withdrawn as from May 5, 1969.

#### KANGAROO INN SCHOOL

Mr. CORCORAN: Has the Minister of Works a reply to my recent question about the Kangaroo Inn Area School?

The Hon. J. W. H. COUMBE: A comprehensive scheme for additional paving, maintenance of paving and stormwater drainage is proposed at the Kangaroo Inn Area School. It is intended that the reconstruction of the tennis courts will be undertaken in conjunction with that work. Tenders have been called on two occasions in an effort to obtain a satisfactory contractor for the work. The tenders received in response to the second call are currently under consideration and it is expected that the Public Buildings Department will shortly be in a position to make a recommendation for the acceptance of a tender.

#### ROBE PRIMARY SCHOOL

Mr. CORCORAN: Has the Minister of Works a reply to my recent question about the Robe Primary School?

The Hon. J. W. H. COUMBE: Private offers are currently being called and close on August 17, 1969, for improvements to the floors of three classrooms at the Robe Primary School. Subject to a satisfactory quotation being received, the work will be carried out as soon as possible.

#### ROAD INSPECTORS

Mr. HUDSON: Will the Attorney-General ascertain from the Minister of Roads and Transport how many inspectors the road

maintenance tax section of the Highways Department employs in the metropolitan and country areas of the State recording information and carrying out general duties in relation to the enforcement of the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act?

The Hon. ROBIN MILLHOUSE: I will try to find out.

#### HOSPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Mr. HUGHES (on notice):

1. What were the individual contributions paid to the Wallaroo Hospital by the District Councils of Bute, Clinton, Port Broughton and Kadina, and by the Corporations of Wallaroo, Kadina and Moonta for the financial years 1967-68 and 1968-69?

2. What are the contributions proposed for 1969-70, for each of the foregoing areas?

3. Are these contributions based on the councils' and corporations' rate revenue?

4. If so, what percentage of rate revenue has been charged against each of the above-mentioned local government bodies for the financial years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 respectively?

5. If the contributions are not levied on rate revenue, how are they determined?

The Hon. R. S. HALL: The replies are as follows:

1. The individual contributions paid to the Wallaroo Hospital by the contributing local government bodies for 1967-68 and 1968-69 were as follows:

	1967-68	1968-69
District Council of:	\$	\$
Bute . . . . .	1,500	1,500
Clinton . . . . .	700	700
Port Broughton . . . . .	300	300
Kadina . . . . .	1,600	1,700
Corporation of:		
Wallaroo . . . . .	1,400	1,400
Kadina . . . . .	1,200	1,200
Moonta . . . . .	500	700
	<u>\$7,200</u>	<u>\$7,500</u>

2. The contributions determined for 1969-70 are as follows:

District Council of:	\$
Bute . . . . .	1,125
Clinton . . . . .	540
Port Broughton . . . . .	300
Kadina . . . . .	1,500
Corporation of:	
Wallaroo . . . . .	1,100
Kadina . . . . .	1,200
Moonta . . . . .	700
	<u>\$6,465</u>

3. The contributions for 1967-68 and 1968-69 were based on the ability of the councils to contribute (on about the same bases as all other country local government bodies), keeping in mind all other contributions either of a compulsory or of a voluntary nature, which the council may have made to any other hospital either subsidized or community.

District Council of:	1967-68 Per Cent	1968-69 Per Cent	1969-70 Per Cent
Bute . . . . .	3.971	4.084	3.0
Clinton . . . . .	4.786	4.783	3.0
Port Broughton . . . . .	1.698	1.897	1.877
Kadina . . . . .	3.528	3.558	3.0
Corporation of:			
Walleroo . . . . .	4.719	4.172	3.0
Kadina . . . . .	3.544	2.815	2.740
Moonta . . . . .	2.08	2.854	2.401

5. For the basis of determination of the contributions for 1967-68 and 1968-69, see the answer to question 3. For 1969-70, however, the Government has decided to make available additional finance that will permit the compulsory contributions for hospital purposes required from all country local government bodies to be fixed at no more than about 3 per cent of each council's rate revenue for 1968-69; that is, if a council were contributing more than 3 per cent of its rate revenue the contribution required for 1969-70 would be reduced to about 3 per cent, and if the council were previously paying less than 3 per cent, it would be required to make only the same contribution as it made for 1968-69.

4. The percentage which the total compulsory contribution of each council (that is, the total of all compulsory contributions to Government or Government-subsidized hospitals to which the council is required to contribute) bears to its rate revenue for the previous year is as follows:

April 11, 1968. The last time the member for Edwardstown (Mr. Virgo) asked the Minister of Housing about the delay in proclaiming this legislation the Minister said that what he hoped was the final draft of the proposed amendments to the Act was before Cabinet. When I looked through the Governor's Speech I could not see any specific reference to this Act, although it could be covered by paragraph 37, which stated that a number of other Acts would be introduced.

Mr. Hurst: That is very vague, isn't it?

Mrs. BYRNE: Yes, but no matter how vague it is I hope that these amendments will be introduced in order to protect house builders. Unfortunately, it will not assist those who are already in a predicament, but everything possible should be done quickly to ensure that there is no recurrence of defects in houses being built through poor workmanship. Last Thursday I said that I had recently seen two families whose houses were unsatisfactory and that they had approached the builder to correct the faults, but with little success, and during the weekend I inspected these houses. In one I found that there were serious defects in its construction. The front part of the house was built of stone, and some of the stonework was loose and the stones could be pulled out. In other cases there were cracks through the stonework and, as they were in the front of the house, all who visited it could see the defects.

I also referred to another family that had been taken to court by the builder, the case expected to be heard in the week commencing August 11 (although sometimes the cases are adjourned), as the owner was withholding payments on the house because of the defects.

ADDRESS IN REPLY

Adjourned debate on the motion for adoption.

(Continued from July 31. Page 628.)

Mrs. BYRNE (Barossa): When the House adjourned last Thursday, I was speaking about the house-building industry in this State, a subject on which I have often spoken before, having in fact dealt with it during my maiden speech in this House. Last Thursday, when accusing the Government of delaying the implementation of the Builders Licensing Act, I pointed out the merits of having this Act brought into force as soon as possible. Members are aware that this Act was designed to preclude operators who were unable to measure up to certain standards, although we know that these operators are in the minority. The Bill, introduced by the previous Labor Government, was assented to by the Governor on November 16, 1967, and regulations were gazetted on

During the weekend I inspected this house to see what had occurred since I last spoke to the owner, and he produced to me three pages detailing faults in the construction. This information was prepared for him by an architect who had been engaged by his solicitor. I will not read the list now, but I would be pleased to show it to the Minister of Housing. Members will recall that this person wrote a letter to me and said that, win or lose the case, he intended to advertise and open his house for all prospective house buyers to learn and see what not to do. This man's health has been affected by the transaction; he has lost much time from work and is unable to do the job that he previously did. When he can attend work full time, he is still losing money.

During the weekend I also inspected another house and found defects but, as a W & G foundation treatment had been provided, poor building soil could not be blamed for those defects. I think that poor building soil is often blamed for what is poor workmanship. My house foundations were treated in this way, and I know from my experience and the experiences of other people that this treatment has proved effective and is worth while installing. I am sure that poor construction is the cause of the defects in many houses.

Last Thursday I spoke about setting up a free home builders bureau to provide information to prospective house builders about signing documents, council by-laws, suitability of land and cost of structures, etc. This type of bureau would be very valuable. I know of one recent case where, if the person concerned had been able to obtain the services of such a bureau prior to starting to build his house, he probably would not be in such difficulties today. In his case the builder had added extra costs that the owner claimed should not have been added.

I referred this matter to the Prices Branch, but I was informed that, although this person had discussed his problems with an officer of the branch, he had already taken steps to effect a settlement of the dispute through his solicitor and had requested the branch to take no action until he knew the result of his move. However, this person cannot carry on indefinitely without the dispute being resolved because, when I last spoke to him, he was being forced to pay two weekly amounts for housing—one for the rental of the house in which he and his family were living, and another for mortgage payments on the house that he had purchased

but could not occupy, because a clause in his contract did not allow him to take possession of the house until the builder allowed him to do so. When he told the builder that he could not continue indefinitely in this situation, the reply he got from the builder was that he could. So this is a case where, if he had been able to obtain advice from such a bureau, that person might not have been in his present position.

Over the weekend, another person in similar circumstances came to see me. In this case a stalemate had been reached between him and his builder, although he now occupied the house. Of course, he is withholding the final payment on it because some items have not been completed according to the contract. There was an even larger number of items that had not been completed, but now some have been. Nevertheless, four remain uncompleted. In one instance the work has to be done again owing to faulty workmanship in the first place. This is another case where a bureau to advise prospective house builders would have been helpful, although, here again, as faulty workmanship is involved, the implementation of the Builders Licensing Act would have assisted him because he has occupied this house for only a short time. Therefore, will the Minister of Housing consider enforcing the provisions of that Act, for the reasons I have outlined? If he so desires, I can prove to him that all these cases I have referred to are authentic; they have all been brought to my attention within the last few months. In addition, these people, if he so desired, would be pleased to have him inspect these houses.

I turn now to tourism. Recently, I received from the Barossa District Council correspondence to which I now wish to refer. I asked a question in this House of the Minister of Immigration and Tourism about caravan parks, and the answer showed that in South Australia 73 caravan parks had been subsidized by the State Government in the period from 1947 to June, 1969, the amount involved being \$378,755. However, this was on a State basis, and I am concerned mainly about the subsidy that has been paid to caravan parks near the Barossa Valley. Gawler is one, where \$2,103 was paid between 1954 and 1959, while Kapunda received \$4,550 between 1961 and 1969, the Nuriootpa caravan park received \$9,630 between 1947 and 1969, and Williams-town received \$1,217 between 1949 and 1957. These figures show that there are only two subsidized caravan parks in the Barossa Valley

(one at Kapunda and one at Nuriootpa) and only one in the State Electoral District of Barossa (which I represent in this House), that being at Williamstown.

The Barossa District Council applied for a subsidy for the establishment of a caravan park at what is known as Curdnatta Park, in Sandy Creek, and advanced the following reasons for it to the South Australian Government Tourist Bureau:

1. This location has great potential as a caravan park. It will be the first caravan park in the Barossa Valley as approached from Adelaide. It is in a peaceful setting amongst natural gums and is ideally placed for the tourist who wants a rural setting within easy access of the Barossa Valley, the shopping centres of Gawler and Elizabeth, and the State's largest reservoir complex.

That, of course, refers to the reservoirs at Barossa, South Para and Warren. At the Barossa reservoir is the "whispering wall", and on one occasion I asked that a notice be displayed at this reservoir to advertise this. This caravan park would be within reasonable distance of two drive-in theatres, as well as the Para Wirra National Park and Humbug Scrub. Those honourable members who have visited these places will know that they are well worth while visiting again, as are the reservoirs. The next points raised were:

2. Interstate traffic approaching Adelaide through the Barossa Valley will be able to take full advantage of the daylight hours to tour the valley on the way through, knowing that it has a well-equipped park available near the outskirts of the city at which to stay and so avoid entering the metropolitan area by night.

3. If subsidized, this park will have facilities amongst the best available. Apart from a modern amenities block with access to the State's major tourist attraction, tennis, golf and playground facilities are available adjacent to the site. The specifications provide for materials which will facilitate cleaning, and a reliable council employee living near the park will be responsible for the regular maintenance of the block.

I have seen the specifications referred to and noted that they do incorporate all the facilities mentioned here. The next three points are:

4. Caravan and other clubs have used the park in the past but have pointed out to the management committee that the types of facilities proposed are needed to induce further bookings. To cater for these requests the committee embarked on this project but feels the need for Tourist Bureau support before fully committing itself.

5. The park is not tied up to sporting bodies such as a football club but caters mainly for needs of people living outside this council district. For this reason the council and the committee feel they have a strong case for

assistance from the State Government through the Tourist Bureau. Council has purchased separate land to serve the local inhabitants.

6. An uncontrolled reserve without facilities a short distance away from this site has been used consistently by caravanners and campers. This reserve will shortly be taken over for road works so the need for an alternative site is obvious. Adequate direction signs will be placed to lead the tourist to the new site. It is true that caravanners have for many years been using this land referred to, adjacent to the present road. However, obviously, there are no facilities there, and these people would be much better provided for if this caravan park, with amenities, was established. Point 7 of the letter is that the estimated cost of the project is \$10,000, and the district is prepared to meet the bulk of the cost and is seeking State Government support, through the Tourist Bureau, by way of a subsidy of \$2,500. The council received from the South Australian Government Tourist Bureau a reply which stated:

I wish to advise that consideration has been given to a request for a subsidy of approximately \$2,500 towards the cost of establishing a caravan park at Curdnatta Park. Notwithstanding that the Chief Tourist Officer is impressed with the attractiveness of the area, it is regretted that a substantial Government subsidy cannot be given. The general feeling at the present time is that it is more important to improve the standard of existing caravan parks in preference to establishing new ones. It is quite surprising how many towns wish to start a caravan park and it is impossible, with the limited funds available, to assist in the majority of cases.

It seems a pity that this request for a subsidy of \$2,500 for this caravan park was not agreed to, particularly as the Director of the Tourist Bureau stated that the Chief Tourist Officer was impressed by the attractiveness of the area. The letter refers to what the general feeling is at present but does not state whose general feeling that is. Only one caravan park in the Barossa District has received a subsidy and, therefore, the granting of the total amount requested should be reconsidered. I am sure that time would prove such a decision to be worth while, because of the reasons given. These reasons were admirably covered in the correspondence from the Barossa council. Paragraph 19 of the Speech states:

During the financial year approximately 6,500 acres of land have been planted by the Woods and Forests Department, log production from State forests approximated 230,000,000 super feet, and 3,150 acres of land suitable for afforestation purposes have been purchased or approved for purchase.

Recently I received a letter which, unfortunately, did not give the writer's address.

Other members may have received a similar letter but no member has mentioned it so far and, as the matter may have merit, I shall read the letter, which states:

Regarding the interest being shown in getting tourists to come to this State may I suggest that the Government give some consideration to developing the only remaining unpleasant area around Adelaide—between Two Wells and Port Wakefield. If the soil in this area is suitable, it might be developed as vineyards or pine tree plantations, which would attract tourists in years to come.

I agree with the writer that the area between Two Wells and Port Wakefield is rather uninteresting. Anyone who has travelled between those places knows that there are not many attractive sights on the way, and I ask that the suggestion made in the letter be considered by the appropriate Ministers. Paragraph 7 of the Speech states:

A laboratory has been opened at the Kybybolite Research Centre and similar facilities will be provided at Turretfield . . .

As Turretille is in the Barossa District. I am pleased that this facility is being provided. Paragraph 25 of the Speech states:

The redevelopment of Roseworthy Agricultural College has made rapid progress. Plans are in preparation for the housing of an additional 70 students and by 1972 the student numbers will have increased from 127 to about 190. Representations have been made to the Commonwealth Government to have Roseworthy recognized as a College of Advanced Education as from January, 1970.

I am pleased about the progress being made at Roseworthy, because it is also in the Barossa District. The students at that college should be considered at all times and justice must always appear to be done to them. The Minister of Agriculture knows the regulations under the Agricultural College Act to which I am referring and I trust that this matter will be resolved. Paragraph 12 of the Speech states:

A wide variety of other topics dealing with matters such as the law relating to commercial arbitration, the law relating to animals and the law relating to the remaining disabilities of married women are presently being considered by the committee.

I am pleased that the law relating to disabilities experienced by married women will be considered, but I want to refer to the law relating to animals. Because little information is given on that, I do not know what action will be taken. However, the destruction of unwanted dogs is a topic that probably does not interest many people, although it should interest all members. We should see that everything possible is done to ensure that, if dogs have to be destroyed, it is done humanely. I support the motion.

Mr. RYAN (Port Adelaide): One could speak at greater length on what has been omitted from the Governor's Speech than on what it contains. However, first I congratulate Sir James Harrison on his appointment to the high position of Governor of South Australia. I have met Sir James several times and I know that he is well fitted for the position to which he has been appointed. I am even more pleased that Sir James has been appointed as a result of Australian Labor Party policy, which lays down—

Mr. Rodda: I hope you are going to develop the argument.

Mr. RYAN: Yes. I wish to refer to the secret L.C.L. conference held last weekend; the honourable member moved a motion that any decision made behind closed doors should be binding on all members.

Mr. Rodda: That isn't true.

Mr. RYAN: The honourable member cannot disprove my statement, since the conference was held behind closed doors.

Mr. Hurst: What have they to hide?

Mr. RYAN: Everything. Their greatest fear is that the press might publish what goes on at the conference. The only major matter coming from the conference was a prepared speech given by the Premier. He gave a copy of the speech to the press so that he could get cheap publicity. However, I am being side-tracked.

Mr. Rodda: Have you been advised by the member for Frome (Mr. Casey)?

Mr. RYAN: I take advice from no-one in preparing my speeches. I shall have plenty to say about the Parliamentary Under Secretary to the Premier in connection with mismanagement of this State. I repeat that Sir James Harrison was appointed Governor probably as a result of Australian Labor Party policy. Prior to the last general election the A.L.P. asked that an Australian, preferably a South Australian, be appointed the next Governor. As a result, the present Government feared that, if it did not honour this policy, it would suffer in the eyes of the public. I am happy that Sir James Harrison has been appointed, because I think he will fill the position extremely well.

Mr. Hurst: We dined with him.

Mr. RYAN: Yes. The member for Semaphore (Mr. Hurst) and I have dined with him. We consider him to be a gentleman, but I will not tell members how I was brain-washed by a past holder of the office who said that an Australian could never do the job.

However, the present Governor has dispelled that idea.

I hope the policy adopted by a previous Premier is not repeated during this Parliament: the fewer times this House met the less Sir Thomas Playford was bashed by the Opposition. The present Government has not got off on the right leg so far because, when the Opposition has brought forward matters of public interest, the present Government has been very glad indeed when the House has gone into recess. In this regard, I refer to a matter that has been aired in this House. Eastern Standard Time would have been adopted in this State had the House not been sitting. There is no doubt that the Lone Ranger, "Sideboard Charley", had made up his mind that Eastern Standard Time should be adopted—at the request of probably half a dozen industrialists and without regard for public opinion. I think I can claim credit for being the first person, after Parliament assembled, to ask whether the Premier intended to go on with his announced policy of adopting E.S.T. in South Australia.

Mr. Hurst: The people of South Australia supported you.

Mr. Rodda: How about the member for Eyre?

Mr. RYAN: I did not know the people of Eyre were represented in this Parliament. Following my remarks, I am glad to say that some Government members supported me on this issue: they did not mince matters when they voiced their opinions, apparently on behalf of the people they represent, that E.S.T. should not be adopted.

Mr. Broomhill: The Premier then ran for cover.

Mr. RYAN: As a result of the expressions of disapproval, the Premier knew that it would be an unpopular issue, so he decided to drop it.

Mr. Hurst: He doesn't know the opinion of the man on the land.

Mr. RYAN: He does not even want to know. The main point at issue is that, whilst Parliament is meeting, members have the right to express the opinion of the majority of the people. In connection with the contempt in which people hold this Parliament, I refer to an article in last Thursday's *News*. The edition to which I am referring was available on the streets before 2 p.m. last Thursday. The article dealt with the revision of the Metropolitan Adelaide Transportation Study plan.

This House, however, did not receive any information from the Premier until 2.30 p.m. When members assembled we assumed something would be done, but we did not know it would be a movie-star afternoon. Television cameras were in the gallery: the Speaker knew all about it, but the Opposition knew nothing. The people on the street, however, had bought copies of the *News*, which told them about the revision of the M.A.T.S. plan.

Mr. Hudson: If you had never seen a ham actor before, you would have been satisfied last week.

The ACTING DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Nankivell): Order! The honourable member for Glenelg is not making this speech.

Mr. RYAN: If the Premier is attempting to gain a living through being a popular star, it is just as well he has some other means of gaining a livelihood or he would be on the dole. When the motion for the adoption of the Address in Reply was moved by the member for Gumeracha (Mr. Giles) and seconded by the member of Onkaparinga (Mr. Evans), one would have thought that South Australia was the most affluent State in Australia. Apparently, these members are divorced from public opinion and from criticisms of the present Government. Government members know that the *Adelaide Advertiser* does not support A.L.P. policy (whether the A.L.P. is in Government or in Opposition), but a recent headline on page 2 of the *Advertiser* states "The Affluent State Once, Now Its Poor Sister". That is in the *Adelaide Advertiser!*

Mr. Giles: What is the date of the paper?

Mr. RYAN: It is 1969. The report states:

Only a few years ago South Australia was the envy of other States for the Commonwealth largesse in the form of finance for special projects flowing its way . . . But it would almost seem as if Chowilla was a hoo-doo, bringing to an end these days of affluence.

How true that statement is. The report continues:

South Australia has now become the "poor sister" of the mainland States so far as sharing in Commonwealth spending and finance arrangements is concerned . . . In the outcome, South Australia not only loses a major works project planned to have been undertaken within its borders but it is to contribute to an undertaking that will give an impetus to employment and industrial activity in Victoria, a State scarcely needing this incentive. Government members apparently are not conversant with matters raised within their own Party. Indeed, it is apparent to me that the



mover of the motion is not aware of what constitutes the Governor's Speech. The Speech is not one that the Governor himself writes: it is made up for him by the current Ministers of the Crown and delivered by the Governor on their behalf. In 1968, the Lieutenant-Governor made the Speech on behalf of the Stott-Hall Government. No one can deny that that is how the Government exists: it cannot govern in its own right, it must rely on a so-called Independent, otherwise there would be no Hall Government. We would not have him as a gift. Paragraph 5 of the Speech states:

My Government regards it as vital to the future development of South Australia that in order to ensure our water resources this project should proceed.

This refers to the Chowilla dam. His Excellency continued:

Accordingly, active steps have been taken to produce further evidence to support the case for its construction.

That is the Lieutenant-Governor's Speech made on behalf of the present Government. When we think of how the Government ultimately won the 19 seats which made its representation equal to that of the Australian Labor Party Opposition, I find it necessary to refer to a petition that was presented in the House by the member for Murray (Mr. Wardle). The petition, containing 2,357 signatures, requests that the Chowilla dam be commenced as an urgent project in this State. The member for Murray went to great lengths to say that this petition contained the signatures of persons from other districts in South Australia and that many of the signatories were not residents in the District of Murray.

Mr. Wardle: That's right.

Mr. RYAN: On perusing the petition (it is a public document once it is tabled in this Chamber), I found that 505 persons who signed it were not residents of the District of Murray but that 1,852 were electors on the roll of the State Assembly District of Murray.

Mr. Rodda: It was implied they were all residents.

Mr. RYAN: I did not say they were all residents. I am referring specifically to the petition. It is an alarming situation when a member wins his seat by 41 votes on the promise that Chowilla will be established by the Liberal Government. The member concerned holds his seat by the narrowest of margins and tries to convey that—

Mr. Rodda: You're playing low politics.

Mr. RYAN: If ever I got as low in politics as had the member for Victoria, I would not want to be in this Chamber. The Parliamentary Under Secretaries! What a mess they are making! What a mess the Government is making! Recently, members of this Chamber received an invitation from two Ministers to attend public functions both to be held on the same day and at the same time. Members of the Government apparently are not even talking to each other. Since we have had Parliamentary Under Secretaries, the confusion existing in this State has even increased. Only last week members of Parliament received an invitation from the Chief Secretary to the official opening of the new dental hospital (I think the date was August 22). We also received in the same post an invitation to attend the welcoming ceremony for the Duke and Duchess of Kent to be given by the Lord Mayor in front of the Adelaide Town Hall.

Mr. McKee: Would that be the responsibility of the Parliamentary Under Secretary?

Mr. RYAN: That is exactly my point. The programme was not drawn up by the Lord Mayor. He had no say in it. The programme was drawn up by the Chief Secretary's Department. On Friday we received an official notification from that department telling us that because of unforeseen circumstances the official opening of the dental hospital had been cancelled.

Mr. Clark: Why were they unforeseen?

Mr. RYAN: I do not know. Can we get more confused? The Government, apparently having insufficient Ministers to govern the State, appoints Parliamentary Under Secretaries, and it appoints the greatest no-hopers to those positions, namely, members who can never be a challenge to anyone in a higher position. That is why the member for Victoria has been appointed, and if he has not known the reason previously he knows it now. Indeed, this was the policy adopted by Sir Thomas Playford: to appoint someone who could never challenge him for his position. That is the policy now being adopted by the Premier. Parliamentary Under Secretaries! I could give them a better name, but it would probably be unparliamentary. This is an example of the confusion that exists within the Government.

Mr. McKee: Do you think the Under Secretary is breathing down the Premier's neck?

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order!

Mr. RYAN: He could not, even if he had a blow-lamp. If this confusion exists within the Government, what confusion must exist within the minds of the people of the State concerning the conflicting statements being made? The people realize that the Government does not know where it is going, but the Opposition can tell them. If there is one more vote against the present Government on a major issue, it will be in Opposition. You, Mr. Deputy Speaker, would not then have to rely on an Independent in order to be Chairman of Committees. The Labor Party will keep on challenging the Government in regard to major issues now confronting the people of South Australia. During his remarks in this debate one Parliamentary Under Secretary said that Chowilla versus Dartmouth would be a major issue. However, the following day that statement was repudiated by the Premier, who said that this would be only a minor issue. Let me assure Government members that it will be a major issue.

Mr. McKee: Do you know that the Victorian Government has sold a 10 years' lease of land at Chowilla?

Mr. RYAN: True, the Chowilla site has been leased to private enterprise. In reply to a question by the member for Adelaide today, the Minister of Works said that when the Government entered into a lease it could not repudiate that lease. Therefore, now that this area has been leased, we can no longer proceed there. Members on this side challenge the Government to bring forward legislation dealing with the Dartmouth issue. They should give the Opposition, which represents the majority of people in this State, an opportunity to vote on this as a major issue. Let us go to the people and determine the issue. I noticed the member for Murray come into the Chamber with his arm in a sling, probably as a result of something that happened at the L.C.L. conference at the weekend. I am told that, so anxious was he to support the Premier's approach for a full franchise for the Upper House to prevent its being abolished by the incoming Labor Government, he threw out his collar bone.

Mr. Lawn: I heard someone say his arm had been twisted.

Mr. RYAN: If that is so, it is the Premier who twisted it. Fancy the Premier of the State, after making an impassioned plea to L.C.L. members, being forgotten in the vote of thanks. Could there be a bigger rebuff?

Mr. Clark: Perhaps there was some justice in it.

Mr. RYAN: True; possibly the mover of the vote of thanks was so disgusted with the Premier, his policy and his leadership, that he intentionally left him out of the vote of thanks. There is a vast difference between the Party I am proud to represent and the Party represented by Government members. The L.C.L. conference is held behind closed doors. Not one word was ever published of what the Prime Minister had to say to rally his supporters at the conference. When I attended the A.L.P. conference, which was addressed by the next Prime Minister of the country, the press took down verbatim what Gough Whitlam said to the assembled members. On the express vote of those present, the press was admitted to the conference.

Mr. Rodda: What you've said is unfair to the Prime Minister, and you know it.

Mr. RYAN: Who wants to be fair to the Prime Minister? I certainly do not. At the next Commonwealth election I make no bones about the fact that I will be trying to convince people that they should vote to dispose of the present Prime Minister. I will not play politics with kid gloves on. As a member of the A.L.P., I will do everything possible to dispose of an incompetent Government in Canberra, a Government that is now only kept in power by the vote of the Democratic Labor Party in the Senate.

The Hon. Robin Millhouse: If you put your house in order, you could fix them, too.

Mr. RYAN: Our house does not have to be put in order. The Attorney-General said he had to shave off his sideboards because of military regulations, but I cannot find the regulations to which he referred, and I could not find his sideboards. At the behind-closed-doors conference over the weekend, the Attorney-General supported the Premier in his impassioned plea to alter certain rules of the L.C.L. constitution before the Labor Party took power and ultimately abolished the Upper House. However, a two-thirds majority was required to carry that motion. Government members talk about democracy. To become the Government of this State, the Labor Party has had to get nearly two-thirds of the votes of the people of the State. However, once we are elected as a Government we need only a simple majority of the whole House to alter the Constitution. The Liberals have gerrymandered the affairs of their own Party to

such an extent that they must have a two-thirds majority to alter something. Government members say that resolutions of their conference are not binding on them, yet one of the reports that leaked out stated that Mr. R. Y. Wilson made an impassioned plea that, once a decision was made by the conference, members of the Party should abide by that decision.

Mr. Broomhill: The member for Victoria was glad to see that go in.

Mr. RYAN: Yes, he missed out on an earlier issue, but at least he convinced R. Y. Wilson that any decision of the conference should be binding. The Attorney-General interjected that we should put our house in order. Let me advise him to have his Party put its house in order, because it will be in Opposition for some time.

Mr. Hudson: The L.C.L. organization is almost as big a bastion of reaction as the Legislative Council.

Mr. RYAN: I should say it is an even bigger one, if that is possible. The Premier fears what will happen to the Legislative Council when the Labor Government takes office. He and the Attorney-General are the two odd men out. The present Government believes in cheap publicity, no matter how cheap. So long as it can get something in the press, it hopes the public will forget about it later. One of its most recent acts was the announcement through the Minister of Works that water and sewerage charges had been increased. In the press announcement the Minister went on at great length to try to hide this fact.

Mr. Hurst: They try to hide everything.

Mr. RYAN: I do not agree, because I would be glad if they tried to hide the Premier. We see him every evening on television, and the people are saying, "Isn't it time we saw something else?" The Minister of Works went to great lengths to dispute that the increase in water and sewerage rates was a revenue measure.

Mr. Broomhill: He drew a red herring across the trail.

Mr. RYAN: Of course he did. The Minister said that the increase was for water conservation and, to ensure that it would not occur again, he said that he would set up a committee to inquire into the rating system, because such inquiry was long overdue. This was only a red herring to hoodwink the public about the increases in water rates. These

rates were announced on July 8, but a report in the *Advertiser* of May 28, under the heading "Water Rate Report Made", stated:

The Minister of Works (Mr. Coumbe) is studying a preliminary report of a departmental committee set up to investigate alternative methods of charging for water in South Australia. He said yesterday it was unlikely that any early decision could be made on whether the present system of rating should be changed. The preliminary report contained certain recommendations but these could not be divulged yet. Earlier this year when he announced the committee's investigation Mr. Coumbe said the emphasis would be on trying to find a method which would encourage saving of water. The Minister tried to hide the fact that the increase in rates was a revenue measure by saying that the extra revenue would be used for water conservation and that he would set up another committee. How many more committees will this Government set up? It seems to be the Government's policy to set up a committee and, when its report is received, to set up another committee to inquire into the report. Apparently, Parliament is not to be told the results of the investigations of these committees. The *Advertiser* and the *News* adopted different approaches to this matter. Not often do we find the *Advertiser* adopting a different policy from that enunciated by the Liberals, but sometimes, because of public opinion, it does so. On July 9 a report stated:

The changes in the water rate structure would net the South Australian Government \$1,860,000 in a full year, the Minister of Works (Mr. Coumbe) said yesterday.

In other words, it was not for water conservation but to raise revenue.

Mr. Hurst: Perhaps it was to pay for fluoridation.

Mr. RYAN: Yes, and this is another matter in which the people have no say. If they did, perhaps it would not be continued. It seems that the *Advertiser* was having 20c each way, because it further stated:

As reported in "The *Advertiser*", the adjustments will cost householders in the higher-bracket suburbs an extra few dollars a year.

I emphasize that statement. On the same day the *Advertiser* editorial (which is not always read by the man in the street) stated:

The other increases, however, must be regarded rather as revenue producers, unless it is argued that people use or waste water in direct proportion to the value of their property. The principle of paying for what you use is a sound one.

I agree with that statement, but the Government is hoodwinking the public by setting up a committee and by saying that the present

system of rating is to be altered, because it knows full well that nothing will be done. I am prepared to wager now on what will happen as a result of this inquiry into the rating system. The result will be the same as that which occurred after the report of the previous committee was received—nothing. The *News*, in its editorial, took a different view and, rather than classify people in the higher-bracket suburbs as being the only ones to be hit by the measure, it stated:

Overall, the average householder it appears may have to pay up to \$2 extra a year.

Apparently, this is how the Government intends to hoodwink the public. Every time there is an increase in any charge, there is a cover-up in order to disillusion the people on what will ultimately happen. I have said that members of the present Government hold this Parliament in contempt, and I believe this to be the adopted policy of the L.C.L. During its term of office the Labor Government set up a Local Government Act Revision Committee and hoped that it would bring in a report within three years.

Mr. Edwards: Then, you never tabled it.

Mr. RYAN: One can only be dumb-founded by these unintelligent remarks. What the member for Eyre has just said proves that he does not know what he is talking about: he is as ignorant of the affairs of this State, as are other Government members. On July 2 this year I asked the Attorney-General to ask the present publicity-happy Minister of Local Government whether the report of this committee had been received and when it would be made available. On that date there should have been a Labor Government in power, but there will be on July 2, 1970.

Mr. Edwards: I am glad you think so.

Mr. RYAN: And so do 54 per cent of the people in this State: if the Government provides an opportunity, that 54 per cent will increase.

Mr. Langley: It is increasing every day.

Mr. RYAN: If Government members are sincere they will let the people determine the Government in future. The member for Eyre may be happy at the result, but many other Government members will not be so happy. On July 2 the Minister of Local Government said he hoped the report of the committee would be available to him at the end of July, 1969. We have the sideboard Charlie, the unrated corporal, the Attorney-General.

Mr. Edwards: I understood you couldn't get a report—

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member for Port Adelaide.

Mr. RYAN: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker. I was nearly going to give way to the member for Eyre.

The Hon. J. W. H. Coumbe: I wish the honourable member would speak up.

Mr. RYAN: I did not know that the Minister of Works was hard of hearing. I have no sideboards and I do not appear on television frequently, as some Government Ministers do. My objection is that before the time by which I was told by the Minister of Local Government that he expected to get the report of the Local Government Act Revision Committee (the end of July), South Australians knew, from reading the *Advertiser* and the *News*, what was in the report. The *Advertiser* of July 18, under a heading, "Secrecy by councils may be barred," referred to what was in the report, yet the Attorney-General, representing the Minister of Local Government, told me that he did not expect the Government to have the report until the end of July. This was stated by the Minister of Local Government, the Minister who had accused the Dunstan Labor Government of having the Metropolitan Adelaide Transportation Study Report and using it for political purposes at the election in March, 1968. We know that that was a lie. We know what lies have been told by members of the Government, including the Minister of Local Government. We could not get a bigger one in this State.

The Hon. J. W. H. Coumbe: Break it up.

Mr. RYAN: It is about time the truth came out. I will prove what lies this Minister can tell.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order!

Mr. RYAN: The Minister of Education was the most vocal Opposition member when our Government refused to spend money on cleaning school windows. Therefore, we thought that when the present Minister took over the position would be changed in the next week. However, she has been in charge of the Education Department for about 18 months, and what she said has been shown to have had a hollow political ring. Nothing has been or will be done about that matter. This is similar to what all Ministers are doing. They were extremely critical when the Labor Government was in office, and they said what

they would do if they were elected. What have they done? They have told lies, but they have done nothing else.

The Hon. J. W. H. Coumbe: Who is telling lies?

Mr. RYAN: The Minister of Local Government, and I will give the facts, if the Minister wants them. I have been referred to as the member that the Government has ignored, and at a function that I attended last Saturday evening, I was referred to as the member that was left out. I was left out of the official opening of the new Jervois bridge.

Mr. Lawn: After all the years you battled for it!

Mr. RYAN: Yes, in this Chamber, and after my criticism of a committee and of the Government then in office for not pursuing the reference that went back, as the Minister of Works knows, as a result of interference by one Government department on the project. No-one promoted the project as much as I did, as the Minister of Works knows. Soon after 9 a.m. last Friday week, the Minister's department telephoned the Port Adelaide City Council, asking whether the Mayor would participate in a commemoration of the closing of the old bridge and the opening of the new one.

Mr. Jennings: That was short notice for the Mayor.

Mr. RYAN: The Mayor was hostile, first because of the short notice and, secondly, because an official invitation from the Minister was made not by letter but by telephone. Apparently, this is the way the Government does things. In a report in the *Sunday Mail* (which we know is published on Saturday and can be bought early on Saturday evening) the Minister of Roads and Transport stated that the new bridge would be opened on the Monday at 2 p.m. and the old bridge would be closed at the same celebration. About 10.30 p.m. on the Sunday night the member for Semaphore (Mr. Hurst) was asked by telephone whether he would be available. It is a pity someone did not "ring" the necks of some Government members! However, the member for Semaphore received a telephone call, asking whether he would be available to attend the closing of the old bridge and the opening of the new one and to participate in the commemoration at 2 p.m. on the Monday. He was also asked whether he knew where I was.

Mr. Broomhill: Where were you?

Mr. RYAN: I had told the member for Semaphore that I would be away all day on the Monday on an engagement that I had undertaken many months previously. Incidentally, that engagement was with officers of the department administered by the Minister of Marine. The member for Semaphore then told the officers of the Minister of Roads and Transport where I could be contacted. The Minister of Marine has challenged me to show where lies were being told. The Minister of Roads and Transport told my colleague that he did not know anything about the closing of the old bridge and the opening of the new one until he heard it on the radio late on Sunday afternoon. There is a different story from the Minister of Works. Who is telling lies now?

The Minister contacted the Mayor on Friday morning, the *Sunday Mail* (available on the Saturday) contained a report, and they tried to contact the member for the district at 10.30 on Sunday evening! I was at home until early Sunday evening and members of my family were at home when I was out, so I know that no attempt was made to contact me. When I read the report in the *Sunday Mail*, I was amazed that I had not received any communication from the Minister. If lies are being told, let me throw it back at the Minister of Roads and Transport. He would be one of the best left in the State and, if he continues along those lines, he will not be Minister for long. He is trying to get all the publicity at the expense of local members, but I got more publicity from not being invited than I would have got from being invited.

Mr. Rodda: You must admit he's doing a good job.

Mr. RYAN: When Ministers inspect Government projects in a Government member's district, they invite the member for the district but, when they inspect a project in a district held by a Labor member, they do not invite him. Recently there was much publicity on television and in the press after the Premier and the Minister of Immigration and Tourism went into the Semaphore District to inspect a Government property but, because that district was represented by an A.L.P. member, he had to read about the visit in the press. This is the way A.L.P. members are being treated by the Government. The Government gets all the cheap, rotten publicity it can, and it ignores Opposition members.

Mr. Hurst: And does nothing.

Mr. RYAN: That is right. These circumstances, however, will not continue much longer.

Mr. Rodda: I think you are slanting this a wee bit.

Mr. RYAN: I could never get low enough to slant the honourable member. The other Parliamentary Under Secretary (the member for Light) went to great lengths to say what a rotten Party the A.L.P. was. He did not give it credit for doing anything: we were Communists—anything but decent politicians trying to do an honest job. There are many monuments in Australia today to A.L.P. administration, and probably the greatest monument this country has today is one created in 1910 by an A.L.P. Prime Minister (Mr. Fisher)—the Commonwealth Bank. The Snowy Mountains scheme is another such monument.

Mr. Rodda: Is that why a Commonwealth Labor Government tried to nationalize the banks?

Mr. RYAN: It is a pity it did not succeed. Let us remember that the present Government confiscated part of the profits of the nationalized State Bank, but that move is hidden from the public—the present Government does not want the world to know about that! Wheat stabilization is another monument to A.L.P. administration, but it has since been altered. Where did barley stabilization and wool stabilization originate? As a wealthy farmer, Mr. Acting Deputy Speaker, you should know.

Mr. Giles: Where is this wool stabilization plan?

Mr. RYAN: Stabilization was created by a Labor Government, and the member for Flinders (Hon. G. G. Pearson) knows this. Another monument to the A.L.P. in South Australia is the Electricity Trust of South Australia.

The Hon. G. G. Pearson: Who introduced barley stabilization?

Mr. RYAN: The honourable member can have his go later.

The Hon. G. G. Pearson: The Labor Party had nothing to do with it. You do not answer, because you cannot.

Mr. RYAN: These stabilization plans, which are now proving to be beneficial to Australian primary producers, are monuments to A.L.P. administration. One is led to believe that present policies in connection with the wheat industry are extremely popular, but there is

nothing more unpopular than the quota system being inflicted on farmers throughout Australia today. In South Australia it is proving to be unpopular, but it is even more unpopular in the other States and, in the experts' opinion, it will lead to black marketing to an extent that has never before been seen in Australia. And let us remember that there is a Liberal Government in each State and in the Commonwealth Parliament. E.T.S.A. is purely a monument to the attitude taken by the A.L.P.: there would be no E.T.S.A. in South Australia today but for—

Mr. Rodda: Tom Playford.

Mr. RYAN: He often told members, including me, the true story of the creation of E.T.S.A., but he would never make it public.

Mr. Edwards: Didn't you see television last night?

Mr. RYAN: Don't tell me you were on television last night. I thought they had cut out horror sessions on Monday nights.

Mr. Jennings: What about "Deadly Ernest"?

The Hon. J. W. H. Coumbe: Speak up!

The ACTING DEPUTY SPEAKER (Mr. Nankivell): Order! The member for Port Adelaide.

Mr. RYAN: I was told to speak up, but Government members are laughing so loudly that it is difficult for me to make myself heard. Government members are not interested in the opinions of Opposition members or of the public, but they will be interested before the next election: they will be going out again with all their lies. Before the last election the L.C.L. said, "We will build Chowilla, irrespective." Has that not turned out to be the greatest lie ever foisted on the people of South Australia? In 1968 it said, "We will make every effort to proceed with the important project of Chowilla". This was a lie—from a Government of lies. The member for Light (Mr. Freebairn) is not often here, but I noticed today that he had on his Communist tie. I do not know whether this is a reflection on him, but the other day I happened to be on the Government side of the Chamber and I noticed that he had the following three books on his desk: *The Living Thoughts of Karl Marx* edited by Trotsky, *Karl Marx* by Berlin, and *Communism* by Laski.

Mr. Lawn: Do you think that the member for Light may be an under-cover agent for the Communists?

Mr. RYAN: I do not know—he tries to make out that he is a Liberal. Oh, Sideboard

Charley has just entered the Chamber. Cary Grant will never die! I do not know whether or not the Premier has been to a Liberal barber, but the sideburns have apparently been cut. It seems that the books now being studied by the member for Light all deal with Communism, and today he has a red tie. However, I do not wish to know whether he is interested in the Communist's policy, for I am interested only in the policy of my own Party.

The present Minister of Local Government, when a member of the former Opposition, desired an assurance from the Labor Chief Secretary at the time that no other Minister would be proceeding overseas at Government expense. He raised this matter when former Premier Walsh and the then Minister of Mines were going overseas. I am not against Ministers or members going overseas, and I do not say one thing and then say something else. Members gain much knowledge from these visits and in some cases, if they have the ability, the knowledge they gain can be of great advantage to the State. At the request of the Government of the day, I examined a certain project overseas, and about two years later the present Minister of Works went overseas to examine the same thing. Some of the comments I made when I returned from overseas are known facts today. On my return, I said that it would be many years before container ships left England for Australia.

The Hon. J. W. H. Coumbe: What do you mean?

Mr. RYAN: There has not been a British ship loaded for Australia in the container trade. I said that Rotterdam would be used regarding containerization and not the port of Tilbury, and that has been proved correct. Not one British container ship has left Tilbury for Australia, and I doubt whether we shall see such a ship soon.

Mr. Rodda: Have you heard of Ardrossan?

Mr. RYAN: Yes, and I have heard of Port Giles, Wallaroo and many other ports. As a result of the oversea visit made by members of the Labor Party when in Government, the present Government will in the future probably claim the credit for a major construction undertaking in South Australia, as is the case regarding the Jervois bridge, when the Minister concerned wanted to claim all the cheap rotten publicity.

Mr. Venning: What are you talking about?

Mr. RYAN: The natural gas pipeline. I have no doubt the Government will claim the credit for that when it is completed. The Minister of Works will be there, and I can see him now in all his glory, claiming what the Liberal Government has done for South Australia. But, Mr. Speaker, you know as well as I that, when in Opposition, the Liberal Party was the greatest critic of the natural gas pipeline.

Mr. Giles: Only regarding the route.

Mr. RYAN: I am glad the member for Gumeracha has fallen into the trap. Only the other day the present Premier, when at a public function, made great play of the fact that, because of the construction of the natural gas pipeline and the route it had taken, the cheapest possible rate would be in operation. If the route of the pipeline had been that suggested by the former Liberal Opposition, the cost to the consumer would have been much greater than that envisaged at present.

Mr. Giles: You might have had cheaper nitrogenous fertilizer at Wallaroo, too.

Mr. RYAN: It could not get much cheaper than the member for Gumeracha. The Minister of Education was going to have every school window cleaned, but nothing has been done in that regard, and the Labor policy has not been upset. The Attorney-General was going to alter the route of the pipeline and do many other things, including abandoning the Citrus Organization Committee, which he declared to be undemocratic. But after 18 months under a Liberal Government, that committee still exists. The Minister of Works was going to play merry so-and-so with the natural gas pipeline, but nothing has been done in that regard. The present Minister of Local Government, when in Opposition, criticized the Labor Government, although I think only two Ministers went overseas during Labor's regime.

Mr. Lawn: They said there were two visits too many.

Mr. RYAN: Yes, and an unqualified assurance had to be given that no more Ministers would go.

Mr. Lawn: Liberal Ministers had a Cabinet meeting in London.

Mr. RYAN: Yes. One would have thought the Premier was a bookmaker, coming home from overseas with all the certainties. He is prepared to gamble with the destiny of this State. If sincerity were worth money, he would be broke. As a result of the visit that

was criticized by a member of the Upper House, the Government within a few months' time will be opening what we hope will be one of the greatest undertakings in South Australia. As a Labor Government, we did our best in this regard, and stood up to the criticisms of the Liberal Opposition.

Mr. Langley: Without us it would never have been built.

Mr. RYAN: There is no doubt about that. This will be one of the greatest events in South Australia's history, and yet the Government, when in Opposition, criticized us in every respect, even when we sent Ministers overseas to guarantee finance for the project. It must have been a relief to the L.C.L. when it came into office to know that it had no worries about financing the natural gas pipeline.

Mr. McAnaney: It had to be accepted by the Legislative Council.

Mr. RYAN: It is a wonder that the honourable member does not have his arm in a sling as a result of having it twisted at the conference.

Mr. Casey: Was the press allowed into the conference?

Mr. RYAN: I am told that journalists were allowed in, but that that is as far as they got. I am told that the only full statement that emanated from the conference was one the Premier issued dealing with the Legislative Council. Although I have never seen a copy of the L.C.L. constitution, I believe that it states that no L.C.L. member of Parliament can be a member of the executive committee.

Mr. Broomhill: They are dictated to by outside control.

Mr. RYAN: According to Mr. Wilson, they must toe the line.

Mr. McAnaney: We are independent.

Mr. RYAN: The only Independent the L.C.L. had was a person who joined the honourable member's Party so that he could get a Ministerial position.

Mr. Broomhill: Are you allowed on the executive?

Mr. McAnaney: Certainly; we have members on the executive.

The SPEAKER: Order! The member for Port Adelaide does not need assistance to make a speech.

Mr. RYAN: I can quote many instances of confusion amongst and mismanagement by Government Ministers. I raised in this House

a matter which I thought was important and which, had we been in Government, we would have dealt with, and I refer to one of the greatest rackets foisted on the public today (even Government members must be concerned about it) and that is in relation to the secondhand car market. At the request of many organizations and people, I raised the matter with the Government.

Mr. Rodda: How many cars do you own?

Mr. RYAN: About six or seven, including two Rolls Royces! Nevertheless, whatever I have I own.

Mr. Rodda: You have more than one car.

Mr. RYAN: Yes, and I have a pushbike too.

Mr. Rodda: You have several cars.

Mr. RYAN: True, and I own them—freehold. I asked the Minister whether, as a result of representations made by reputable organizations, the Government would consider (I knew the previous Labor Government would have done this) introducing legislation to overcome some of the rackets that had developed in regard to this industry. I received from the Minister a long, rambling letter stating that this could not be done because it would cost too much and would have no effect in overcoming the sharp-shooter tactics adopted in the industry. After I had received this letter I was amazed to read a press article stating that the Minister was considering this important matter.

He knew that many people were involved who had no legal protection whatever except (and he pointed this out in his reply) that the police could go into any property to inspect a secondhand car. I was not concerned with an inspection by the police. Those of us concerned with this matter want roadworthiness certificates made available with each car, for this is the way to safeguard what has developed into one of the biggest industries in this State. However, the Minister said this could not be done, that it would be of no advantage, and that it would be criticized by some of the people concerned. Despite that, several days later the Minister made his press statement that the Government was looking at the matter, hoping that something could be done about it. Why do we have all these lies? Why cannot the Government be honest and sincere about these matters? The Government should admit the truth, but we cannot seem to get honest and sincere answers from Ministers. When publicity is involved, we are being told things that we know are not true, and the Government



is guilty of contempt of Parliament. However, this will not continue for much longer because there will be a change of Government. We know we do not receive the press coverage received by the present Government, but at least what we attempt to do will be sincere.

Mr. Rodda: You get fair treatment, particularly on television.

Mr. RYAN: I have given television appearances away because I do not have the time! I could not afford my time to chase around in the shadow of the Premier, as his Parliamentary Under Secretary does now.

Mr. Allen: Is that what the pushbike is for?

Mr. RYAN: I would not be able to catch up with the Premier if I tried to do so. Even in Opposition districts the Premier has his shadow, the member for Victoria or the member for Light, with him. When a Bill to amend the Stamp Duties Act was introduced in this place, the Opposition said that it would be unpopular, that it contained many anomalies, and that the public would ultimately demand that the anomalies be ironed out. At the behind-closed-doors conference over the week-end (so we have heard over the grapevine), this legislation took up much time, some delegates even wanting it repealed or, if not repealed, at least amended. When the Bill was introduced, the Opposition said that it would allow for increased profits to people paying the tax. The Treasurer said that, although this was a tax on certain costs other than wages, he did not expect that all industries involved would pass it on to the consumer. I do not know whether that was sincere or not, but he said he believed that industry would absorb this iniquitous tax. An article in an official publication (*South Australian Motor* of July, 1969) states:

The S.A. Chamber of Automotive Industries has advised the R.A.A. that it has recommended to its members that the new delivery charge on new and used motor vehicles be increased to cover the new stamp duty on receipts. Members should check the amount payable to make sure that it does not represent more than the actual duty applicable to their particular purchase. The rate of stamp duty on receipts is 1c for every \$10 or part of \$10.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation was carried on your casting vote, yet you had the cheek to write to every member who voted for or against it.

Mr. Rodda: Whom are you talking about?

Mr. RYAN: The Speaker, the member for Ridley, who wrote to every member, including me, asking us to do everything in our power

to repeal this Act. I do not know how far he can go after he carried it by one vote, and then asks people who oppose it to do everything to repeal it. The member for Victoria can speak about playing politics low, but I have seen nothing lower than that in politics. I do not know whether it is possible to get much lower.

Mr. McKee: Did he write to Government members?

Mr. RYAN: Yes, in South Australia, and Government and Opposition members in Canberra.

Mr. McKee: Did he get any replies?

Mr. RYAN: He got my reply: I did not hesitate to tell his organization how the Act came to be on our Statute Book and how it would never have been passed had members voted according to their instructions. Now, an article in an official publication asks that charges be increased to cover this tax. It is objectionable, but it would not be so objectionable if these organizations added the actual amount of the duty, but I know of a case where the person showed me a receipt he had received when buying a new motor vehicle, and the increase had risen from \$10 to \$40 on a new vehicle. The profit on a new motor vehicle is enormous, too. Some Government members, as a result of pressure that has been brought on them from people in their districts and from people in industry with which they are concerned, now realize that this legislation should not have been passed as it was. If that is so, why did this subject take up so much time behind the closed doors of the L.C.L. conference? Why do people in that Party want it repealed or, if not repealed, then drastically amended?

Mr. Rodda: Tell us what the Labor Party would do.

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member has made his speech.

Mr. RYAN: Government members know the opinion of the Opposition. We know, and the member for Victoria knows, that on every vote in Committee there was a division: voting was 19 all on all divisions; and they were carried only by the vote of a member of the Stott-Hall Government. We tried to point out the anomalies and, although it takes time to get through to Government members, they now realize that the Opposition was correct and that they were wrong.

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

Mr. RYAN: Paragraph 33 of the Governor's Speech states:

During the current financial year it is anticipated that the South Australian Housing Trust will have completed about 2,000 houses.

Ministers have made much play on the improvement and the increasing number of houses being built: we have been told of the buoyancy in this industry, which was supposed to have been run down previously. Having regard to His Excellency's statement that the trust hopes to complete 2,000 houses, the figures issued by the trust are interesting. Right through the period of office of the Labor Government and before that time, the trust issued its quarterly notes in an attractive booklet. However, since the Liberal Government has come into office, the quarterly notes have been issued on a very rough and cheap piece of paper. That is the only way one can describe it and it is apparent that austerity has crept into the Government's policy in many ways.

Mr. McAnaney: It's better to build houses than to waste paper.

Mr. RYAN: If that is what was happening, I would agree. However, in the year ended June 30, 1969, 1,898 houses were built by the trust. This is the lowest figure for many years, despite the fact that at the end of that financial year the Liberal Government that was going to put life into the industry and get South Australia going had been in office for about 15 months. In the year ended June 30, 1968, which included about nine months of office of the Labor Government, the trust completed 2,375 houses, or nearly 500 more than were completed in the first financial year after a Liberal Government came into office.

Mr. Wardle: How many houses are not occupied?

Mr. RYAN: I cannot get a house in my district for people; I have been told that the waiting period is between five years and seven years. Hundreds of people are waiting for houses in the Semaphore, Port Adelaide and Enfield Districts. I was told only the other day that the trust could not accommodate these people in a shorter period than three years. In the year ended June, 1967, when a Labor Government was in office, 3,228 houses were built. In the year ended June, 1966, after 15 months of office of a Labor Government, 3,250 houses were completed. In the period of transition from Labor Government to Liberal Government the number of houses built dropped considerably. When

we consider that the trust is probably the biggest builder of houses in the State, we see that the statement about buoyancy in the industry is not correct.

Mr. McAnaney: You know that's not correct. More are built by other sources.

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member has made his speech.

Mr. RYAN: I am citing the official statistics of the Housing Trust. Those figures are for the metropolitan area and for the country area, including Elizabeth and Whyalla.

Mr. McAnaney: The total number has increased.

Mr. RYAN: The honourable member would not know. I am giving Housing Trust statistics. The trust is the biggest house building authority in South Australia. Why has the figure dropped by more than half, when one compares the figure for the Labor Government with that for the Liberal and Country League Government? Yet we are told that the industry is buoyant! The Governor's Speech described how industry would improve under an L.C.L. Government and how South Australia would get moving, but such statements do not accord with the facts. Paragraph 37 of His Excellency's Speech is as follows:

It is the intention of my Government to place before you legislation to continue for another year the operation of the Prices Act . . .

This is a joke—a real gem.

Mr. Clark: And in bad taste.

Mr. RYAN: Absolutely, and it is a joke not wanted by South Australians. The Prices Branch has probably done more for the people of South Australia than has any Government department, and it has done this without legislation to guide it or to authorize what it does. Yet one of the first actions of the present Government is to take away practically all its authority. No doubt the Government's action resulted from the influence of members like the Attorney-General, who has an absolute hatred for the activities of the Prices Commissioner.

Mr. Broomhill: The other day the Premier said that he wanted to see the end of price control.

Mr. RYAN: And the present Treasurer is another one. They have done everything possible to curb the activities of the Prices Branch, and soon it will disappear altogether.

This will be a pity, because many L.C.L. members, whether in Opposition or in Government, have used the branch's facilities while they knew full well that it did not have any legal authority to intervene in matters placed before it. It has, however, done a tremendous job for the people who have referred complaints to it. As its powers are curbed so its activities on behalf of the people will be curbed. I do not intend to be 100 per cent critical of the Government.

Mr. Hurst: I think you ought to be, because the Government is not going too well.

Mr. RYAN: I want to offer some advice. The Government, through cheap publicity, has once again announced in big headlines that it intends to expand the Tourist Bureau. It will build a big five-storey building in King William Street where the present two-storey building now stands. Having observed tourist activities in other States and other countries, I believe that South Australia is missing the boat. A new headquarters in King William Street will serve mainly people already attracted to South Australia. When one is in other States and other countries and one mentions South Australia, people appear dumbfounded, because they do not know where South Australia is and they do not know that Adelaide exists. When people overseas have said to me, "I am going to Australia," I have asked, "Are you going to Adelaide?" They have replied, "We do not know where it is. We are going to Melbourne and Sydney and possibly Canberra—the main part of Australia." A five-storey Tourist Bureau will not attract such people here. Consequently, we must send representatives overseas and to other States to advertise South Australia. I recently went to New Zealand and saw a tourist agency that in two or three years had become the biggest in the country. I went to many of the organization's offices in New Zealand and asked whether reciprocal tours were organized in Australia, and I was told they were. However, I was also told that visits were being made only to Melbourne, Sydney and Canberra. When I asked, "What about Adelaide?" people said they did not know it existed.

Mr. Burdon: Adelaide who?

Mr. RYAN: Yes, they might immediately think of the Queen who lived years ago. If people cannot be persuaded to visit Adelaide before their original itinerary is drawn up, they will not change their plans subsequently in order to come here. I sincerely hope the

Minister of Tourism will send out officers who can attract people to come to Adelaide, because this would represent an investment. Unfortunately, that investment applies at present only in the Eastern States.

Mr. Broomhill: Couldn't the Minister himself do this?

Mr. RYAN: He recently went to Singapore to attend a tourist conference. However, when I had the pleasure of going to Singapore and I referred to Adelaide, the people there did not know where it was.

Mr. Broomhill: What is the Minister doing about it?

Mr. RYAN: He plans to have a five-storey building erected in King William Street, but an attraction must be offered before people actually come to Australia, so that Adelaide will be included in their itinerary. If the Minister wishes to see how tourism can become a country's main industry, I suggest that he examine what has been done in New Zealand. Within two years, tourism has become New Zealand's second to largest industry. The investment takes place when the tourists actually make the bookings. If a person goes to a tourist agency in Adelaide, he is attracted to the idea of visiting New Zealand, but the same thing can happen in reverse, so that people living in New Zealand and other countries may be attracted to visiting Australia and, specifically, Adelaide.

This is what should be happening, rather than building a new office in Adelaide. Unfortunately, in the past we have heard people saying, "We would probably have gone to Adelaide if we had known the place existed, but we did not know and we were not told." I offer that suggestion to the Minister and urge him to try to boost the industry, which is most lucrative. A person can now travel from Sydney to New Zealand and back more cheaply than he can travel from Adelaide to Sydney and back. This is an enticement offered by New Zealanders and, even if a loss is made on the fare, it is more than offset by the subsequent capital investment in the country concerned. I do not wish to weary the House with what I have seen overseas.

Mr. Hurst: Your views are much appreciated.

Mr. RYAN: I hope so. I agree that members and Ministers should travel overseas, because of the education they receive. Indeed, a person can educate himself more by travelling

overseas for six months than by attending a university for a period. Even in some small oversea countries, the Government sets up a special fund. It has many names, but its main purpose is industrial development. In other words, certain money is put aside to encourage industries to operate in that country. Great Britain has found this extremely valuable, particularly since it was forced out of the Australian market. That country is altering its way of living and its industries and, when this is completed, undoubtedly it will go into the European Common Market. I think the name of the organization in Great Britain is the Industrial Development Commission, and certain finance is offered by it to any foreign company establishing there. Only some of the capital is provided.

To some degree, the reverse has happened in South Australia. Some capital investment was made by South Australia in the pulp and paper industry in the South-East, and this was to the advantage of the State. Whatever capital the Government invested in that industry has been paid back many times. A take-over bid has now been accepted by the Government. The policy followed regarding setting up that industry should largely be the policy of Governments now and in the future. This is far better than many foreign investors operating in South Australia with a total oversea capital investment. South Australia has an Industries Development Committee, but that committee makes recommendations only for outside financial assistance for a firm within or outside of the State requiring it.

Mr. Burdon: On July 24 the Government sold 421,599 shares for 162c a share.

Mr. RYAN: Yes. The investment in that industry was repaid many times over, and similar investments would have equal returns in the future. New Zealand has adopted the method to which I have referred and has found it helpful in developing industry. Other States in this country provide for this, so it is no use the Government's saying we do not have the capital. If other States can do this, so can we. I hope the Government will consider the matter, which could be of benefit to the country generally.

Recently I attended the annual function of the Surf Lifesaving Association of Australia (South Australian branch). Over the years, as a result of representations made to the Government, a grant of \$5,000 has been made to this voluntary organization. Like other States in the Commonwealth, this State spends

thousands of dollars yearly on road safety but, unfortunately, each year the accident rate is increasing enormously and more lives are lost. I have heard an advertisement stating that if money is spent in saving lives and avoiding accidents it is well spent, and I agree, but unfortunately statistics do not prove that the accident rate is being reduced. However, regarding the surf lifesaving organization, I was amazed that last year it saved 126 lives and that, overall, it has saved 1,179 lives. Last year there were 602 first-aid treatments, an increase of 20 per cent on the previous year. Everything donated to this organization is spent for the saving of human lives, and the people controlling it are volunteers. I do not wish to see the grant to the Road Safety Council reduced, but the Surf Lifesaving Association is called on to save lives in the same way as is the council, and the Government should ensure that it receives a just reward.

Mr. Jennings: It is a parsimonious grant now.

Mr. RYAN: Compared with the good done by the association the grant is practically negligible. The Government should consider increasing this grant, and I appeal to the Minister of Immigration and Tourism and to Cabinet to enable this organization to continue in an honorary capacity. I support the motion.

Mr. WARDLE (Murray): It puzzles me why Actors Equity has not got its clutches on the member for Port Adelaide.

Mr. Ryan: I know when I am well off.

Mr. WARDLE: That could be the reason why the honourable member is representing Port Adelaide in this House. With all that has been said concerning my physical appearance and inability, I assure the House that there will not be any one-arm banditry in what I have to say. While I may appear to be a left-winger, I hope, Mr. Speaker, that what I have to say will disprove that, and that we will all take note of your early advice concerning the standard of the debate. Your warning was timely. It is to some degree a surprise and somewhat of a disappointment to new members to find that older members consider that they are privileged to say or insinuate whatever they wish. Perhaps this is discouraging to new members, and your request, Sir, to raise the standard of the debate was appropriate.

Mr. Jennings: Why don't you speak to the member for Light about it?

Mr. WARDLE: Some wise words have been said about the member for Light in the past by my predecessor, who was, I think, a good

judge of character. These words were reported in *Hansard* of August 2, 1962, as follows:

However, I should like to refer particularly to the new member for Light who so capably moved the motion for the adoption of the Address in Reply. I feel that in the honourable member we have a man who appeals to all members. He seems to me to be a very good type of person, and I think that he will contribute successfully to future debates in this House. From what I have been told of his past history, I believe he will always conduct himself in the manner to which this House has always been accustomed and in the best tradition.

Mr. Jennings: He has deteriorated rapidly.

Mr. Clark: A good deal can happen in seven years.

Mr. WARDLE: Well, apparently it has. Perhaps it is even more disappointing that so much has happened in the last seven years, and perhaps it is time all members of the House took stock of the standard of their debating and endeavoured to improve it.

This evening I will mention several important matters concerning my district, and towards the end of my remarks I will take up the matter that the member for Port Adelaide, the Leader, and several other members have debated, namely, the Chowilla dam situation. First, I congratulate the Governor, Sir James Harrison, on his appointment. Much has been said in this debate concerning his qualities and abilities. We are proud of his appointment, and we wish him well and hope that he and his family have a very long and happy stay in South Australia. We know that they will do their utmost to visit most of South Australia and to become acquainted with the people and with the State in general.

I offer my condolences to the families and relatives of the recently deceased members of Parliament. I was not acquainted with them all, but I especially pay my respects to the late Senator Laught, whom I remember many years ago, following his appointment to the Senate, taking a tremendous interest in the development of what was known in those days as the ninety-mile desert. Senator Laught spent much time in that area and took an exceptional interest in the addition to the soil of copper and zinc and in the experimentation carried out in that deep, white sand in the early years of development of that area.

I knew the late Mr. White, the member for Murray in the years 1953 to 1955, quite well. He was a man who was most devoted to his town and his district. Being the Mayor

of the town, he was involved with local government. During those years Mr. and Mrs. White worked extremely hard and served their town and district well. Whilst there are some areas within the District of Murray that are without reticulated water, and whilst it is close to the river, much of the reticulation that has taken place along the river in that district is due to the efforts of the late Mr. White.

It is obvious from His Excellency's Speech that the Government has a busy, ambitious and wide programme of works and undertakings ahead of it. It is a far-reaching programme of legislation of which this Government can be proud. I want to mention several aspects of that programme that affect my own district. I think it would be true to say that the Murray District is at present experiencing a boom in Government spending. Never before has so much public money been spent in the District of Murray. Recently the Public Works Committee report on the new bridge, which will cost about \$3,000,000 and which will be situated within three miles or four miles of the town, was tabled. Another project upon which a report was tabled last week was the new Murray Bridge High School, to cost \$1,200,000, which it is hoped will be completed and ready for use in 1971. Further, sewerage is being provided at Murray Bridge and this project will be completed within two years, at a cost of \$5,000,000. Occasionally we are reminded about the installation of the Murray Bridge to Onkaparinga main, at a cost of about \$25,000,000, which will be completed in 1974.

Mr. Ryan: Some of those projects were started by a Labor Government.

Mr. WARDLE: Obviously some were started in previous years, but my point is that at present there is boom spending of Government money in the Murray District. I am not quibbling or trying to give the praise to any one team. I appreciate the full and ample employment position in my district and I am telling the House how \$34,000,000 is being spent.

Other aspects of legislation in the Governor's Speech attract my attention, the first being legislation about the spraying of hormone chemicals. In several areas in the State in past years the spraying of agricultural chemicals has caused damage, but generally the damage was probably not as great as it has been in the District of Murray.

Members may know that it is estimated that about \$64,000 worth of glasshouse tomatoes and cucumbers was destroyed or spoilt by hormone spraying. I consider that the legislation on this spraying has two aspects. One is the safety and security it brings to the farmer, and the other is the high degree of assurance the horticulturist will receive because of restrictions on hormone spraying near his property. I am pleased that the Government has seen fit to sponsor legislation of this kind, because South Australia is probably the last State to have it.

I am delighted that the Government is honouring its promise to construct dental clinics in strategic places throughout the State. The dental clinic in my district is almost a reality, construction being well under way, and the facilities will be available soon for the school children of the town and district. I support several general items in the Speech. The first is the concession provided for pensioners in respect of motor vehicle registration fees. There are many situations in which pensioners, particularly those who cannot use rail or bus transport, are dependent on motor vehicles for their transport. These people should receive concessions the same way as other pensioners receive concessions in the form of passes for rail and bus travel.

I am pleased that there is to be a separate Secretary for Local Government and a separate Local Government Office. Whilst the previous arrangement was successful to some degree, the new set-up will make for more efficient administration. Council officers need guidance on many important matters that affect their areas, so the new arrangement will benefit local government as a whole.

Several members have referred to the activities of the Housing Trust. A few minutes ago the member for Port Adelaide (Mr. Ryan) referred to the number of dwellings completed by the trust and to its general programme. I, like many other members, realize what an important part the trust has played in accommodating people in country towns and in the metropolitan area. Although many caustic comments and many severe criticisms have been made by members about the trust's programme, I remind the House what the trust has done and is doing for people who are not privileged. Under the heading "Social Housing" in the 32nd Annual Report of the trust, appears the following:

The trust's rental properties are, almost exclusively, modest double-unit houses adjacent to industrial areas. Over the years many of

the trust's tenants have been able to purchase their own homes and so make the trust houses available for letting to families in need of rental accommodation. The trust employs a number of female tenancy officers whose task is not only to ensure that tenants meet the requirements of trust tenancy but also to guide and assist those who find difficulty in meeting these requirements. This brings these officers in close contact with tenants, who can expect sympathetic consideration of their problems. One of the major features of the tenancy work involves families who for various reasons are unable to afford the weekly rental charged by the trust. Those who are in real financial difficulties are assisted by the trust, which considers each case on its merits.

There is no fixed rental rebate formula. Those assisted in this manner consist mainly of deserted wives, widows, age pensioners, invalid pensioners and the recipients of unemployment and sickness social service benefits. The rent is assessed on the total family income, and due consideration is given to the amount of assistance granted by the State Social Welfare Department. It should be noted that many of these reduced rents are of comparatively short term, e.g., while the breadwinner is unemployed or hospitalized; others continue indefinitely because of a permanent reduction in income. In all cases reduced rents are reviewed periodically by the trust.

During 1967-68 the trust received approximately 900 applications for a reduction in rent and at June 30, 1968, 1,795 tenants were receiving rent reductions involving an amount of \$3,185 a week. It is interesting to note that in 1964 less than half this number (863 actually) were receiving assistance and the cost to the trust for this assistance amounted to over \$700 a week.

It is interesting to note the following table:

ASSISTED TENANTS

Age pensioners . . . . .	647
Civilian widows! . . . . .	331
War widows . . . . .	70
Deserted wives . . . . .	408
Social services (sickness) . . . . .	74
Invalid pensioners . . . . .	151
T.P.I. . . . .	16
War pensioners . . . . .	30
Tuberculosis pensioners . . . . .	6
Unemployed . . . . .	57
Special cases . . . . .	5

The largest group receiving this assistance through the Housing Trust relates to age pensioners, who represent about 36 per cent of the total. It is therefore important to bear in mind that the Housing Trust has a considerable programme by which it helps people who are in need. While in some areas this need may not be met 100 per cent, it is important to note what the trust is doing in this regard.

Another matter referred to in the Governor's Speech concerns the building of bridges.

Although at present two large bridges are being built across the Murray River, I have no doubt that many others are being planned and designed for construction throughout South Australia, and I believe that it is important for a progressive Government to bear in mind continually the building of bridges across the Murray River. Although I would not be competent to compile a list of priorities at this stage, I think it is important, at intervals of, say, one year to three years, to build more bridges. I refer here to places such as Berri and Mannum and areas along the southern section of the river where, in time, bridges will be required for the efficient, effective and quick crossing of vehicular traffic across the Murray River.

Reference has been made to the Electricity Trust and to its power extensions throughout the State. I express my gratitude to the trust and its officers for the way in which electric power through the single wire earth return system has been constructed throughout my district, especially the eastern portion, where the constituents are very scattered. My district is served exceptionally well with reticulated power.

I appreciated many of the things the member for Port Adelaide said about tourism but I disagree with him when he says that money would not be spent wisely in erecting a new headquarters building for the Tourist Bureau. The officers of the department need to be housed comfortably and efficiently, this being important in the administration of the department. I do not think it could be said that the present building inspires confidence, and it surely could not inspire those who work within it to give their best to it. I believe it is important that we should create a very good impression, as I would think all other Tourist Bureaux do in their respective States, by having headquarters that we can be proud of. However, the particular emphasis I want to give the matter of tourism relates to additional money from the State Budget. The Auditor-General's Report for the year ending June 30, 1968, states that subsidies for local government and other authorities, development of tourist resorts were, \$64,220; maintenance of local tourist offices, \$4,266; sundry recreation areas and swimming pools, \$32,951; surf lifesaving \$4,000; and the total, \$105,000. I believe the Tourist Bureau receives too little funds, and I suggest (and this probably will not be very well accepted by the Royal Automobile

Association) that a proportion of moneys which go to the Treasurer from the registration of motor vehicles—

Mr. Corcoran: Goes to the Highways Department mainly.

Mr. WARDLE: —and which goes through the Highways Department goes to the Tourist Bureau. Many local government areas, although in days gone by they have needed every dollar possible that can be channelled to them from the registration of motor vehicles and other means such as State and Commonwealth Government grants, have arrived at the stage where their roads are being brought up to a reasonable standard.

Mr. Corcoran: The South-East Local Government Association passed a resolution about two years ago that 2½ per cent of the Highways Fund be devoted to this purpose.

Mr. WARDLE: I am glad to hear that, because I had in mind a figure similar to the Victorian figure which is 2 per cent. This would bring to the Tourist Bureau just over \$250,000, which would be a realistic figure. It seems to me that now most councils have roads on which people can travel speedily and comfortably to tourist areas, but what does one find when one arrives? Often no toilet is available and no facilities to enable one to enjoy the tourist area. As councils are unable to use their funds on anything but providing better roads, I believe that we could now profitably transfer to councils through the Tourist Bureau, at least 2 per cent of the income from the registration of motor vehicles to be spent on providing tourist facilities. Section 9 of the Victorian Tourist Act, 1958, provides:

(1) There shall be kept in the Treasury a fund to be called the "Tourist Fund".

(2) There shall be paid into the Fund out of the Country Roads Board Fund as soon as practicable after the first day of July in each year an amount equal to 2 per cent of the amount credited to the Country Roads Board Fund under paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 38 of the Country Roads Act, 1958 (or under the said paragraph (d) as modified for the time being) in respect of the financial year then last past.

Mr. Corcoran: Does that involve only motor vehicle registration?

Mr. WARDLE: I should think that there are several other small contributing factors to this fund, but they are of no significance. For instance, again I quote the Victorian Tourist Act, as follows:

All other moneys received by the authority except moneys received as agent for or on account of some other person or body; and all moneys appropriated by Parliament for the purposes of this Act.

I believe that many council areas are ready for greater tourist development, and I can see, particularly along the river, a tremendous potential for this development. If the sealing of the road between Blanchetown and Murray Bridge became a reality this would attract tourists to the valley, from the Snowy Mountains to the mouth of the Murray River.

Before closing, I wish to comment on the Chowilla dam. The member for Port Adelaide said that I had indicated in this House some weeks ago when other than voluntarily submitting a petition (and I assure him that it was submitted voluntarily) on behalf of people in my district that this petition had been signed by people in all other districts. This was not so: it was not intended that it should be so; it was not recorded that it was so; and it certainly was not so. What I want to clear up was the fact that both the *Advertiser* and the local newspaper had indicated that all of the signatures were those of people in the District of Murray. As we were told today, however, not all these signatures came from people in the Murray Electoral District. That was a fair statement and one that indicated the true position. I agree entirely with the Premier that the matter of Chowilla is not a major issue. It is not an election issue, although I believe it will become an election issue.

Mr. Hudson: But it is not a major issue!

Mr. WARDLE: No, it is not. I want to refer to several things that the Leader said in his speech in this debate. The first is the following statement:

If we are to have the kind of development that South Australia needs we must have adequate water.

No-one would disagree with the Leader on that. Like many other speakers on this subject, the Leader has reminded us that South Australia is the driest State in the driest continent in the world, and there is no question but that we must have adequate water. I do not think it can be denied that members on both sides want to see adequate supplies of water. However, members on this side believe that we can get more adequate supplies of water by adopting this Government's approach to the matter, namely, supporting the building of the Dartmouth dam. The Leader went on to refer to the fact that Chowilla would be a buffer between us and the salty water in the other States. However, I am not sure what the Leader meant by that, because surely he would know that South Australia in the driest

year on record put twice as much salt into the Murray River as did the other States between them.

Mr. McKee: How do you know?

Mr. WARDLE: When it comes to adding salt to the Murray, the honourable member may or may not know that the highest saline test during the 1967 drought at Lock 5 recorded about 347 parts per million, while at the Murray mouth the reading was 1,000 p.p.m. Therefore, I cannot see the point in the Leader's comment on this matter. Later in his speech the Leader, speaking of the Premier, said:

I assure him that we do not intend to give away the interests of the public of South Australia for some proposal of his about a dam in Sir Henry's area that will not give to South Australia the guarantees, protection and investment that Chowilla will give.

I am not sure that we ought in this debate attach much importance to the matter of investment. We all know that any investment helps when it comes to employment, and that any investment is a good thing when it comes to raw materials that are to be purchased in the State. We hope some day to have the investment of the building of the Chowilla dam in South Australia, but, Mr. Speaker, have we any greater guarantees with the building of Chowilla than we have with Dartmouth? Have we any greater protection with Chowilla, from the point of view of getting the required quantity and quality of water, than we have with Dartmouth? The Leader also stated:

Clearly the people of South Australia do not want us to give away their rights to have Chowilla. The people of South Australia are more than two to one in favour of insisting on the Chowilla scheme.

This is where I consider the whole issue is political. The Leader has seen fit to say this several times recently. As reported in the *News* of July 24, he stated:

If South Australians were to vote on this issue, I feel quite convinced that at least 70 per cent of them would vote in favour of Chowilla rather than Dartmouth. Numbers of traditional Liberal supporters would desert the present Government.

I do not see the importance of keeping alive the fact that this is a vote catcher. If the importance of this subject is to get more and better water for South Australia, it seems to be completely pointless to keep alive the fact that, if we went to an election, 70 per cent of South Australians would vote for Chowilla.

Mr. Corcoran: In other words, you say we should not criticize you on your decision but should sit back and say that the Government is always right?



Mr. WARDLE: I am not suggesting anything of the kind.

Mr. Corcoran: What are you suggesting?

Mr. WARDLE: I am suggesting that many people along the river have a much more mature attitude on the necessity for water storage than to regard Dartmouth versus Chowilla as a political issue. That South Australia must have more and better water is the important fact, not how many people will vote in favour if it comes to an election in which the issue is one project against the other. I have found, on moving through my district, that the people dependent on water are largely in two groups. One group could not care less where the water came from as long as more and better water was assured, and the other group considers that Chowilla, over a period, will not provide the additional water that the Government believes can be guaranteed to the State, namely, an increase of 250,000 acre feet of water. The Leader, as reported at page 232 of *Hansard*, said:

Is the Government prepared to fight for Chowilla dam, or is it prepared to give it away?

I do not consider that that is the issue. People along the river who are dependent on water consider that the important thing is the additional supply that the present Government believes that it can get.

Mr. Corcoran: It was important at the last election to say that you would build Chowilla.

Mr. WARDLE: There are certainly other thoughts in my district. I have not denied that.

Mr. Ryan: You said there were only two opinions.

Mr. WARDLE: I did not say that there were only two opinions. The opinions that I have stated are by far the majority of opinions. I ask the Minister of Works to provide increased areas of water on two properties in my district. The member for Chaffey (Mr. Arnold) will no doubt confirm that he, too, is continually requested to have the question of an increase in acreage looked at. The people who want this increase are the people vitally concerned with the supply of water. They are looking forward to an increase in acreage so that they can fully develop their properties. Knowing that South Australia (with all its mains full and with all granted areas under cultivation and irrigation) has 100,000 acre feet over-committed in respect of the supply of water,

these people are very much aware of the need for an increased water supply.

Finally, I wish to refer to several points made by the member for Edwardstown (Mr. Virgo) about the Chowilla project. He made the type of speech on Chowilla that he generally makes. Such speeches run consistently to a pattern: he has a list of between 35 and 40 hackneyed phrases and adjectives. I wonder whether, in making his speech, he ticks off the phrases and adjectives one by one and, when he has used them all, finishes his speech. The following are some of the phrases that he repeats so often: he often talks about gall, honesty and stupidity; he says, "If a member has the guts to stand up for his convictions"; and he says, "He is as honest as he is stupid". One could go on quoting these stock phrases. There was not, however, much imaginative material in what he said, and he certainly did not bring to light any scientific or technical details or bring to this debate anything that caused any of us to rethink this issue. I did not find the honourable member's contribution terribly exciting, thought-provoking or beneficial to the whole debate. I commend the Government on its very active policies. Now that it has got South Australia moving again it will keep it moving at an even faster rate than we have seen before. I support the motion.

Mr. HUDSON (Glenelg): I support the motion. I was somewhat bemused at the statement of the member for Murray that he did not regard the Chowilla question as a matter of sufficient moment to be an election issue.

Mr. Corcoran: He said that it was not a major issue.

Mr. HUDSON: Certain promises made about Chowilla (not necessarily with the fore-knowledge of the honourable member but certainly with his tacit approval) are the very reason why he is in this House today. It is no accident that the current Premier, when Leader of the Opposition, made the firm promise "We will build the Chowilla dam" purely to win Chaffey and Murray. He succeeded in Chaffey by a narrow margin and in Murray by a hair's breadth. The member for Murray was committed to that promise, and we are told now that we have no alternative but to accept Dartmouth. However, the promise made by the Premier at the time was thoroughly dishonest. He knew when he made it that it was probably something on which he could not deliver, but he made it for the specific purpose of gaining

votes. He knew that the way in which he made the promise was deceitful, and since the election he has demonstrated that deceit for everyone throughout South Australia to witness.

Mr. Broomhill: And the member for Murray is a party to that deceit.

Mr. HUDSON: Only to the extent that he is prepared to get up in this House or in his own district and not give some explanation for going along in the first place with a dishonest promise. He well knows that the South Australian Government on its own cannot build the Chowilla dam. He knows that now, just as he knows that, even if he had all the necessary money available to him, Sir Henry Bolte could not build the Dartmouth dam on his own.

Mr. Wardle: I gave the explanation for that.

Mr. HUDSON: The reason why the member for Murray, like his colleagues, tamely follows the Premier and the Government is that he has nothing to do and nothing much else to say. For many reasons I do not accept (nor do I believe anyone should accept) the technical committee's report on Chowilla. First, I dispute the assumption that a minimum flow of 900 cusecs past Mildura is necessary. No-one has been able to justify that assumption. Everyone knows that, if a minimum flow of 600 cusecs or 300 cusecs past Mildura is assumed, this makes a substantial difference to the yield of Chowilla but not to the yield of Dartmouth. Secondly, I do not accept the evaporation estimates. I was told by the Minister, in reply to a question, that the evaporation estimates were based on readings taken from Lakes Hattah, Hindmarsh and Albacutya.

Mr. Corcoran: Where are they?

Mr. HUDSON: Lake Hattah is near Ouyen and Lakes Hindmarsh and Albacutya are in Victoria, halfway between Mildura and the sea at Portland. We are asked to believe these estimates of the likely evaporation from Chowilla. Different assumptions regarding evaporation from Chowilla would give a different comparison between the yields of the two dams.

Mr. Corcoran: Do you think they might just as well have gone to Lake Eyre to take the readings?

Mr. HUDSON: The Government might just as well have done that, if it was to make a proper job of killing the Chowilla project.

Why should we, as intelligent human beings with some powers of reasoning, accept assumptions for which there is no proper explanation? At no stage has an adequate explanation been given of these two matters. The technical committee's report contained nothing about the flow of the Mitta Mitta River or how it was estimated, and we asked the Minister of Works a series of questions about that at the beginning of this year. He informed us that the estimates of the flow were based on readings taken from the gauging stations downstream from the Dartmouth dam site, and that they had readings for only a few years at the Dartmouth dam site. The further readings to get an average flow at the Dartmouth dam site had to be taken from an estimate of the difference between the inflow at the Dartmouth dam site and that at the gauging stations.

I asked the Minister a further question, which he will remember, on what difference it would make to the results of the comparisons between Dartmouth and Chowilla if the average flow of the Mitta Mitta River turned out to be less than estimated. The Minister's reply, which he should also remember, was that no computer studies were undertaken assuming a lower flow than estimated for the Mitta Mitta River, because they were completely satisfied with the estimates. It may well be that a small downward adjustment in the flow of the Mitta Mitta River at the Dartmouth dam site would make little difference to the comparison. It may make a significant difference to the comparison, but no-one can tell me, or expect anyone who has an ounce of intelligence to believe, that the studies undertaken are sufficiently thorough unless some account is made of possible errors in the estimates of the flow of the Mitta Mitta River.

The report of the technical committee of the River Murray Commission assumes that the Menindee Lakes water is all available for the River Murray Commission. As the Minister well knows, the assumption made was that in the 1963 agreement about the Menindee Lakes, namely, that any excess over 390,000 acre feet would be available for use by the River Murray Commission. I believe the Minister knows, too, that New South Wales requires (I am not sure of the actual figure; I hope to have it tomorrow or the next day from the Minister) an increase in that minimum figure. One simple point can be made about this. The technical committee was concerned not with examining the relative yields of

Chowilla and Dartmouth to the whole system or to South Australia but only with examining the relative yields of Dartmouth and Chowilla to New South Wales and Victoria. It is clear that, regarding the Menindee Lakes, the direct yield to New South Wales and Victoria is only minor, because the direct yield to those States affects only that stretch of the Murray River that lies between the Darling River junction and the South Australian border.

Clearly, if Chowilla is built, the significance of the Menindee Lakes in providing a yield for New South Wales and Victoria is relatively minor. However, if Dartmouth is constructed, the yield from the Menindee Lakes is most significant in providing South Australia with its entitlement or part of its entitlement. To the extent that on average 100,000 or 200,000 acre feet a year or more of South Australia's entitlement is provided from the Menindee Lakes, then that is so much less that has to be provided from Dartmouth, so the yield to New South Wales and Victoria from Dartmouth is upgraded as a result.

I suggest to the Minister that, if New South Wales had insisted on a higher minimum figure for its own use regarding the Menindee Lakes storage, that would have affected the yield from Dartmouth, as calculated by the technical committee, adversely in comparison with the yield from Chowilla. Again, the conclusions of the technical committee need to be questioned and re-examined. I should have thought that the Government would have the sense, while it had Sir Henry Bolte and Mr. Askin at its mercy about Dartmouth, to negotiate an agreement on salinity, because if there is a great increase in the quantity of water available in New South Wales and Victoria we can expect a substantial rise in the amount of irrigation development in those States and, despite what the member for Murray said about salinity, we can expect sharp increases in salinity in dry years in our part of the river. What happens in our part of the river is serious, because the salinity of the river between the South Australian border and Waikerie doubles normally, and any increase in the average salinity at the South Australian border is more serious for that reason.

I think all South Australian irrigators, particularly those operating lower down the Murray River, can be doubtful about future prospects if substantial irrigation developments continue on the Murray River in New South Wales and Victoria without adequate expenditure to control drainage and salinity in the

effluent that comes back into the river. We have suggested that there should be established, either as a separate commission or as an adjunct to the River Murray Commission, a salinity control commission with the Commonwealth as a central partner providing money on a dollar-for-dollar basis to the participating Governments of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, for a regular expenditure in controlling salinity. We believe that only if such an arrangement is established will we get regular yearly expenditure that is necessary to control the quality of water throughout the Murray River.

The Hon. J. W. H. Coumbe: How would this be carried out?

Mr. HUDSON: It could be done either as an adjunct to the commission—

The Hon. J. W. H. Coumbe: No, I mean physically.

Mr. HUDSON: In projects not confined to the Murray River, it should be a major condition of the agreement for New South Wales and Victoria that, if the Commonwealth provided a dollar-for-dollar expenditure on salinity control, the work must be carried out on the tributaries of the Murray River in New South Wales and Victoria.

The Hon. J. W. H. Coumbe: Like it is being done now?

Mr. HUDSON: In Victoria two projects of a similar nature have been carried out, as the Minister knows, and I hope that in relation to the Lake Hawthorn project he would be disturbed by the fact that this project only went so far. Completed last year, it is already requiring a release from the evaporation basin.

Mr. Corcoran: He said he was not alarmed.

Mr. HUDSON: We would be alarmed if we were faced with a dry year and a low river flow. The flow this year is probably sufficient not to cause any alarm, but the Minister and other members know that, if we do not worry about salinity during years when we have plenty of water, we may be well and truly caught in dry years. It seems to us that the whole matter over Chowilla and Dartmouth was an occasion when South Australia could have bargained for something decent to be done about a regular budget of expenditure to control salinity, not such as is being done now; I am not aware of any projects currently being undertaken. I am aware of two projects completed in Victoria last year, but that seems to have satisfied everyone and no-one is talking about it any more.

Well, that is simply not good enough. You, Mr. Deputy Speaker, as not just an honourable man but also as a learned man will appreciate the significance of not repudiating an agreement. If I came to you and said, "I have an agreement that I intend to repudiate; what do you suggest I do?", I am sure that you, as a lawyer, would advise me to stick by the terms of the agreement. I am sure also that you would have advised the Premier in similar terms if he had ever come to seek your advice on such a matter.

I do not believe that it is a very good precedent that we have been faced with in this connection. An agreement was made by all the members of four separate Parliaments, yet with one simple act by a lot of tame cows in South Australia the agreement was repudiated and thrown out the window. What is the value of any agreement in these circumstances? What happens when the next lot of experts come along? Has the Minister not heard that if all the experts in the world were stretched from one end of Piccadilly to the other they still might not reach a conclusion? The Minister knows as well as I do that if he cared to vary the assumptions used by the technical committee he could get different conclusions. On what possible basis can we justify dealings between Governments within the one country that involve the repudiation of an agreement solemnly and legitimately arrived at by certain of those Governments, and what kind of precedent does that establish for future behaviour as between those Governments?

Mr. Casey: Particularly with the present Commonwealth Government, which wields the big stick all the time.

Mr. HUDSON: That is right. I believe that because of the Government's record in this matter, no matter what it now says, and no matter how justified and how moral it feels in the position it is now adopting, the chickens will come home to roost.

Mr. Jennings: This Government hasn't convinced Sir Thomas Playford.

Mr. HUDSON: No, and I would not have expected that it was capable of doing that. As I say, the chickens will come home to roost, because one thing that people in general do not like is being led by the nose by a phoney promise and discovering that their political leaders are prepared to say something that they know not to be true in order to buy votes. That is the kind of thing which lowers the standard of our politics and which I believe will result in a very substantial

political problem for the current Government when it is game enough to face the electors.

Mr. Hurst: That is only one of many problems for this Government.

Mr. HUDSON: Yes. I turn now to the question of finance. The Treasurer and certain members have been patting themselves on the back and saying, "Well, now we know that we have a sound Government; we no longer have financial mismanagement; we now have a return to a balanced Budget, and everything in the garden is rosy."

Mr. Hurst: Except all the departments.

Mr. HUDSON: On July 1 this year (page 207 of *Hansard*) the Treasurer reported as follows:

The year's results, as stated, have produced a modest surplus in the Budget accounts of \$475,000, which will be applied to a reduction of the accumulated deficit of about \$8,300,000. Members opposite have taken that statement to justify everything that they previously said was phoney and crook about the record of the previous Government. I shall read further, because the position is unusual. We were told (page 17 of *Hansard* of this year) that the Government had had the benefit of unexpected increases in revenue totalling almost \$4,500,000. First, because of a population increase greater than had been expected, together with a rise in average wages, the principal reimbursement grant from the Commonwealth Government was increased by more than \$1,000,000. The Treasurer stated, at page 17:

Secondly, the Commonwealth Government at a conference in March, 1969, became convinced of the seriousness of State problems in meeting major wage awards and other current Budget problems, and agreed to make available an additional grant of \$12,000,000 to be shared among the States. South Australia's share of that total is about \$1,350,000. Thirdly, South Australia had lodged a detailed submission for further grants to assist in overcoming its long-term and intractable Revenue Budget problem. The Commonwealth, on being satisfied that the State was doing all that could reasonably be expected to help itself by exercising economy and by taxation measures, recently approved a special grant of \$2,000,000. The likely favourable effect of the three variations this year is about \$4,500,000.

I suppose that the adjustment in the principal grant could have been expected, anyway. Apart from that, however, the Government had a windfall this year of about \$3,500,000 in revenue. Without that, it would have had a deficit of \$3,000,000, despite—

Mr. Giles: What did you leave us?

Mr. Corcoran: Don't be stupid. Grow up.

Mr. HUDSON: The member for Gumeracha may believe this sort of nonsense but he should not try to peddle it in this House. If he believes it, let him keep it to himself, because it is nonsense that is not worth repeating in this House.

Mr. Corcoran: He makes a fool of himself by saying it.

Mr. HUDSON: The amount of \$3,500,000 was a windfall for the Government. The Government had a result in the Budget of a surplus of \$500,000, as against what would have been a deficit of \$3,000,000. The factors that I have mentioned were not the only ones. At the beginning of summer all metropolitan reservoirs were full, very little pumping being required throughout the summer period.

Mr. Corcoran: The Government did that.

Mr. HUDSON: We realize, of course, that the member for Rocky River claims some divine providence.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! The member for Millicent is to speak later in the debate, I understand.

Mr. HUDSON: The windfall gain, as a result of the kind of season, is a saving of more than \$1,000,000 on pumping costs. If this Government had been placed in the same position as that in which the previous Government was placed in 1967-68, it would have had to meet further expenditure of at least \$1,000,000. Most of the adverse effects of the drought on revenue, directly, through railways and in other matters, and also the effect on the economy generally (and, therefore, an adverse effect on stamp duty revenues) occurred in 1967-68, the last financial year of the Labor Government.

Mr. Corcoran: Tell the member for Gumeracha about the mess his predecessor left us. He doesn't understand.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order!

Mr. HUDSON: As it is not worth while telling certain people anything, because it just does not sink in, I do not intend to tell the honourable member anything else about the matter. I estimate that the very good season last year meant an extra benefit in revenue to the Government of at least \$1,000,000. We are told by certain members opposite that the Government has managed to finish with a Budget surplus of \$500,000. We must remember, however, that the State Government had a bonus of \$3,500,000 from the

Commonwealth Government, a bonus of \$1,000,000 in respect of reduced pumping charges, and a bonus of at least another \$1,000,000 as a result of the bounteous season. Members opposite say that the Government's present financial position points to the Government's competence, whilst the previous Government was a bunch of incompetents. We have heard enough to realize that members opposite are just talking through their hats and trying to put across further phoney statements to the people of South Australia. I am afraid that the member for Victoria (Mr. Rodda)—

Mr. Corcoran: He thinks all his constituents are stupid and will believe him.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order!

Mr. HUDSON: Members opposite surely have some duty to be honest in these matters. They should realize that in 1964-65 there was a run-down in the State's finances of more than \$7,000,000.

Mr. Giles: I am listening carefully.

Mr. HUDSON: I hope it sinks in. Would the honourable member like me to repeat it for him? With intelligent students one usually repeats a point three times, so perhaps we should double the number of repetitions in this case. In 1964-65, the last year of the Playford Administration, there was a run-down in the State's finances of \$7,500,000. In that financial year this State spent \$7,500,000 more on both Budget and Loan items than it obtained in revenue or Loan funds. The reason was that this was a last throw by Sir Thomas Playford in trying to retain political power in South Australia.

*Mr. Giles interjecting:*

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member for Gumeracha is asked to remain silent.

Mr. HUDSON: I do not really mind if he interjects.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member for Glenelg.

Mr. HUDSON: His interjection is a sort of unintelligible gabble in the background. I am simply trying to help. I do not want you to pull him up unnecessarily. In 1965-66, the first year of the Labor Government, the run-down in the State's finances continued to about the same extent (a run-down of almost \$8,000,000) and that was the year in which the deficit occurred. Since June, 1966, this State has had, on balance, a surplus. In 1966-67 it had a surplus the size of which was

larger than the deficit in 1967-68. Consequently, if one looks back at the financial records, one sees that the last year of the Playford Government and the first year of the Labor Government were the two years in which the run-down occurred. Since June, 1966, the State's overall financial position has been one of a slight surplus. This has been achieved only by great economy, both by the current Government and the previous Government—and by increased taxation. Let us recognize, however, that the financial problems experienced by the previous Government have been experienced by the current Government, too. Even the Treasurer says:

Thirdly, South Australia had lodged a detailed submission for further grants to assist in overcoming its long-term and intractable Revenue Budget problem.

If the Treasurer really thought the Revenue Budget problem could be readily solved, because of the return of an L.C.L. Administration, he would not be saying that this problem was an intractable one.

Mr. Rodda: That is why taxation has increased.

Mr. HUDSON: Quite. If it were not for a lucky set of circumstances, this current Government could well have found itself with a revenue deficit at the end of last June amounting to \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000. Things which turn out to be in our favour as a result of luck can, I suppose, be claimed to be really the result of good management but, if we get the credit for things which turn out in our favour as a result of luck, we must expect to take the blame when the luck goes the other way. Members opposite will find themselves in future difficulty, and I will illustrate this by dealing with industrial development.

It seems to me that the great bulk of industrial development that takes place in South Australia is entirely independent of what the State Government does. The Government, in fact, exerts only a marginal influence. The State Government has virtually nothing to do with most of the announcements that the Premier makes. The business concern telephones the Premier and says, "We are starting something, and we would like you to make the announcement," because, if the Premier does that, the matter will receive more publicity, especially in the *Advertiser*.

Mr. Giles: What about when Dunstan was Premier?

Mr. HUDSON: When Don Dunstan was Premier that also happened. The Government acts as a go-between. It can exert influence where a firm is looking for land in a certain area or where it is going to be a large user of electricity, for example, and in one or two other cases. However, most of the things the State Government is capable of doing, concerning attracting industry, are of only marginal significance. This is another matter that will come home to roost concerning the member for Victoria, the Premier and his colleagues, when we see next year, after the Commonwealth election, a credit squeeze being imposed with some strength.

Mr. Langley: It has started already.

Mr. HUDSON: Yes. The Reserve Bank has increased interest rates, and the rate on Commonwealth bonds has increased. That will have a further adverse effect on our Budget. The statutory reserve deposits required to be kept at the Reserve Bank have been subjected to one of the largest increases for many years, and I have no doubt that, if the current Commonwealth Budget is an expansionary one, because of the forthcoming election, the consequences of contraction at the beginning of next year will have to be even more serious and determined than they would otherwise have been.

The member for Victoria may make all sorts of polite, even clucking, noises which he thinks will attract industrialists to South Australia. In fact, however, he underrates businessmen. One would really have to assume that businessmen were as dead as the dodo to be convinced that, just by making sales talk without convincing argument and without detailed economic examination, one can get the Fiat company, for instance, to come to South Australia. Come to sunny South Australia! Why? To see the Premier, or for some other silly reason!

Surely to goodness, what goes on in most cases is that the firms interested in investing here make a detailed examination on their own. Most of the investment occurs within the firms which are already established here. The bulk of investment is associated with the industries already established and developing within our economy. Any new ones undertake their own investigations. If they think the Government may help, they may call on the Government to find out what are their water rates, whether they can get something off the tariff in respect of the electricity they use, or for some other reason. However, that is only

marginal. I suggest to the member for Victoria, when the time comes and things look a little blacker, that Government members, having taken the credit when things improved through no fault of theirs (it had nothing at all, whatever members opposite say, to do with confidence), must take the blame when things deteriorate. The Government will valiantly try to scream about the Commonwealth Government and the horror or little horror Budget it will introduce next February or March, but Government members need not worry, for they will get the blame whether or not they like it.

Wishing to deal with education, I refer particularly to the position currently applying with respect to aid from the Commonwealth Government. It seems to me that, apart from the one area of universities and institutes of technology, the Commonwealth Government is adopting a completely wrong-headed policy as to the aid it provides, a policy which does least in the areas where the need is greatest, which pays no attention at all to the priorities existing within our education system, and which is largely based on political gimmickry, selecting such things as science laboratories and libraries, which sound attractive and can be used to get votes.

I believe that, first, the tax system that applies in Australia regarding education is grossly unfair. A deduction is allowed for education expenses of up to \$300 a child, the value of that deduction to any taxpayer depending on his income: the higher a man's income the bigger is his tax rebate. If a man is on the maximum rate of taxation and pays tax at a rate of, say, 70c in \$1, or 66½c in \$1, and spends \$300 on the education of one of his children, he gets a rebate of \$200. However, if a person, through great sacrifice, can spend \$300 on the education of a child and his total commitments through family and education expenses are such that his marginal rate of tax is 10c in \$1, then the \$300 education expenses reduce his tax by only \$30. So the wealthy man gets the bigger rebate. The better off a person is the bigger rebate he gets, and yet when we talk about \$10 or \$20 per capita there is a great fuss in the community. I wonder if you, Mr. Speaker, realize that, if the average income of parents of children at St. Peters College was such that the marginal rate of tax on average was 50c in \$1, the Commonwealth Government would currently be subsidizing St. Peters College to the tune of \$150 a student a year.

Mr. Rodda: You're a State aider.

Mr. HUDSON: Yes, I believe in State aid because I believe the State has a responsibility to see to it that all children in the community, no matter where they are educated, get the best standard of education that that community can afford, and therefore I believe that State aid has to be given where the needs exists: where the need is greatest the greatest amount of aid should be granted. The member for Victoria could demonstrate certain needs existing at St. Peters College, but he cannot tell me that the need for aid at that college is as great as the need, for example, of some of the Catholic primary schools in my district or in his district. He knows that any system resulting in either direct or indirect aid that gives relatively more to those who are better off and much less to those who are worse off is an unjust and unfair system. He knows that the current taxation system may be criticized in that way.

Secondly, the Commonwealth science laboratories subsidy results again in a greater proportion of aid being granted to those schools where it is least needed. I suggest, for example, that the percentage of science laboratory money that goes into Government schools is much less than the percentage of children who attend Government schools, and that the percentage of aid via science laboratories that goes to certain classes of independent school is much less than the percentage of children who attend that class of school. In relation to some other independent schools the percentage of aid that goes to them is much greater.

I think it could be demonstrated that the science laboratories scheme has worked so that aid tended to be granted where the need was least, and that the Commonwealth Government did not pay attention to needs—who had the greatest need and who could demonstrate the need.

I believe that the same thing is starting to apply in relation to library grants, although I do not have detailed figures. It seems to me an appalling situation, too (as the Minister of Education could say if she obtained the information from her officers), that almost anything that can be named within her department is crying out for more money. Although there are established priorities within the department as a result of the knowledge and experience of officers in administering the education system in South Australia, they are told by the Commonwealth Government, "Well look, fellows, your priority is libraries No. 1." I favour more books and better libraries,

but it is absolutely ridiculous, and incompetent on the part of the Commonwealth Government, to provide aid in such a way that State or independent schools have marvellous libraries but not enough science teachers. They have science laboratories but not science or mathematic teachers. If a person can say "arithmetic" today he gets a job teaching arithmetic, because people in this category are becoming scarce.

At least the Commonwealth Government (and this is one of the few things that goes to the credit of Sir Robert Menzies, as you would agree, Mr. Speaker) adopted the correct approach concerning universities. He did not pick on science buildings or university libraries, but established an Australian Universities Commission, which, in consultation with university authorities throughout Australia, establishes the priorities, and grants are then made in terms of those established priorities. In other words, the whole area of need is properly examined, and from that examination an appropriate list of priorities is drawn up. The Universities Commission, despite certain criticisms that can be made of it, has basically, I believe, done a necessary job in sorting out priorities that have to be established in universities, and this has resulted in individual universities thinking more carefully about the way they want to spend the money made available to them.

This sort of job needs to be done for primary and secondary education, but the Commonwealth Government, by making this matter a political football and by not caring particularly about where the need is, has divorced its actions entirely from the matter of priorities.

I would not mind the Commonwealth Government, in an area where it had the administrative experience (say, social services), saying to the States, "Now, we are going to provide you with a specific grant for this purpose," (in relation to, say, deserted wives) "because we want this area to be integrated properly with what we are doing in the overall field of social services". In other words, we have a field where the Commonwealth Government, through its administrative experience, knows what the priorities are and can make a special grant for a specified purpose to tie in with its established priorities.

However, in the field of primary and secondary education, the Commonwealth Government simply has not got the

administrative experience, and for it to say that our priorities are libraries or science laboratories or some one thing rather than something else, completely without proper consultation with the State education authorities or with independent schools (who ought to know what their priorities are, who have had the administrative experience and know what the difficulties are, and who know the strain under which the education system has been operating for so many years), is just fantastic and unbelievable. But this is what has happened.

Mr. Clark: It could be that libraries and science laboratories are a better advertisement.

Mr. HUDSON: I think this is the only reason that it has happened. It is just sheer political gimmickry. I am amazed also that the Minister of Education is not yet prepared to get on her shining white charger and state in public that the education system in South Australia will not be properly looked after until we get direct per capita grants from the Commonwealth Government for both Government and independent schools.

Mr. Broomhill: Why won't she say it?

Mr. HUDSON: I do not know. I suspect that members of this Government do not like being nasty to their nice friends in Canberra, or perhaps everything is all right in certain areas of the education system and one really should not worry too much about other areas! However, that may be uncharitable. The fact is that the Minister would know by now, and should have been able to convince her colleagues, of the very serious state of education in the Government schools in South Australia and the serious state of education in a number of independent schools as well. The Minister knows from bitter experience that she is not going to get from within the revenue resources of this State the kind of money she needs in order to do a proper job in education, and she should be saying this publicly now. She should be putting pressure on the Commonwealth Government to demand that it do the kind of job that is necessary in this field. It is absolutely vital that this be done.

Mr. Rodda: This Government has put plenty of pressure on the Commonwealth Government.

Mr. HUDSON: The only pressure that these people will understand, on a matter on which they completely lack information, is the pressure that says, "Ah, you had better do something about this or you really will lose out; you really will lose support." If members



of the Commonwealth Government's own Party start to call to question the Commonwealth's role in this matter, we might start to get somewhere. However, it is about time this Government went out in public and said that the Commonwealth Government must come into the field of primary and secondary education in a fundamental way. It must tell South Australians that, until the Commonwealth Government does this, the education system will be subjected to serious criticism and serious weaknesses.

I do not mean to detract at all from the kind of job that many of our people in the Education Department, teachers and administrators alike, are trying to do. Many of them are doing a marvellous job in very difficult circumstances, and I am not running them down in what they are attempting to do in those difficult circumstances: I am merely saying that until we make the community aware of what the problem is, and until we bring to the attention of the Commonwealth Government, in a way that cannot escape its notice, the nature of this problem, we will not get the kind of aid that is necessary and the kind of increased expenditure in education that we need. Consider the ridiculous situation that occurred last year when the Minister was pushed, I would think, into making certain economies regarding student teacher allowances.

Mr. Casey: By the Treasury.

Mr. HUDSON: Yes, although I think there was also pressure from within her department. As a result, the Minister, with the full authority of Cabinet, made a decision. I do not think the Minister alone should take the blame, which rests more with Cabinet and the Treasury.

Mr. Broomhill: I wonder whether she complained much?

Mr. HUDSON: I think she should have been told by officers of her department to complain. Certainly, the greatest fuss amongst student teachers was created by the Minister's decision and the most damaging consequences to morale occurred, in circumstances in which, as the events at Findon High School this year have shown, it was simply not possible to tolerate such damaging consequences to morale. This fact has been publicly recognized by the Minister and the Government because they have increased student teachers' allowances substantially this year. That was a public recognition that the Government's actions last year were wrong. Unfortunately, however, what

happened last year did much damage to morale, particularly that of new student teachers and potential student teachers.

I am delighted that the Federal Conference of the Australian Labor Party last week adopted a policy on education that I consider, if carried into effect, will have most important consequences throughout Australia in raising educational standards in Government and non-government schools alike. First, it has been recognized that the principle of direct Commonwealth Government aid on a *per capita* basis to Government and independent schools should take place by the grant of an immediate set of emergency grants. It has also been recognized that a schools commission, similar to the Universities Commission, should be established to undertake a thorough investigation of needs and priorities throughout the education system in Government and independent schools alike.

It is proposed that the emergency grants would continue until the schools commission prepared detailed recommendations to the Commonwealth Government on the kind of expenditure necessary to meet the needs of the community. One field crying out for attention in our community is pre-school training, where the situation is absolutely appalling. This training is an absolute must for all children, particularly under-privileged children and Aboriginal children. Only about 14 per cent or 15 per cent of children of pre-school age go to kindergarten, and that is absolutely disgraceful. This is just one of the areas of need referred to often in relation to infants, primary and secondary schools. Anyone with any experience of schools, whether Government or independent, knows the problems and difficulties.

Further, the Federal Conference adopted another item of policy which, if put into practice would have a substantial effect on the State Government and might even enable the present Minister of Education to do a satisfactory job. What is proposed is that the Commonwealth Government should take over the whole field of tertiary education. The Minister of Education will know that the State Government has virtually no influence on tertiary education, because the priorities are determined by the Universities Commission or, in the case of institutes of technology, by the Wark Committee.

The Minister of Lands is no doubt appalled at the idea of a residential college at Flinders University accommodating both males and

females. The whole Cabinet may agree with him, but I am confident that it will not be able to alter what is done. As a result of the work of the Universities Commission in determining priorities for universities and of the work of the committee dealing with institutes of technology, there has been a complete deterioration of State Government influence on priorities in this field. What the State Government has been is a milch cow that provides the bulk of the money for tertiary education. So, if the Federal Labor policy of taking over responsibility for all tertiary education is adopted, the relief to the Education budget in this State and to the total Budget will be of great significance: it will amount to about \$10,000,000 a year. If an extra \$10,000,000 a year was spent on primary and secondary schools throughout the length and breadth of South Australia, it would make a substantial difference to standards within a few years.

I have mentioned these details of the Federal Labor policy adopted last week, first, because I am proud that they have been adopted and, secondly, because I have wanted for years to see them adopted. They provide a policy framework which, if carried into effect at the Commonwealth level, would allow the State Government to do a proper job in the educational field both in relation to its responsibility for its own schools and in relation to its more indirect responsibilities for independent schools. It cannot do a proper job at present and, until the kind of policy I have outlined is adopted, it will not be able to do a proper job: it will just continue to muddle along. I ask leave to continue my remarks.

Leave granted; debate adjourned.

#### ADJOURNMENT

At 9.38 p.m. the House adjourned until Wednesday, August 6, at 2 p.m.