

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, July 28, 1970

The SPEAKER (Hon. R. E. Hurst) took the Chair at 2 p.m. and read prayers.

QUESTIONS

COMPULSORY UNIONISM

Mr. HALL: Last week the member for Eyre asked the Minister of Roads and Transport why it was necessary for subcontractors to be members of unions in order to be employed on highway construction. In reply, the Minister said, "I think the honourable member has been reading *Alice in Wonderland*." This morning I interviewed the person concerned, who is engaged, as a subcontractor to a contractor to the Highways Department, in constructing culverts and laying pipes. He has been approached by the union organizer and has been told that the contract between the Highways Department and the principal contractor states that employees of contractors and subcontractors must be members of a union. He has been told that, if he does not become a member of a union, strike action will be taken among employees of the principal contractor. He resents the type of standover tactics being used in this State. I ask this question, hoping that the Minister will not continue to use abuse to cover up whatever it is that he is covering up from members who are trying to preserve basic freedoms in this community. Will he assure the House that he will take action to see that subcontractors in the type of situation to which I have referred are not required, under threat of strike action, to become members of a union?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I cannot possibly take action unless the Leader is willing to give me the facts of the case and not state a hypothetical case. If he is willing to substantiate his claim I, in turn, am willing to have the matter investigated. The Leader's statement that my reply was abuse is as ludicrous as is the Leader himself.

Mr. HALL: If I give to the Minister the details of the case, will he assure me and the House that no action adverse to the future employment or subcontracting work of those involved will be taken?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I have told the Leader that, if he gives me the information, I will examine the matter, and that reply stands.

BOXING TELECASTS

Mr. McKEE: During the performance by South Australian amateur boxers on the *Golden Gloves* programme on television channel 9, much commercial advertising occurs. Will the Attorney-General find out whether the South Australian Amateur Boxing Association has a contract with channel 9 to provide boxers for this programme and, if it has, what are its terms and how much money is paid to the South Australian Amateur Boxing Association?

The Hon. L. J. KING: I do not know that any of these matters would be within the knowledge of my department or, indeed, whether my department would have any way of finding out the information that the honourable member seeks, but I will certainly consider the matter and find out what can be done to get the information.

SCHOOL RECRUITING

Mr. CLARK: Apparently, the practice has grown up of service personnel visiting secondary schools and addressing senior students on the advantages of joining the armed forces. I have been told that this is followed by a larger meeting away from the school. For example, I have been told that such a meeting is to be held early in August at the Octagon Theatre, Elizabeth. During the last few weeks I have been contacted by many constituents who object most strongly to this practice. They consider that they are sending their children to secondary schools to receive academic and citizenship training for their future careers, not to be shown the advantages of joining the armed forces. In any case, they think that children of this age are not mature enough to make such a decision, and they object to such talks when the parents are not present and the children are more easily influenced. At least one case has been cited to me of grave disharmony being caused in a family where first a son and later a daughter have made decisions completely at variance with their parents' ambitions for them. Will the Minister of Education investigate this complaint to find out whether this practice is carried out in secondary schools generally and, if it is, will he make a further examination to see whether it should be discontinued or otherwise?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I shall be pleased to do that for the honourable member. Many organizations contact senior students in secondary schools to gain recruits for future employment of one sort or another. How this sort of thing should be controlled properly is

a difficult matter and I intend to review the whole position, considering carefully the particular problem that the honourable member has mentioned.

Mr. COURCEL: My question is, apparently, supplementary to that which was asked by the member for Elizabeth. For many years school cadets have been active in many high schools, and this corps has done an excellent job in forming and promoting character among our future citizens. Can the Minister of Education say whether he favours continuing this system or whether he contemplates action to restrict it?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I cannot see how the honourable member can regard his question as being supplementary to the question asked by the member for Elizabeth, or even to my reply. The previous matter related entirely to service organizations entering schools and recruiting students. It is recognized that cadet corps in schools have done a valuable job for those students who wish to participate in that activity, and to my knowledge there is no proposal to alter the present arrangement applying with respect to cadet corps, which has worked so satisfactorily.

LOBETHAL SCHOOL

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: I have received from the Secretary of the Lobethal Primary School Committee a letter about the state of the school oval. Apparently, it is quite unsatisfactory and dangerous, as the ground falls away sharply behind the goalposts. Although the Secretary contacted the department on March 31 and sought a subsidy, no action has been taken yet. Will the Minister of Education take up the matter with the department to find out whether a subsidy can be granted for the proposed work on this school oval?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I will investigate the matter.

IRRIGATION METERS

Mr. CURREN: Has the Minister of Works a reply to the question I asked on July 22 about whether the Government intends to install meters on the properties of private irrigators who divert water directly from the Murray River?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: A survey of all potential meter sites has recently been completed where private diverters are concerned. Attention was paid to locating the unit in such a position that it would be under the surveillance of the property owner. To

protect meters against damage from vandalism and inadvertent disturbance by machinery or implements used in cultivation, it is intended that each installation will be clearly delineated by marker protection posts, each recording head will be cover locked, and each meter chamber will be provided with a heavy protective cover lid. It is considered that these protective measures are adequate.

TEA TREE GULLY SCHOOL

Mrs. BYRNE: Has the Minister of Education a reply to the question I asked on July 21 about what stage planning had reached for the Tea Tree Gully Primary School to be rebuilt on land acquired by the Education Department?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The land referred to by the honourable member was compulsorily acquired at the end of 1967. After the land was acquired, the Public Buildings Department was requested to develop it so that it could be incorporated in the school playground. A complete survey was made and plans drawn up to develop the area at an estimated cost of \$9,800. This was finally recommended by the Education Department in 1969.

At that time it was possible to include Tea Tree Gully in a list of schools for which investigation and design could be carried out and, as the new buildings would be erected on the newly acquired land to which I have referred, it would have been wasteful to develop the land before the siting of buildings and other siteworks that would necessarily be associated with the new school. Therefore, the project for the development of the land has been deferred. Tea Tree Gully is at present included on the schools design programme. Sketch plans have been prepared, and it is hoped that documents will be ready for tender call in the early part of the second half of 1971, so that the school may be ready for occupation at the end of 1972.

NAIL GUNS

Mr. RODDA: My question relates to the use of industrial nail guns, which have recently been causing accidents and, hence, concern. I believe that the Minister of Labour and Industry, having examined this matter, considers that the precautions taken on industrial sites regarding the use of this equipment are inadequate and has said that an investigation will be made into the matter. Can the Minister tell the House what investigations are contemplated?

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: Anticipating the question, following the publicity given this matter recently, I have obtained some information which I think members will find useful. Despite the widespread use of explosive powered tools on building sites and on maintenance work in industry, there are very few accidents associated with these tools. However, although relatively few accidents have resulted from explosive powered tools, when an accident does occur, unfortunately, it is generally a serious one. The Adelaide doctor, who made a statement over the weekend concerning accidents which had occurred as a result of the use of explosive powered tools, was reported as saying that all of these accidents were the result of the projectile ricocheting after it had been fired. Investigations of some accidents which had been caused by a projectile ricocheting revealed that they had resulted from operators attempting to drive the projectile into concrete, which, unbeknown to them, contained a substantial metal reinforcement.

Regulations under the Construction Safety Act prohibit persons from using an explosive powered tool on any building work unless they are over 18 years of age, have been thoroughly trained in the correct use and adjustment of explosive tools, and have been fully instructed in the dangers therewith and the necessary precautions which need to be taken. Further, the owner of each explosive powered tool is required to have the explosive powered tool regularly maintained and overhauled, and to ensure that certain precautions are taken when they are being used. It was only rarely that inspectors found that these regulations were not being observed. There are three suppliers of explosive powered tools in South Australia: one (Drive-It (Aust.) Proprietary Limited) manufactures these tools in this State and the other two (Hilti (Aust.) Proprietary Limited and Ramset Fasteners (Aust.) Proprietary Limited) are agents for interstate manufacturers.

In response to inquiries I had made yesterday, representatives of each of these companies state that, when an explosive powered tool is sold to any person, a representative of the company gives to the purchaser some basic practical instruction regarding the operation and maintenance of the tool. I am having further inquiries made, and will consider the necessity for stricter control over the sale of these tools. In examining the details relating to accidents that have resulted in recent years from the use of this equipment, I looked at records that

went as far back as 1962. In 1962, there were seven accidents; in 1963 there were two; in 1964, six; in 1965, four; in 1966, three; in 1967, four; and in 1968, eight, one of which was a fatal accident, and it is the only fatal accident that has occurred since records have been kept in this matter. I repeat that I am having a look at the matter generally to see whether it will be necessary for us to place stricter controls on the sale of this equipment.

UNLEY SEWERAGE

Mr. LANGLEY: I understand that the Minister of Works has a reply to the question I asked last Thursday regarding additional publicity being given to the work being done by the Engineering and Water Supply Department on Unley Road and also regarding whether any other work is to be carried out near Parkside. I thank him for his prompt reply and ask him to supply it to the House.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: As I pointed out to the honourable member last Thursday, radio and television stations and the local daily newspapers have been informed about this work. Indeed, I spoke about it on a radio station yesterday. Work that is now taking place in the final stage of the reorganization scheme for the sewers in the south-eastern suburbs will prevent over-loading and flooding of sewers and will cater for the likely redevelopment in this area. In addition to the 24in. sewer to be laid in Unley Road, between Greenhill Road and Marion Street, a 12in. and 9in. diversion sewer will be laid between Unley Road and Fullarton Road in Cremorne and Wattle Streets. Other minor diversion works will be necessary in Hone Street, Fuller Street, Kenilworth Road and Olive Street. These works will be done when the work in Unley Road is completed.

ALDGATE SCHOOL SITE

Mr. EVANS: Has the Minister of Education a reply to the question I asked last week regarding a site for a new primary school at Aldgate?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: Because of the unsuitability of the present site of the Aldgate Primary School, investigations have been carried out by the Public Buildings Department to find an alternative site. A site in section 92, hundred of Noarlunga, and consisting of allotments 288, 289 and 301, comprising a total area of seven acres, has been recommended and steps are being taken to acquire it.

WATER QUALITY

Dr. TONKIN: In view of press reports stating that eight out of nine people in the world drink impure water, will the Minister of Works re-assure the people of South Australia by outlining the steps taken by the department as a matter of routine to ensure a safe water supply? Also, can he say how frequently these tests are conducted and what techniques are used?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I shall be happy to obtain this technical data for the honourable member. He may have noticed that the Director of the Engineering and Water Supply Department made statements that were reported in yesterday's press and also on television last evening regarding the suitability of our water for drinking.

Dr. Tonkin: He apparently said "sterile", which is impossible.

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I will not argue with the Director about the terminology he used in describing our water. This matter concerns me, and, although I assure the honourable member that our water supply is perfectly safe for human consumption, I will obtain a report.

COMMERCIAL ROAD STATION

Mr. RYAN: Has the Minister of Roads and Transport a reply to the question I asked last week about up-grading the Commercial Road railway station at Port Adelaide?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: Funds have been provided and materials are on order for the remodelling of the Commercial Road station, and it is proposed to demolish a substantial part of the existing structure. The manufacture of steelwork in the Railways Department workshops is planned to commence during August and work on the site during September.

WASLEYS CROSSING

Mr. EASTICK: Has the Minister of Roads and Transport a reply to my question of July 21 about a railway crossing on the Wasleys road?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: Despite the recent tragic accident at the Wasleys railway crossing, it is considered that the crossing, when compared with the many other unprotected crossings throughout the State, is not unduly dangerous. Accordingly, the available resources for the installation of automatic railway crossing protection are being applied to other railway crossings with higher priority. At this stage,

the installation of warning lights at the Wasleys crossing is not on any firm proposal of works. The installation of the reflectorized hazard boards has been undertaken as a temporary measure to more effectively delineate the crossing until other measures can be taken. These boards do not restrict the width of crossing available to traffic, but an investigation will be made to see whether any steps can be taken to counter the impression that they do so.

SKI-ING INSURANCE

Mr. JENNINGS: Recently I have received many complaints from people who have taken out insurance policies to cover them while they are on ski-ing holidays. The claim is that some insurance companies taking part in this type of business are deducting medical and hospital fund benefits cheque amounts from payments of claims made on the companies. Apparently, these companies are doubtful about the legality of this procedure because, in at least two cases of which I know, they have paid the full sum when the matter has been taken up with them by the insured. Can the Attorney-General say whether the practice to which I have referred is illegal, whether it reflects on reputable insurance companies, and whether it is in accord with the ethics of the insurance business generally?

The Hon. L. J. KING: Of course, the legality of the practice referred to by the honourable member depends on the terms of the policy under which the person has been insured, because the liability of the insurance company is the liability that it undertakes when it issues the policy. Therefore, one could only express an opinion as to the legality of the practice if one had had the opportunity of seeing the insurance policy. I suppose that the ethics of the practice referred to by the honourable member depend on what the insurance company tells the people who complete the proposal forms for insurance. As I have no information on that matter, I cannot express an opinion on it. If the honourable member has further information that would justify my looking into the matter, I shall be happy to see it.

FERTILIZERS

Mr. McANANEY: At a recent meeting of the Belvidere Agricultural Bureau, a gentleman said that the Agriculture Department had not investigated the relative merits of dolomite and superphosphate. As I understood that trials into their merits had been started some time

ago, will the Minister of Works ask the Minister of Agriculture to find out whether trials have taken place and, if they have, with what result?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I shall be happy to obtain and bring down a report for the honourable member as soon as possible.

The Hon. D. N. BROOKMAN: Last week, following the farmers' march in Adelaide, I asked the Minister of Works a question about the appearance in the march of several placards not only criticizing the fertilizer companies and other private organizations but also criticizing the Agriculture Department for its attitude regarding fertilizers other than superphosphate. I know that various organizations are keen to promote fertilizers such as dolomite and rock phosphate. Some of these persons have gone a little too far in criticizing the scientists, and I thought the Agriculture Department was being dragged into this matter unfairly. The farmers' march was a sincere expression of farmers' problems, but some placards used in the march went further than that. I thought that these placards had been organized by persons whose motives were other than to solve the farmer's problems. Has the Minister of Works received from the Minister of Agriculture a reply to my question?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: My colleague is grateful to the honourable member for raising this matter, because he is concerned at the unjust criticism which has been levelled at the Agriculture Department by certain interests in the matter of fertilizers. The Minister has every confidence in the departmental officers who are engaged in research on fertilizers, and it is ironical that the department, whose sole interest is the welfare and protection of the primary producer, should have been the subject of critical placards, ostensibly initiated by the farmers themselves. This is a'so regrettable. It is difficult to believe that anyone engaged in or associated with agriculture in this State should be unaware of the tremendous contribution which has been made to the State's development and prosperity by the use of fertilisers. South Australia has played a leading role in some aspects of fertilizer use. The pioneering work of Professor Lowrie at Roseworthy College in regard to superphosphate was of inestimable value to southern Australia. More recently the series of scientific advances in the field of trace elements and the use of lime on deep sands not only opened the way to the profitable development of huge areas of poor country, but put South Australia "on the map" in the eyes of soil scientists and

agronomists throughout the world. The Waite Institute, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization and the Agriculture Department have all contributed to these advances.

The department, which has the responsibility for making fertilizer recommendations, has maintained a programme of field investigations to provide a sound and up-to-date basis for recommendations. In this regard there is good liaison with officers of the above organizations. Some co-operative research with C.S.I.R.O. is studying rate of phosphate application, though it may be noted that our fertilizer rates are quite low in comparison with those in other developed countries. The department's objective is to find the most profitable type and rate of fertilizer to apply under different conditions, and its field trials include a comparison between non-recommended and recommended fertilizers. This policy will apply to any registered fertilizer which may have some agricultural value; and it is anxious to include any new fertilizers which may bring about an increase in profitability. Departmental recommendations are based solidly on factual evidence.

NUMBER PLATES

Mr. BECKER: In New South Wales, on payment of a certain fee, motorists can obtain special number plates for their cars. Of course, under the old system of registration numbers, this practice was possible in South Australia, many people willingly paying a few dollars extra for the gimmick of having an unusual combination of numbers. However, I understand that, when South Australia changed to the *alpha numero* system, the Motor Vehicles Department decided not to continue this service, although I have seen several Ministers in Government cars that have special numbers. The cars used by the Minister of Lands, the Minister of Labour and Industry and the Chairman of the Public Works Committee all have number plates on which are the figures "555"; the car used by the Attorney-General has on its number plate "666"; and the car used by the Minister of Roads and Transport has on its number plate "999". I understand that motorists in New South Wales who want these special number plates (including special letters preceding the numbers) pay \$25 into a special fund which is set aside for road safety purposes and which has yielded over the past few months about \$200,000. As I am sure that all members appreciate the need for greater safety on our roads to stop the highway carnage that we see, I can think of few better ways of

achieving this than for motorists themselves to be encouraged to participate in the promotion—

The **SPEAKER**: Order! The honourable member is debating the question; he must explain the question, and then ask it.

Mr. **BECKER**: Will the Minister of Roads and Transport permit South Australian motorists to obtain special number plates on paying an additional fee?

The Hon. G. T. **VIRGO**: It is not a question of the Minister of Roads and Transport's permitting anyone to do anything: this matter is entirely in the hands of the Registrar of Motor Vehicles. However, it has often been examined. If my memory is correct, I have a shrewd suspicion that the previous Minister discussed this very matter with the Registrar who told him that, because of the difficulties involved in the preferential issue of special number plates, the proposition was not practical. On speaking to the Registrar about this matter myself, I was given the same information. However, the honourable member having raised the issue again, I will ask the Registrar to consider it and, on receiving his report, I will give it to the honourable member.

NORTHFIELD HIGH SCHOOL

Mr. **WELLS**: This morning, when I visited the Northfield High School in connection with International Education Week, I was told of a problem that is concerning the Headmaster and his staff and the school council. A new library complex is to be erected at the school in the area now used as the assembly area and it is expected that the new assembly area will be located where tennis courts and basketball courts are now situated. The persons concerned desire to have allocated an area of land along the boundary, on the eastern extremity of the school land, such land now being controlled by the Minister of Agriculture. This strip of land would allow eight tennis courts to be built and, in future, a swimming pool, and more classrooms. Will the Minister of Education ask his colleague to sympathetically consider granting the Headmaster's request?

The Hon. **HUGH HUDSON**: I shall be pleased to take up the suggestion. The honourable member may be interested to know that tenders have already been called for the construction of the library at the school, and this makes urgent the matter to which he has referred. I will investigate the suitability of the strip of land and, if the Minister of Agriculture can release it to the Education Department, I will take action to get it.

WANILLA LAND

Mr. **CARNIE**: The Wanilla-Edillillie area, an extremely productive area of farm land near Port Lincoln, has no reticulated water, although the Tod trunk main runs near it. The previous Minister of Works visited the area in May, and he discussed with the Engineer-in-Chief (Mr. Beane) representations that had been made to him. Soon after that time, there was a change of Government and the previous Minister could not pursue the matter. Will the present Minister of Works follow up this matter and consider making a feasibility study?

The Hon. J. D. **CORCORAN**: I shall be pleased to do that.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Mr. **McRAE**: There are reports that insurance companies are delaying, or refusing to pay, many claims for workmen's compensation. An employee's only redress is to take his case to court, but this means a delay of three months to four months, during which time his family must exist on a Commonwealth Government sickness benefit of about \$15 a week. Insurance companies are also reported to be using this delay to force settlements at a lesser figure than is due. Will the Minister of Labour and Industry say, first, whether he knows of cases of this kind; secondly, whether he intends to introduce legislation providing for more modern procedures to ensure speedy settlements of workmen's compensation claims; and, thirdly, whether he will consider providing for a penalty to deter companies from adopting this practice?

The Hon. G. R. **BROOMHILL**: I have had many reports of incidents similar to those to which the honourable member has referred and I am concerned that these delays in the settlement of workmen's compensation claims are occurring. I am now considering proposals to provide speedier methods of settlement of such claims and I hope those proposals will be considered this session.

COMMERCIAL VEHICLE SPEEDS

Mr. **FERGUSON**: Last year the Road Traffic Board established a committee to investigate the possibility of increasing the speed limit for commercial motor vehicles, and the committee arranged a demonstration of commercial vehicle speed and brake performance, I understand at Smithfield, some time last year. I think this demonstration proved conclusively that the speed limit for commercial vehicles

could be increased. Will the Minister of Roads and Transport say whether the committee that investigated the matter has recommended the introduction of higher speed limits for commercial vehicles and, if it has, whether the Government is considering implementing the recommendation?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The Government is considering the report from the committee and, when a decision is made, the House will be told.

PERSONNEL RECORDS

Mr. HOPGOOD: As members may know, employers, particularly large employers, keep personnel record cards, and that is one thing. Further, they usually make these cards available, upon request, to other employers, but that is another thing. Will the Minister of Labour and Industry investigate this matter and ask Cabinet to consider introducing legislation to prohibit the latter of these two practices?

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I will have the matter investigated and, if necessary, take action to prevent the practice to which the honourable member refers.

FLAMMABLE CLOTHING

Mr. PAYNE: Recently, I have seen a booklet about the dangers of children wearing flammable night clothing, and I understand it was issued under the authority of the previous Minister of Labour and Industry. Can the present Minister of Labour and Industry say whether he has considered introducing legislation to restrict the sale of children's flammable clothing, and can he say to what extent this booklet was distributed?

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: The honourable member was good enough to tell me that he was interested in this matter and, knowing that other members share that interest, I have had a statement prepared. Before legislation can be introduced to prohibit or control the use of flammable materials in the manufacture of clothing it is necessary to have some standard for testing the flammability of various materials. Last year, after a draft standard for determining the flammability of textiles had proved unsatisfactory, the State Ministers of Labour approached the Commonwealth Minister in charge of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization and requested a full-time investigation.

As a result of a limited research programme undertaken by C.S.I.R.O., the Standards Association of Australia has prepared a draft of a new standard method of testing the flammability of clothing. In accordance with usual practice of the Standards Association, this document has been sent to interested parties, which have been asked for their comments before August 31, 1970, on the intended test procedures. The Ministers of Labour of all States are awaiting the publication of this standard in its final form before proceeding to consider the details of legislation, which it has been agreed should be uniform throughout the various States. Pending the introduction of legislation, wide publicity has been given in all States to the dangers of using inappropriate designs and materials in the manufacture of children's nightclothes. In South Australia a booklet titled *Safer Nightclothes for Children*, published by the Labour and Industry Department, is being distributed by the Child and Home Safety Committee of the National Safety Council of Australia, South Australian Division.

It is a simplified version of the Standards Association Code *Safe Design for Children's Nightclothes*, which includes several recommended designs for children's night attire (all of which are close fitting), a comparison of the relative flammability of various materials, and details of the hazards of fires and heating appliances which are especially dangerous when left unguarded near young children. A copy of this booklet was sent to all members at the time of publication and, because of the way in which it was received, additional copies will be printed for further distribution. The booklet draws attention to the fact that the style of clothing should be carefully considered by parents. It has been shown that clothing fires affect four girls for every boy as a result of loose fitting and frilly clothing worn by girls as against form fitting boys' clothing.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT VOTING

Mr. MATHWIN: Has the Minister of Local Government a reply to the question I asked on July 21 about the Government's interest in introducing compulsory voting at local government elections?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The Local Government Association has, in reply to a letter from it, been informed of the Government's policy. It is intended that the cost of preparing the rolls for council elections will continue to be met by the appropriate councils,

as is the case at present. It is not possible to give an accurate assessment of the actual cost of the rolls under any new system, but the honourable member may be assured that the Government does not expect that councils will be called upon to bear a cost in greater proportion to the benefits to be obtained from the introduction of the new system.

Mr. MATHWIN: I realize that I asked more than one question and that the Minister answered most points, but can he say whether the Local Government Association has been consulted on compulsory voting?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I think that if the honourable member looks at my previous reply he will see that I started by saying that the Local Government Association, in reply to a letter it had sent, had been informed of the Government's policy.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

Mr. SLATER: A recent press report indicated that the South Australian work force had the second highest industrial accident rate in Australia. These figures, issued by the National Safety Council, showed the frequency rate determined by the council by dividing the number of disabling injuries by the number of manhours worked during the year. Can the Minister of Labour and Industry say whether these figures are correct?

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I saw the article to which the honourable member has referred. In the last two or three years the National Safety Council of Australia has published figures which purport to show the "overall picture of safety performance throughout Australia". The information so published is very misleading. Although the National Safety Council admits that direct year-to-year comparisons of figures should be avoided, such comparisons are, in fact, invited, because the totals, both for Australia as a whole and for each State, are compared with the previous year's total figures. The figures so published are of questionable validity, because of the inadequacy of the sample on which the figures are based. The companies submitting the returns on which the figures are based form an inadequate sample because of the smallness of numbers both in total and in various industry groupings. For example, last year the figures for the South Australian building industry were based on a sample of two employers in South Australia in that industry; that situation could not possibly reflect the true position. The number of employers who submit the figures

also varies from year to year and this, of itself, distorts any year-to-year comparison.

In the last two years the Commonwealth and State Departments of Labour and Industry, through the Department of Labour's Advisory Committee, have given considerable attention to the desirability of preparation of Commonwealth-wide figures concerning the industrial accident situation in Australia. The Commonwealth Statistician, who has participated in the research, has indicated that, in a recent study on the feasibility of deriving national accident statistics from compensation data, the differences in incidence rates between States, which are shown by the current State statistics, cannot be accounted for and that further research is necessary before it can be said to what extent the current figures represent any real difference in injury incidence. Research is continuing on this matter.

WHEAT QUOTAS

Mr. VENNING: At the official opening of the annual conference of the United Farmers and Graziers of South Australia Incorporated, the Minister of Agriculture said, during his address, that a committee would be set up to review wheat quotas in this State. The Minister also said that the three gentlemen constituting the committee would be completely independent of the wheat industry and of the Agriculture Department, and that all three had a sound knowledge of the wheat industry. Can the Premier say whether this committee will act independently of Labor policy, and what are its terms of reference?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I will obtain details of the terms of reference for the honourable member. Members of this committee are independent of Labor Party direction, and they are all qualified persons. I should not have thought that the honourable member would suggest that Mr. Quirke was subject to Labor Party direction. He was not even subject to Liberal Party direction when he was a member of that Party, as far as I can see. Professor Jarrett is, of course, a prominent agricultural economist, and Mr. Loveday is so well known in the United Farmers and Graziers that his photograph, I believe, adorns its office, as the honourable member ought to know.

DERNANCOURT EAST SCHOOL

Mrs. BYRNE: Has the Minister of Education a reply to the question I asked on July 22 about the possibility of the Education Department's erecting a school on land held at Dernancourt East?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The Education Department owns a site in the position referred to by the honourable member. Consideration has been given from time to time to the erection of a school on this site. In 1969 a new school was erected at Holden Hill, and this reduced the enrolment at the Dernancourt school by almost half, effectively providing for all the children living in the area. A new school at Highbury, for which a contract has recently been let, will further meet the requirements of the area. It is therefore not intended at this stage to erect the Dernancourt East Primary School.

RURAL YOUTH ADVISER

Mr. GUNN: Has the Minister of Works obtained from the Minister of Agriculture a reply to my recent question about appointing a rural youth adviser on Eyre Peninsula?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The stationing of a rural youth adviser on Eyre Peninsula to service the 15 senior clubs embracing 600 members and the four junior clubs has the support of the Rural Youth Council and has been under consideration by the Agriculture Department for some time. It has been considered impracticable to transfer one of the existing advisory officers to Eyre Peninsula without serious disruption of the services supplied elsewhere in the State, and applications were made in the 1968-69 and 1969-70 financial years for support from the Commonwealth extension services grant for a further position, but these approaches were not successful. A request for the creation of a new advisory position for Eyre Peninsula to be financed from State revenue is currently being considered by the Public Service Board.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Mr. CLARK: Yesterday, I think the Premier announced that a roving representative, who would do everything possible to attract industry to South Australia and to advertise the State, would be appointed to work in Europe and North America. I notice that today's *News* reports the Leader of the Opposition as having something to say about this matter.

Mr. Lawn: Does he want the job himself?

Mr. CLARK: That is not suggested, but the Leader is reported as having suggested it is not the State's job to duplicate the Commonwealth Trade Commission's service. The Leader is also reported as having said:

There is no substitution for personal contact, as I found out on my two overseas trips as Premier.

The article, in heavier black print, states:

The Opposition Leader, Mr. Hall, said today the Premier should be travelling around the world promoting South Australia.

While I can appreciate the Leader's desire to have the Premier overseas and away from South Australia as often as possible (it would save the Leader much personal embarrassment)—

Mr. Becker: What's the question!

Mr. CLARK: I am coming to it. I remind the honourable member who let forth in such loud and undulcet tones that such things are remembered. Will the Premier comment on the statement to which I have referred? I point out that I have been told that the Premier will have plenty of time in the next two decades to go overseas as Premier.

The Hon D. A. DUNSTAN: It is important for South Australia to have adequate marketing information channelled back to it and, although we obtain certain information from the Commonwealth Department of Trade, other States in Australia have found, as we found, that the information from that department is not always the information we specifically need in this area of Australia in relation to our industries. As a result of this, the Governments of New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia have set up offices overseas; indeed, the Western Australian office in Tokyo has been set up at a cost to that State, I understand, of about \$180,000 a year. I do not intend an operation of that kind for South Australia, but it is plain that information concerning South Australia is not being channelled to potential investors in the Asian, European or American areas, and insufficient information is coming back to South Australia regarding market potential in areas to which we should be turning for export.

Therefore, it is essential that we have an effective operation in the areas which are potential markets for us and where we would obtain effective investment, expanding our employment and industrial capacity in this State. In consequence, we intend to establish agencies in five major centres of Asia—Tokyo, Hong Kong, Manila, Singapore and Djakarta. An agency has already been established, through the Elder Smith Goldsbrough Mort Limited office, in Tokyo, and I assure the Leader of the Opposition that, while I shall not be away from South Australia for long, I will visit Hong Kong and Tokyo, in relation to the agency operations in those two areas, early in September. Also, later in September,

since I have been kindly invited, as Minister in charge of tourism, by Alitalia to go to Rome, I shall have the opportunity of making the latter trip at the expense of someone other than the State and I am always, as Treasurer, interested in saving a little money for us. I have some activities in Rome to undertake during the two days that I shall be there in relation to some developments concerning South Australia, and the flight will enable me, at very little cost to the State, to arrange, on my return journey, the agencies in Djakarta and Singapore concerning which we have been negotiating for some time. I assure the Leader that personal contact will be maintained and, although I cannot assure him that I will be away for long on either occasion, I shall be doing my job as he has recommended.

PETERBOROUGH PRIMARY SCHOOL

Mr. ALLEN: Last week, I asked the Minister of Education a question that involved two points. In replying to the second part of my question the Minister gave me a comprehensive answer, which I appreciated, but he did not answer the first part, namely, whether he was satisfied that conditions at the Peterborough Primary School were in keeping with the description given in the *Flinders Times*, which description I presume he saw. Will the Minister now comment on that matter?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I thought the honourable member was going to ask me about the part I did not answer relating to Mr. Jerry Casanova. I was going to say that Mr. Casanova, whom I consider to be a very fine gentleman, is known to my wife and me. Indeed, as we had lunch with him that day, I asked him where the Peterborough Primary School was and, in reply, he offered to take me there. That is how he came to be in the picture. It would have been churlish of me not to suggest that he come inside with me and acquaint himself with conditions.

I do not have a clear recollection of the press photographs. Certainly, there was one of a drain that connects the school with the park area that is used as an oval. That drain is the responsibility of the Peterborough council and has nothing to do with the Education Department or the school committee. I was shown some poor quality furniture which had been discarded by the school and which was waiting to be taken back to Adelaide. I understand that that furniture might have figured in one of the photographs. I was

appalled by the condition of the staff room, and I believe that the honourable member would agree with me that the galvanized iron lean-to that has been added on the northern side of the old building is in very poor condition.

The underground water tank was in a poor condition, too. The floors in the old classrooms were worn and needed attention, and some temporary classrooms in the north-west corner of the schoolyard were also unsatisfactory. In addition, the school has grown quickly and one or two properties have been acquired over the years. It would be of considerable advantage to the school if it could obtain one or two additional properties, thereby increasing its total area. I did not inspect the school only to compare what I saw with what appeared in the press: I was concerned to see the problems of the school and what should be done to rectify them. I am sure that the people associated with the school would be grateful if the honourable member would take up with the Peterborough council the condition of the drain and the need for it to be cleaned out regularly. On behalf of the Education Department, I would certainly appreciate this matter being attended to.

FIRE BRIGADE CONTRIBUTIONS

Mr. McKEE: Has the Attorney-General a reply to the question I asked recently concerning fire brigade contributions?

The Hon. L. J. KING: The Chief Secretary reports that the previous Government approved the appointment of a committee to inquire into local government contributions to the Fire Brigades Board, with the following terms of reference:

To inquire into whether the amount paid by local government authorities towards the expenditure of the Fire Brigades Board is being equitably shared among such local government authorities.

The committee was to comprise representatives of the Fire Brigades Board (to be Chairman), the Auditor-General's Department and the Local Government Association of South Australia. The two local government bodies most concerned with the proportion of their contributions to the Fire Brigades Board are the Corporation of the City of Port Adelaide and the City of Port Pirie.

Subsequently, the Corporation of the City of Port Adelaide drew this Government's attention to the fact that it is not a member of the Local Government Association and asked if it could be given direct representation

on the committee. This request is at present being considered and consequently the committee has not met to date. The Government intends that an inquiry be conducted into local government contributions to the Fire Brigades Board.

TRANSPORTATION STUDY

Mr. HALL: Last evening on a television programme the Minister of Roads and Transport made statements about the Government's intentions on future transport plans for metropolitan Adelaide. Mr. Murray Hill asked at one stage what Dr. Breuning was going to do—advise on capsules and dial-a-bus gadgets. In reply the Minister said, "No, that is your version of what he is going to do. That is the version you are putting on in your endeavour to discredit him." He then said in reply to Mr. Hill, "I said nothing at all of that nature in the press, and I'll also deny that my Premier said it in the press. If you look at that article, it was one written up by a newspaper editor in Melbourne who took some statements that were made, pieced them together and made one statement about it." I refer the Minister to an article which appeared in an afternoon paper in South Australia on July 17 and which was headed, "Giant plan for South Australian traffic revolution". That report, which was written by a wellknown South Australian reporter, states:

Mr. Dunstan said experts had convinced him that freeways would never solve the problems of moving people in cities. During the talks in the past 12 months, he had proposed that Adelaide should be used as a "guinea pig" to try revolutionary transport methods. He outlined today some of the methods being considered for Adelaide.

Under that heading comes dial-a-bus, personal rapid transit, automated dual mode buses, ferry systems, fast intra-urban transit links and new systems of major activity centres. He went on to say that Dr. Breuning would arrive in Adelaide before long. As the Minister has categorically stated that nothing has been said along these lines, and as he denies that the Premier said what he was quoted as saying on July 17, will the Minister of Roads and Transport say whether he or the Premier is correct?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I am not surprised that the Leader of the Opposition is so mixed up. He has been mixed up about the Metropolitan Adelaide Transportation Study for so long that it is not surprising to see he is still mixed up.

Mr. Coumbe: Try to answer the question!

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I will, if the member for Torrens will hold his peace. I do not know whether the Leader saw last night's telecast, but it would certainly appear from his garbled version of it that he did not and that someone else has told him about it, because his facts relating to the telecast are a long way off the mark. Indeed, I have on my desk at the moment a transcript of the interview taken from a recording I made, and I have a verbatim record of what Mr. Hill and I said. For the Leader's information, Mr. Hill said, "Well, I don't know what you mean by being honest." He said that, not I. The position is plain: Mr. Hill said, "But what is Dr. Breuning going to do: advise on capsules and dial-a-bus gadgets?", in reply to which I said, "No, that is the version you are putting on it in an endeavour to discredit him", and that is exactly what he was doing.

I later referred to the fact that people, including other members of Mr. Hill's Party and his Leader, in talking the way they did were merely trying to discredit a man who has more ability and knowledge of the future technologies of transit than has any one in this State. That is why we are bringing him out here. Mr. Hill also raised the matter of the statement attributed by the press to the Premier. I said then (and I now repeat it) that the Premier told me (and I accept this without question, as the Premier is an honest person) that that report was written by a Victorian journalist, channelled to South Australia and put in the newspaper. That is the statement which I made last evening and to which I stick now. If the Leader does not like to accept it, I suggest he ask the Premier whether what I have said is correct.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: I ask leave to make a personal explanation on this matter.

Leave granted.

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: The material from which the Leader quoted and which appeared on the front page of the *News* was not released to the *News* by me. On that day, I did not say the matters that appeared in that article.

Mr. Coumbe: Have you denied it before?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: No, I did not see the necessity to do so. I have made my statements on this and I stick by them, but I did not say to that journalist the things that appeared on the front

of that newspaper. What happened was that a Victorian journalist asked me about the general nature of our inquiry into keeping our options open as to newer technologies in public transit around which investigations would be made, because I pointed out that it was quite senseless for South Australia to tie itself to systems that would entirely ignore new technologies. Without a statement from me, that journalist had a look at the material contained in reports to the United States of America Congress as to newer technologies in transit and said, "These are the things." This was then released in South Australia as a rebound report from the *Melbourne Age*. I did not release this statement in South Australia and it certainly did not come from my office. The statement that has been made by the South Australian Government regarding the employment of Dr. Breuning and what he is looking at was given in this House last week by the Minister of Roads and Transport.

Mr. HALL: In explaining my further question, I assure the Minister that I did not misquote him in my earlier question when I referred to the transcript of proceedings last evening. I was quoting word for word from a transcript in my possession, and no reference in any part of my previous question proves that what I said was out of context in any way. The Opposition and the public are deeply disturbed by the Government's mysterious attitude on this matter and their concern has been increased by the Premier's personal explanation, in which he declined to accept responsibility for the announcement made in his name and left us up in the air with a statement that these were matters "around which investigation would be made." I emphasize that phrase. Despite that statement, the Minister has said that he denies that any such statement has been made that these matters would be investigated. The Premier has used the word "around" instead of "into", or has made some other qualification despite the fact (and I mention this for the edification of the Minister of Education, who is interjecting) that in the *Advertiser* of July 18 the report was repeated. Either the Premier or his massive public relations staff did not read the *News* of July 17 or he approved the report, because it was repeated on the following morning. The public, the Parliament and the Party must leave that for the Premier and the Minister to work out themselves. In view of the Minister's remarks last evening (and I say, for his benefit, that I am quoting exactly from the transcript) in which he said, "Let us

get a man who knows what he is talking about and let us give him a clear, open go to come up with what is right," will the Minister now table the terms of reference that will be given to Dr. Breuning?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: When the Leader asked me a similar question last week, without all the frills and guff that he has put into his question today, I told him that I would refer the matter to Cabinet at the appropriate time. I stand by that and, in due course, will give him a reply to the question he asked last week. I take it that would suffice as a reply for the stupid question today.

Mr. Hall: Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER: The honourable member for Pirie.

Members interjecting:

The Hon. G. T. Virgo: I have a lot of notes about stupid people in this House, and the member for Torrens would be near the top.

The SPEAKER: Order! I have called the honourable member for Pirie to ask a question, and he is entitled to have his question heard in silence.

PORT GERMEIN ROAD

Mr. McKEE: Thank you for your protection, Mr. Speaker. Has the Minister of Roads and Transport a reply to my recent question about the redesigning of the highway at Port Germein?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I am pleased to tell the honourable member that the Highways Department is at present investigating the alignment of this road, but no firm proposals have yet been formulated.

ROADWORKS

Mr. RYAN: I believe that some time ago a co-ordinating committee comprising representatives of the Highways Department, the Engineering and Water Supply Department, local government, and several other bodies was set up in relation to the digging up of new roads soon after they had been completed.

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: That committee has been going for some time.

Mr. RYAN: Yes, and so has the digging up of newly laid roads; that practice has been going on for too long. Can the Minister of Roads and Transport say whether that co-ordinating committee still exists and, if it does, whether it carries out the function for which it was set up, because many constituents have complained to me (and I have seen this

myself) that, immediately a new road is put down, someone has great pleasure in digging it up? This practice causes grave concern to everyone involved.

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I can understand the honourable member's concern, which I think is shared by everyone who sees this sort of thing occurring. I think we all share the hope that the problem can be solved soon. However, as I cannot give an up-to-date report, I will obtain the information and let the honourable member have it.

No. 3 DOCK

Mr. CUMBE: Has the Minister of Marine a reply to the question I asked last week about No. 3 dock, which has been completed at Port Adelaide and which has not been used, and about whether he could suggest some way in which more use of the dock could be made?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The Australian National Line vessel *Sydney Trader* is due in August. Regarding other users for the facility in No. 3 dock, consideration is being given for its use by another shipping company. Except for the containerized general cargo trade to the United Kingdom, which is shipped via Melbourne for reasons beyond our control, practically all of this State's exports and imports are handled over State wharves.

RAILWAY CROSSINGS

Mr. HOPGOOD: Has the Minister of Roads and Transport a reply to my question of July 16 about railway crossings?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The honourable member's informants were quite correct in that shunting operations activate the automatic warning devices at the Jervois Street and Emma Street level crossings. There are several other localities in the metropolitan area where level crossing warning devices are activated during the course of shunting operations. These are at Port Adelaide, Taperoo, Islington, Woodville and Mitcham. This obviously creates a certain amount of public nuisance, but the automatic feature of the system that gives rise to this is essential if operation of these devices is to be free from the hazards of human error. I am sure that the honourable member will agree with me that it is far better to have people undergo a certain amount of inconvenience than to risk even one fatality.

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POTATOES

Mr. McANANEY: As I understand that growers have not yet received final payment for potatoes delivered in April, will the Minister of Works ask the Minister of Agriculture why those payments have not been made?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Yes.

EXCESS WATER

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: I have received from the Secretary of the Barossa Valley Branch of the Fruitgrowers and Market Gardeners Association a letter protesting at the charge of 25c a thousand gallons for excess water. The letter states:

Growers generally feel they are being unduly penalized, as vegetable production returns for two years have remained virtually at production cost levels. Records now show that 50 per cent of market gardeners in the Barossa Valley have gone out of production.

Will the Minister of Works consider reviewing this charge for excess water?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I shall be happy not only to have a look at the matter, but also to find out for the honourable member and the people concerned exactly how much it costs the department to provide this water.

MODBURY WEST SCHOOL

Mrs. BYRNE: On March 27, 1969, the Public Works Committee, reporting favourably on the need for a new school at Clovercrest, which is to be called the Modbury West Primary School, stated:

... to meet the requirements of the expanding school population, and it adopts the department's proposals but solely on the condition that traffic lights are installed at the intersection of Kelly and Wright Roads prior to the opening of the school, as suggested by the Chairman of the Road Traffic Board.

On July 8 this year, a report in the newspaper circulating in the district and, headed "Council, Education Department quarrelling", stated:

Tea Tree Gully Council and the Education Department are at loggerheads over proposed traffic lights at the Kelly-Wright Roads intersection. . . . The Assistant Superintendent of Primary Education told Tea Tree Gully Council by letter recently that any further delay in a decision on this issue would cause considerable embarrassment to the Education Department and possibly delay the occupation of the school.

A spokesman for the council replied that he considered the letter to be a letter of bluff to see whether the council would come to the

party, and so on. If the Minister of Education so wishes, I will make this article available to him. Can the Minister say whether this matter has been resolved?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: To my knowledge, it has not been resolved. I think the honourable member knows that the Modbury West school is due to be completed and ready for occupation at the beginning of the next school year. In fact, it is likely to be ready a month or two before then. I assume that the traffic lights to be provided are the winking light type, and I think the Road Traffic Act makes councils responsible for installing such lights and requires councils to obtain from the Road Traffic Board a traffic count for each proposed crossing, setting out the number of vehicles and children using the crossing at the appropriate hours. If the traffic count made by the board indicates that the crossing is necessary, the council still must determine whether such crossings should be built. I think that is the correct position. It is a position that has always appalled me. It seems to me that this is one situation where, if the responsible authority indicates that a traffic crossing for schoolchildren is necessary, that traffic crossing should then be installed. I will inquire about this crossing and will consult the Minister of Roads and Transport and Minister of Local Government and the Tea Tree Gully Council about what can be done to expedite the matter.

STRUAN CENTRE

Mr. RODDA: Has the Minister of Works a reply to the question I asked last week about maintaining a separate office of the Agriculture Department at Naracoorte when Struan becomes the regional centre for the district?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: My colleague states that, while arrangements will be made for the handling of messages and leaflets through another departmental office at Naracoorte, it is not intended at this time that the Agriculture Department will maintain a separate office at Naracoorte when Struan is set up as the regional centre. General support for the proposed consolidation of agricultural interests at Struan has been expressed in the district, but the Director of Agriculture has arranged to meet the small seed producers to discuss their special requirements for departmental services for their industry. The Minister has received a letter from the Corporation of Naracoorte, expressing appreciation of the Director's visit to the district and his explanation of the proposals, with which the council indicated its satisfaction.

GREENHILL ROAD

Mr. LANGLEY: Has the Minister of Roads and Transport a reply to my question about whether property has been acquired at the intersection of Unley Road and Greenhill Road to provide "turn left at any time with care" signs when the new section of Greenhill Road is completed?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: It is intended to provide free left turn lanes at all four corners of the intersection of Greenhill Road with Unley Road. Those on the northern, or parklands, side of Greenhill Road present no difficulty, but those on the southern, or Unley, side of Greenhill Road are still subject to the completion of land acquisition.

KAPUNDA MINING

Mr. EASTICK: I have been told that, recently, exploration activities have occurred in the Kapunda copper-mining areas. As much of this original mining area is immediately adjacent to the town of Kapunda and its main street, the council is extremely concerned at any activity that may follow. Can the Premier indicate the results of this recent exploration, and can he say what development, if any, of the area, particularly that immediately adjacent to the town, is likely?

The Hon. D. A. DUNSTAN: A company has obtained leases in relation to the old Kapunda copper mine and right of entry on private land for a considerable area stretching from Kapunda to Freeling. This is known under the Mining Act as private land, that is, the minerals in almost the whole area are owned by the holders of the freehold titles in the area. Discussions as to the future of mining in the area have been held with the Mines Department, and requests have been made for information about previous drillings. As to whether there will be further action I cannot tell the honourable member because, at present, we are not told precisely what future mining operations will take place. Suffice to say that a Canadian company that was previously interested is not now in the venture, and two South Australian interests are involved in the arrangements for the lease of the area. I have noted the honourable member's interest in this matter and, as soon as I have information that I can give him about mining operations in the area, I will tell him.

LOWER NORTH-EAST ROAD

Mrs. BYRNE: Will the Minister of Roads and Transport obtain information concerning the Highways Department's intention to widen

the Lower North-East Road from Paradise Bridge, Dernancourt, towards Anstey Hill?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: I shall be pleased to obtain that information.

BED SHORTAGE

Dr. TONKIN: I think we have all read with some concern the article in this morning's press about the current bed shortage at the Royal Adelaide Hospital, and we have heard of the actions being taken to alleviate the shortage. This involves the reduction of patients' time in the hospital, fewer admissions, and the limiting of admissions to acute and emergency cases. This has the effect of increasing the waiting time for elective surgery, and these measures seem to be taken at some cost to the patient. I hate to think what would happen if we had another disaster in South Australia, whether a plane crash or a train or bus accident. Because of what could happen and because of the current shortage of vacant beds at the Royal Adelaide Hospital, will the Attorney-General ask the Chief Secretary whether consideration has been given to employing on a short-time basis or on a stand-by emergency basis, married trained nurses, who could be called on to help in times of difficulty or disaster?

The Hon. L. J. KING: I will obtain a reply from my colleague.

MOUNT GAMBIER HOSPITAL

Mr. BURDON: Has the Attorney-General a reply from the Chief Secretary to the question I asked on July 15 about extending the Mount Gambier Hospital and providing accommodation for resident medical staff?

The Hon. L. J. KING: My colleague states that provision has been made in the plans for the proposed extensions to the Mount Gambier Hospital for accommodation which could be used for resident medical staff should appointments of such staff be made to that hospital in the future.

KIMBA WATER SUPPLY

Mr. GUNN: Can the Minister of Works say what plans his department has to supply Kimba with water this summer?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I shall be pleased to inquire about this matter and obtain a report soon.

EGG CARTONS

Mr. EVANS: It has been brought to my attention that in a recent check made by the Egg Board inspectors of the number of new

empty cartons held by producers, it was found that there were many cartons missing. No producer can sell eggs without using a carton, and the use of the carton is one method of checking how many eggs are sold by the producer. The producer is responsible for paying a levy of about 6.1c on every dozen eggs he sells, and as there has been discovered a discrepancy of hundreds of thousands of cartons (probably as much as 1,000,000) it is possible that payment of levies is being evaded by producers to the extent of \$60,000 each year. The honest producer is paying the penalty and the dishonest producer is getting away with it. Will the Minister of Works ask the Minister of Agriculture how many cartons were found to be missing in the recent check?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I shall be pleased to do that.

RUDALL SUBSTATION

Mr. CARNIE: Has the Minister of Works a reply to the question I asked on July 15 about the Rudall electricity substation?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: Tenders have been called for levelling and paving the site of the Yadnarie high-voltage substation near Rudall. Work on the site is expected to commence in October 1970, and the substation will be brought into operation in about May 1971.

GLENELG INFANTS SCHOOL

Mr. MATHWIN: Has the Minister of Education a reply to my recent question about the entrance to the Glenelg Infants School?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: The area at the school referred to by the honourable member has been excavated in recent weeks to install certain essential services, and it will have to be completely resurfaced with asphalt. An official request will now be made to the Public Buildings Department to have the area resurfaced as a matter of urgency.

NAILSWORTH TECHNICAL SCHOOL

Mr. CUMBE: Has the Minister of Education a reply to my question of July 21 about providing an assembly hall at the Nailsworth Boys Technical High School?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: When the honourable member was Minister of Education, the Public Buildings Department was asked to investigate the following:

- (1) The feasibility of constructing an assembly-shelter area at the Nailsworth Boys Technical High School,

incorporating the ideas put forward by the deputation both in its prepared list and the sketch plan supplied.

- (2) The possibility of siting this structure as to adjoin a section of the future school building.
- (3) Costing of the additional features requested so that the council could be informed of the estimated amount of subsidy for which it would be responsible.

Estimates are now being prepared and these, together with a sketch plan of the hall, should be available for consideration by the high school council by the end of July.

MAITLAND COURTHOUSE

Mr. FERGUSON: Has the Attorney-General a reply to my recent question about erecting a new police residence and courthouse at Maitland?

The Hon. L. J. KING: The Minister of Works has reported that in collaboration with the Local Courts and Police Departments standard plans have been developed for three sizes of police/court accommodation. The work involved in rationalizing the planning of this type of accommodation has delayed certain individual projects on hand, one of which is the Maitland courthouse and police residence. It is now expected that tenders will be called later this calendar year for the Maitland project.

GLENELG NORTH WATER PRESSURE

Mr. BECKER: Has the Minister of Works a reply to the question I asked on July 16 about the Glenelg North water pressure?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I have been informed that no complaints of poor water pressure were received by the Engineering and Water Supply Department during the past summer from the area bounded by the Patawa-longa Lake and the beach at Glenelg North. Although it is considered that this area is adequately supplied, with a static pressure of about 60 lb. a square inch, the Engineering and Water Supply Department will arrange for the area to be kept under close observation and for pressure recordings to be taken next summer. In the meantime, all services are being checked, and those laid in galvanized piping will be replaced with copper.

NURIOOTPA BY-PASS

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY: Has the Minister of Roads and Transport a reply to my recent question about the Nuriootpa by-pass road?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: Proposals have been prepared for a new road to by-pass the townships of Greenock and Nuriootpa. These proposals have been subject to some re-examination with a view to minimizing the effect on the properties of landowners in the area. Planning of this work is now at an advanced stage, and it is expected that a decision will be made on the final route to be adopted within the next few weeks. The survey of possible lines in the area has been an essential step in the investigations, and the inconvenience caused to property owners is regretted.

RIVERTON HIGH SCHOOL

Mr. EASTICK: The Riverton High School, which is in the District of Gouger, provides education for some students from the District of Light, particularly from the Saddleworth-Manoora area; in fact, the President of the school council is resident in the Light District. There has been some discussion about rebuilding this school and it is understood that land has already been purchased for this purpose. Can the Minister of Education say what is the current situation?

The Hon. HUGH HUDSON: I am pleased that the honourable member is concerned about the problems of the Riverton High School; indeed, it is pleasing for the department to know that members are active on school matters. Although the Riverton High School proposal is not on the department's current design list, I will inquire to see just what stage has been reached on the purchase of the land and what kind of priority the rebuilding of this school will receive. When I have the information I will inform the honourable member.

AFRICAN DAISY

Mr. McANANEY: Has the Minister of Works obtained from the Minister of Agriculture a reply to my recent question about African daisy?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: The Agriculture Department, in conjunction with the Highways, Woods and Forests and Engineering and Water Supply Departments, has been carrying out an intensive and co-ordinated programme of African daisy control on Crown lands in the Adelaide Hills at a total cost to date of about \$50,000. In addition, local councils and landowners in the area have spent a great deal of time, effort and money in attempts to overcome the problem. The honourable member would appreciate the

difficulties encountered in devising methods of control of this weed, which seems to flourish in inaccessible places in Hills districts. Government departments will continue to maintain as great a degree of control as possible of key areas where the daisy is most likely to spread, and my colleague the Minister of Agriculture is hopeful that assistance will again be forthcoming from the Prisons Department, which helped considerably last year in control measures. However, the ultimate effectiveness of any control programme depends largely on the efforts of councils and individual land-owners.

With regard to the constitution of the Weeds Advisory Committee, it is pointed out that under the Weeds Act membership of this committee is limited to eight. No provision is made for the appointment of representatives of any particular district or region but the Minister believes that his predecessors in office have endeavoured to make appointments from representative areas of the country. This would also be the Minister's intention. The term of office of present members of the committee will expire in June, 1972, when membership will be reviewed. If the honourable member has any matters to put before the committee it is suggested that he contact Mr. J. Sneyd at Mount Compass who ably represents the Hills district on the committee.

GAUGE STANDARDIZATION

Mr. VENNING: When referring to the document drawn up in 1949 concerning gauge standardization, some people are not certain whether it was an agreement or a recommendation. Can the Minister of Roads and Transport say whether that document was, in fact, an agreement with the Commonwealth Government or whether it was a recommendation made in connection with gauge standardization in this State?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: The Commonwealth Labor Government, in 1949, entered into an agreement to standardize the railways of Australia, including the whole of the railway system of South Australia. It was an agreement honourably entered into by the then Prime Minister (Mr. Ben Chifley) together with the Premiers of all States (in South Australia's case, Sir Thomas Playford). Unfortunately, since the change of Government in December, 1949, we have never had another Commonwealth Labor Government, and no Liberal Government has honoured the agreement made with South Australia.

Mr. Venning: It was an agreement, not a recommendation?

The Hon. G. T. VIRGO: That is right.

ADELPHI TERRACE

Mr. BECKER: For some months the Engineering and Water Supply Department has been re-laying water and sewerage mains in Adelphi Terrace, Glenelg North. I have been approached by the manager of a motel in that street whose business has as a result suffered considerably during the last few weeks and who is most concerned that the work being done in front of his motel be completed before the September school holidays commence. If it has not been completed by then, he could lose much business. Can the Minister of Works therefore say whether the work in front of this motel can be completed before the next school holidays?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I am sorry to hear of the inconvenience that has been caused to one of the honourable member's constituents, particularly when his business is involved. This matter was brought to my attention last week as a result of the honourable member's telephone inquiry. I know that a report has been sought on the possibility of tidying up the area and making the motel more accessible than it is at present. I will certainly ascertain as soon as possible whether the work will be completed before the September holidays.

POLITICAL LEVY

Mr. MATHWIN: Since the policies of most trade unions must be known to many Government members, will the Minister of Labour and Industry say whether the political levy is compulsory and, if it is not, why it is deducted from the wages of workers, even though they might not wish to support the Labor Party either financially or by their vote?

The Hon. G. R. BROOMHILL: I do not clearly understand the member's question. I think he referred to a political levy. However, I have never heard of such a thing.

PORT LINCOLN DEEP SEA PORT

Mr. VENNING: In reply to a question I recently asked the Minister of Marine about the establishment of a deep sea port at Port Lincoln, he said that a sum would be allocated in this year's Loan Estimates. Will he now say when it is expected that the whole project will be completed?

The Hon. J. D. CORCORAN: I think this project involves the expenditure of \$7,000,000 or \$9,000,000, which will be spread over three years. However, I will check that for the honourable member so that his information is accurate, and bring down a report as soon as possible.

ADDRESS IN REPLY

Adjourned debate on the motion for adoption.

(Continued from July 23. Page 298.)

Mrs. STEELE (Davenport): In rising to speak to the motion, I should, with members who have preceded me, like to congratulate you, Sir, on your appointment as Speaker of this Fortieth Parliament. We heard you say, as you approached the Speaker's Chair with traditional reluctance, that you would carry out the duties of the office of Speaker with impartiality. Knowing you to be a man of honour, we realize that your word is your bond. I should like at this stage to express my concern, as other members have done, at the severity and duration of His Excellency the Governor's illness. I know everyone is pleased that he is making good improvement towards full recovery, and that it is expected he will be able to take up his duties soon.

I also pay a tribute to the man who has so wonderfully fulfilled the office of Lieutenant-Governor (Sir Mellis Napier). He has in the press in the past few weeks been referred to as the grand old man of South Australia. That statement was made with respect and admiration for the services he has contributed to the State. As most members know, he was in 1951 one of the signatories of the Call to the Nation—a manifesto issued by all the leaders of churches throughout Australia and by members of the judiciary. He said then that it was a call to the Australian people for the restoration of moral order. That was nearly 20 years ago, and I believe Australia, and South Australia in particular, still stands in need of this call to moral order today, at the beginning of the 1970's. Recently, a group of admirers presented to the Corporation of the City of Adelaide a bust of Sir Mellis Napier that had been executed by John Dowie, this State's celebrated sculptor. The *Advertiser*, in paying a tribute to Sir Mellis on that occasion, said, "Adelaide now has a charming reminder that few men have served the State more wisely or yet with greater modesty."

On the day he opened Parliament on behalf of the Governor, Sir Mellis impressed everyone with his tremendous dignity and the way he made a full inspection of the guard of honour in front of Parliament House, after which he came in to read a long Speech. That would have been an effort for a man half his age, and I remind the House that Sir Mellis is 88 years old. I remember, too, with great pleasure the occasions on which my colleagues and I, as members of Cabinet, met Sir Mellis at Executive Council meetings on Thursday mornings. I remember the pleasant 15 or 20 minutes we spent with him at the conclusion of business, when he stayed on to have a cup of tea with us. We all remember with respect and affection the comments he made to us, the subjects he used to discuss, and the way he would delightfully reminisce on the history of South Australia, in which he is and has been an important figure. I am therefore happy today to pay this small tribute to one who has the respect of every South Australian. I also congratulate the new members who have spoken in this debate. The House has changed considerably in numerical strength since the last Parliament. I believe that the new members will no doubt acknowledge (if they do not, they should) that their presence here is a direct tribute to the Leader of the Opposition, because the electoral changes that have taken place in South Australia, the increased number of members in the House of Assembly, and the more democratic electoral system we have are due entirely to his persistence.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: That's not so.

Mrs. STEELE: It is so. The Governments led by Sir Thomas Playford and the late Mr. Frank Walsh tried to have passed Bills providing for this reform, but they failed. It was left to the Hall Government to see to it that there was a more democratic form of Government in this State by bringing forward legislation that was passed by Parliament last year.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: It was passed last year, but that was not due entirely to the Leader of the Opposition.

Mrs. STEELE: I repeat that I believe that the presence of extra members in this House is due to the efforts of the Leader. We were successful in bringing about electoral reform, as this House shows, although we realized then that the possible result of the legislation that led to the appointment of the electoral commission and to the report it made would most definitely be to our electoral disadvantage.

As we sit in Opposition and look across at the Government benches, we realize the preponderance of members opposite who, in one way or another, have served the trade union movement in this State.

The Hon. G. T. Virgo: They have served it very well.

Mrs. STEELE: I did not say they did not. If the Minister had waited a moment I would have complimented them in this regard, but he jumped the gun. However, I hope that the Government, which now numbers amongst its members these trade union men who have served that movement to the best of their ability, will serve all sections of the community and not just the interests of the people to whom most of these members have referred in their speeches in this debate. All of the legislation introduced in the two years of the Hall Government was certainly designed to serve all sections of the community.

I congratulate the new members from both sides. Their contributions to this debate show that the future debating strength of the House will be much improved. Like others who have been members of this House for some time, I expect to hear excellent speeches in the future from many of the new members. However, I cannot speak highly of the speech made by the member for Ross Smith. In the 11½ years I have been a member of this House I have never heard a more drivelling, vulgar or scurrilous speech than he made.

Mr. Jennings: I thought you cared!

Mrs. STEELE: As we have now come to expect this, I was not surprised to see the member for Unley writhing in his seat at the so-called humour in that speech, but I was surprised to see Ministers obviously delighted by it. It seems to me a great pity that the representative of a district named after a most gallant South Australian should make such an ungallant speech. It is a good thing that most of the newer members had already spoken and therefore did not try to emulate the member for Ross Smith.

It has been noticeable in most speeches in this debate that the names of districts have provided an opportunity for members to carry out research into the backgrounds of people after whom the districts have been named. I imagine that honourable members and the library staff have been fairly busy delving into the backgrounds of people who are in some way associated with the past history of South Australia. The name of the district I

now represent is different from the name of the district I represented in the previous Parliament. The man after whom my new district is named is probably remembered because he was the man who introduced the culture of olives into South Australia. Also, he was a member of Parliament and of Cabinet; in fact, he held Cabinet office in 1856 in the first Cabinet under responsible Government. I refer to Sir Samuel Davenport, who was Commissioner of Public Works and who held several public positions in the State. I think his name was given to the district I represent because he owned land at Beaumont; he was known affectionately as the knight of Beaumont, as he lived there for some time. As he exerted an important influence in the municipal, political, business, social, philanthropic and religious life of South Australia, he was undoubtedly a man of many parts.

The Opposition will undoubtedly watch with the keenest interest the legislation that will be introduced by the Government, probably as from tomorrow. We will do everything in our power to safeguard the interests of the people we represent in this House. I am certain that Opposition members will follow with great interest the steps the Government takes to implement its policies on education. The member for Torrens and I will take a particular interest in how the present Minister of Education makes out in his portfolio, for he was the most persistent and vehement critic of what the previous Government did in the field of education. It is rather interesting to reflect that, now that he is in the hot seat, he doubtless realizes in the short time he has been Minister that the Education Department is fully extended in meeting all the demands made on the resources at its disposal by a modern education system. Having seen things in a little more detail, he now obviously realizes some of the difficulties faced by his predecessors in trying to do some of the things that we all wanted to have done in this field.

In this connection, I refer first to the difficulty of replacing old buildings. I am glad to hear that the Minister of Education has been able to see some of these buildings. I hope he continues to visit schools, for that is the most satisfactory way for any Minister of Education to carry out his duties. In making such visits a Minister sees things for himself and meets the staffs of schools. I found this an advantage when I held this portfolio. We must all realize that there will always be outdated schools. The schools being erected today

will possibly be out of date and obsolete by the standards that will apply in 20 years' time. It is salutary that we should so regard them. Secondly, there was the difficulty of producing more trained teachers out of thin air. By now the Minister of Education would have caught up with the difficulties that have faced the department and successive Ministers of Education in getting trained teachers, and I have been interested to see that he has approved the continuation of the recruiting campaign, which was initiated when I was Minister of Education and by which we brought about 50 teachers from overseas in three months. I point out to the Minister (if he has not already realized this) that this difficulty is not peculiar to South Australia. The shortage of teachers is world-wide and, since he has been Minister of Education, he would have met his colleagues from the other States, who undoubtedly would have told him that they had a more extreme shortage of teachers than we had.

He would also have realized that the other States, too, have experienced difficulties about old school buildings and big classes and that in some States those difficulties are greater than they are here. The Minister has the job in front of him, and I will watch with interest what he does, and how, with the money that the Government will be able to make available to education, he will make the radical changes that he has said he will make. I think it proper to quote from a mid-paper spread in yesterday's *News* setting out some views by leading authorities in South Australia on education here. The Minister contributed to the report, but I will leave his remarks until last. Mr. White, President of the South Australian Institute of Teachers, states:

Our system is one which has made considerable achievements with limited financial resources.

Mr. Coggins, Principal of Salisbury Teachers College, states:

One word best describes the education system in South Australia—exciting!

Mr. Jones, Director-General of Education in South Australia, who has been associated with the Education Department of South Australia from the time when he was a trainee teacher and who is one of the foremost educators of our day, states:

We are advancing more rapidly on more fronts than education systems in other Australian States.

Mr. Bernie Cosgrove refers to the difficulties, and, so that I shall not be accused of quoting

him out of context, I will quote what he says from the beginning of his comment. He states:

Unfortunately, we are not giving our children the best education possible, but we are trying, and very hard. Notable achievements have been made in some areas, but the overall picture cannot be described as one of complete success.

We all know that it cannot be, but everyone, as Mr. Cosgrove says, is doing his best. The Minister states:

It is not so much a question of what we should do or even what we want to do. It is a question of what we can afford. The education system in South Australia is improving, but only slowly.

Honourable members can read those statements. I consider that, to keep face, undoubtedly the Government will make more funds available for education this year but I think that, in succeeding years, other Ministers will insist that their departments do not suffer as a result of increased spending on education. We know that money that the previous Labor Government made available for education from Loan funds and revenue slipped badly, and we restored the position in 1968 and kept on maintaining it. One matter that the Liberal and Country League Government had promised before the 1968 election was that it would appoint an expert committee to inquire into education matters, and I pay the greatest tribute to the Karmel committee for the work it has done in the past 15 months or 16 months. The Government gave to that committee a charter that enabled anyone who had anything to do with education or any interest in it to give evidence to it, and I consider the committee's report, when it is presented to the Government and to the Minister of Education later this year, will contain some most useful recommendations, which I hope the Government implements. Our appointment of that committee showed our concern for education and that we were determined to get expert advice on how to remedy some of the defects.

I am sorry that the Minister of Education is not in the Chamber to hear what I am saying and I hope that he does me the courtesy of reading my speech later. Doubtless, from reading documents in the Education Department, he knows of the many improvements and advances made in education during the two years of office of the Hall Liberal and Country League Government. I shall refer to some of those matters. One of the more recent decisions that I made earlier this year was

to approve basic grants for new schools, because the Government realized that the committees of parents, who work so hard (and I pay a great tribute to them for their work for schools and in the interest of schoolchildren), knew that it would be impossible, for several years, for new schools to have all the equipment possible under the subsidy scheme. Therefore, on January 12 this year I submitted to Cabinet a proposal for a new system of basic grants to new schools for equipment and materials. For primary schools with a minimum of 15 primary classes and eight infants classes, the grant was to be \$10,000. For secondary schools with first-year and second-year classes only and a minimum enrolment of 500 at the end of second year, the grant was to be \$15,000. For area schools and the smaller primary and secondary schools, *pro rata* grants of \$500 were to be made for primary classes and, for secondary students, the grant was to be \$750. That was a great step forward in providing the equipment and materials so essential for teaching in accordance with modern standards.

The second step (and it was an extremely important one) taken by the Government was to implement the recommendation that ancillary staff be appointed to schools. This recommendation had been made to preceeding Ministers of Education over many years but, because of calls on finance for other essential matters, this necessary step had to be postponed. However, in 1969, I was pleased to announce that 246 ancillary staff would be appointed, in addition to the 527 ancillary clerical staff already employed in schools, and this was more than the number that the Institute of Teachers had considered necessary at that time. Until then ancillary staff had been appointed to only secondary schools, teachers colleges, and adult education centres.

The third matter (and, again, a most important one) was that, because we realized the importance of giving special guidance and help to children who needed special education, we decided to ask the Public Service Board to appoint additional guidance officers, and in consequence applications were called for, although we realized that all positions might not be filled. Approval was given for a Chief Psychologist to be appointed. The increased establishment within that department was to be an Acting Chief Psychologist, two Senior Guidance Officers, three Regional Guidance Officers (at Darwin, Mount Gambier, and Whyalla), three Guidance Officers grade 2, and 14 Guidance Officers grade 1. This important step, which was a great advance

on what had been done previously, was taken by the L.C.L. Hall Government. Members should be reminded of these advances, which improved the system of education in South Australia.

Another thing to which I must refer, because it is important in relation to the desirability of having more trained teachers, is that I announced at the beginning of last year that, as from 1971, all teaching students entering teachers colleges would be given a minimum of three years' training. To cushion the effect of implementing this desirable innovation when the first three-year-trained teachers graduate from teachers colleges at the end of 1973, in the two years that I was Minister of Education we retained for a third year of training increasing numbers of students. This, I believe, was a most important decision, and as from next year all student teachers will undergo this minimum three year training period. I pay a personal tribute to officers of the Education Department with whom I worked so closely for two years and who have performed an absolute miracle when one considers the shortage of money, the shortage of trained staff, and the fact that many of these men and women work into the early hours of the morning trying to do their best for education and for the children we educate under our system.

I turn now to comments made by the member for Peake during his maiden speech. I am sorry that he is not in the House at the moment but I hope that, like the Minister of Education, he will read what I have said. I was interested to listen to his maiden speech, which was devoted mainly to education, but I was astonished when, obviously he referred to me by saying the following, as reported in *Hansard*:

However, last year, as President of the High and Technical High Schools Councils Association of South Australia, I was invited to the official opening of the annual conference of the South Australian Institute of Teachers. There I was stunned to hear the then Liberal Minister of Education say that our education system was much better than that in undeveloped countries! When this remark got the reception it deserved from most of the large gathering of teachers present, she thought the comparison sufficiently relevant to repeat it. Reference was also made to our discarded school desks being gratefully received by schools in the southern Pacific.

It is easy to understand how the existence of a crisis in education can be denied by a person who is quite happy to compare our position with that obtaining in the South Sea islands.

I was so perturbed by that statement that, when I went home, I referred to the original speech I made to the institute's annual conference in 1969, and I shall now quote from it. If the honourable member doubts my veracity, I shall be pleased to give it to him so that he can read it, because I utterly refute the things that he attributed to me. I said:

Many educators from interstate and overseas are impressed by the high standard of education in South Australia and not a little jealous of our enlightened approach to various aspects of education; and people from here who travel to other lands across the seas are pleasantly surprised to find that we compare more than favourably with what are considered advanced countries in terms of education. We belittle our own achievements and do ourselves and our education system a disservice if we write down our own advances and successes.

Concerning the peculiar statement made by the member for Peake about the desks for the southern Pacific area, I quote another part of my speech. His remarks were a reference to the fact that Mr. Jones, who was then Deputy Director-General, had just returned from Honiara, in the South-West Pacific, after attending as a consultant to and advising a seminar that had been held there. When he returned he reported to me what he had done and seen while in the Pacific. He said, "You know, we have a number of desks that have been replaced by more modern types in our schools, but the discarded ones are infinitely better than the ones provided in schools in the southern Pacific. I think it would be a nice gesture if we gave those discarded desks to those people."

These desks were to have been broken up, and members can see stacks of them at the McNally Training Centre being broken up and used for other purposes. However, it was suggested that they could be used to much better advantage by sending them to the South-West Pacific area so that children in that under-privileged area who did not have these facilities and equipment in the schools would benefit. At the meeting of the Institute of Teachers I said something that I thought would interest those present, and would also show that the Education Department was interested in the education of children in less privileged areas. I said:

Incidentally, I am sure you will be interested to hear that we are sending Pacific islanders 1,000 desks which we discarded years ago as unsuitable for our concept of primary

education but which I am assured are infinitely better than the children in these islands now have.

I went on to say that the value of those desks, even after being discarded, was about \$17,000: it was not a poor gift. Further, the Commonwealth Government allied itself with us in this gesture to the South-West Pacific area by paying the cost of transporting the desks. I believe that this gesture, the "paltry" thing we did, to the South-West Pacific area cost about \$40,000. I definitely refute the remarks alluding to me, made by the member for Peake concerning this matter.

Early in my tenure of office as Minister of Education I opened the annual conference of the Institutes Association of South Australia Incorporated, and later members of its executive told me that they were concerned at the way in which their service was running down. I considered this matter seriously, because I realize the place institutes have in the country is a sentimental one for many people and that much emotion could be engendered at the thought that some of the institutes might close. Undoubtedly, they provide to country people a service that has been enjoyed for many years. But I realized there needed to be some rationalization of our library services so that everyone in the State could reap the benefits of a modern and co-ordinated library service.

I recommended to the Government that it should appoint Mr. Mander-Jones, who had not long retired as Director of Education, to investigate the whole question of the relationship between the Libraries Board of South Australia and the Institutes Association. Cabinet agreed to my suggestion and Mr. Mander-Jones was appointed. I pay a tribute to him for the tremendous job he did in inquiring into the library services. He travelled widely and discussed the situation with as many people as he could. Unfortunately, his report, which he discussed with me from time to time, after making various visits and wrestling with certain aspects of this problem, was not presented to me: it was presented to my successor in office, the member for Torrens, and it has now fallen to the lot of the present Minister of Education to distribute copies of this detailed and comprehensive report. Having read this report, I do not know whether it will provide for the kind of integration, rationalization and co-ordination which I foresaw as being needed in South Australia and which the Institutes Association was anxious to bring about.

However, in sending me a copy of the report, the Minister said that he would be receiving further comments on it. I hope that some of the recommendations, at least, which have been made and which are important to the library services and to the activities undertaken by the institutes, will be implemented by this Government as soon as possible, because their implementation will be to the advantage of South Australians, who are increasingly making use of the library services provided in this State. I think it was the member for Flinders who referred in his speech to providing cultural activities for people who live in the country, pointing out how important this is. I think members will recall that in his 1968 policy speech the then Premier promised that we would take steps to provide cultural activities for people living in the country, and it was my great pleasure to initiate the inquiry and subsequent implementation of what is now known as the travelling art exhibition.

This was undertaken at considerable cost; a motor chassis was fitted with a body that could take, with the greatest convenience to the person travelling with the exhibition, the works of art intended to be taken to country districts. Members will no doubt recall that the Leader of the Opposition, when Premier, opened this exhibition during the last Festival of Arts. I imagine that that travelling art exhibition is visiting the various country districts of South Australia today, because a comprehensive programme was approved which would keep it moving throughout the State for about 12 months. I hope that in due course the exhibition will reach the towns served by the member for Flinders, because the intention of the Government of the day was that works of art should be taken to and enjoyed by all the people of South Australia and not only by city residents.

The Minister of Education was recently asked about the provision of a school of occupational therapy at the Institute of Technology. I was greatly interested in the initial inquiry made by an independent committee into this matter; while a member of the Council of the Institute of Technology, my colleagues graciously appointed me as Chairman of a committee that took evidence from various paramedical disciplines that were anxious to see the setting up of a paramedical college in South Australia. As many members know, we are greatly dependent in this regard on people coming from other States to South Australia to build up our establishments. South Australia not having a school of occupational

therapy, a committee with which I was associated for some years tried to persuade the previous Government to do something about the matter.

I waited, together with Dr. Donald Dowie, the head of the Commonwealth's rehabilitation centre at Payneham, on the then Minister of Education (Mr. Loveday) and the Chief Secretary (Mr. Shard), putting before them the urgency of South Australia's need to establish a school of this kind. Those gentlemen were unable to do anything, because of lack of funds, and no further steps were taken at that time. It was my pleasure, and one of the first things I did as Minister of Education, to appoint a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Shea to examine the whole question of paramedical disciplines. The report of that committee was considerably delayed because of several important overseas trips that Dr. Shea had to undertake, but I was presented with an interim report which I immediately discussed, I think some time late in 1969, with some members of the Council of the Institute of Technology who waited on me at Parliament House. With me on that occasion was a Treasury officer, for once again a stumbling block to establishing this important school was the lack of money.

The Minister of Education the other day made a slighting reference to the Government of the day for not being able to find the necessary funds, but I point out that, by the time I received the interim report dealing specifically with the school of occupational therapy, the submissions regarding moneys to be allocated for the 1970-72 triennium were already in the hands of the Commonwealth Government and, in fact, I think the money had been allocated.

Mr. Coumbe: The Minister, as usual, only gave part of the story.

Mrs. STEELE: Yes. He said that the day before he had been studying the document and would bring down detailed information to the House, and I am now telling him the exact facts of the matter. I was empowered by Cabinet to tell members of the Council of the Institute of Technology that it was so important that this school be set up in 1971 that, if they could not find the necessary funds, we would in some way try to give them the sum necessary to enable them to have the school operating in 1971. I do not know what has transpired since then, but it is certainly the Government's responsibility to provide the funds so that this school can be set up. It was the hope of the committee that investigated

the matter on behalf of the Institute of Technology that this school of occupational therapy, which at present is envisaged as part of the division of paramedical studies at the institute, would attain complete autonomy within five years, and we would then have a school of paramedical studies in South Australia.

I fervently hope that this will be so, because our rehabilitation services in the hospitals are seriously hamstrung by the lack of sufficient occupational therapists. The committee that was appointed to investigate the whole range of paramedical disciplines provided an interim report on occupational therapy, but considered there was not the same sense of urgency regarding the other paramedical disciplines. It is recognized by everyone concerned with rehabilitation that occupational therapists, physiotherapists, doctors, nursing staff and social workers are essential members of a team that is so essential to rehabilitate people who suffer from an injury and are hospitalized for any period.

Finally, I refer, as have previous speakers, to National Service and express my dismay and disgust at the stand taken on this issue by the Premier. I was visiting both Sydney and Melbourne at about the time that the Premier made the statement in this matter, and it was disconcerting to me as a member of Parliament and also as a citizen of this State to hear the Premier make such a statement on television and over the radio. People on all sides said to me what a reprehensible thing it was that a man in such an important position, who should give leadership to the State, should make the kind of statement in question. Little notice is given to the utterances and attitudes expressed by young ex-servicemen who return from service in Vietnam and who are horrified and incensed by the opinions expressed by a section of the Australian people. Their way of protest, as we have seen, is to interfere with the demonstrations on anti-Vietnam issues. Too little publicity is given to the attitudes they have taken and the opinions they have expressed. These young people have shown their distaste of the kind of opinions held and expressed by members sitting in the Government benches in the only way they could: by interfering with the activities of anti-Vietnam demonstrators.

I should like to close with a reference to Sir Mellis Napier, about whom I have spoken with great respect, and I should like to quote the words he uttered when thanking the group of admirers who presented to the Corporation

of the City of Adelaide the bust of him that graces North Terrace today. He said, "A spirit of unrest is abroad in the land. Unless we take thought, the end must be anarchy." He continued later, "For a little while I shall live on in the hope of a better time to come and of a bright new dawning of which young people dream and pray. All I say to them is this: I trust that when that time dawns they will distinguish reality from dreams; that they will distinguish licence from liberty; and that they will not tear down the things that serve a useful purpose without thinking what they can replace them with." I think that the thoughts Sir Mellis expressed are shared by most thinking South Australians today, and that the thinking members of the community realize the tremendous service that young men are giving in the cause of saving their country from Communism by serving in countries to the north of Australia. I support the motion.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY (Kavel): I have much pleasure in supporting the motion and expressing my loyalty to Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth the Second. I also express my respect for Sir Mellis Napier, who has been called on to officiate on numerous occasions over the years as Lieutenant-Governor of South Australia. He is a man of great erudition, and he has again performed his duties with the dignity for which he is well known. We trust that the Governor, Sir James Harrison, will soon be restored in full measure to health and strength, and we are grateful for the way in which he discharges his duties as Her Majesty's representative in South Australia.

It is a privilege to have the opportunity of serving the citizens of the new district of Kavel, which embraces the old State seat of Angas and includes parts of the old districts of Barossa and Gumeracha. One reason for not using the name Angas again was, no doubt, that some confusion arises with the larger Commonwealth seat of the same name. The name Angas is greatly respected by all who are conversant with the early history of South Australia, and it is perpetuated in the name Angaston (formerly Angas Town); in the name of a main street in the city of Adelaide; in the name of a hundred; in numerous street names; and in the descendants of Mr. G. F. Angas, who live in the district and throughout the State.

The name Kavel was chosen to commemorate Pastor Kavel, who in the year 1838, two years after the foundation of South Australia, brought 200 of his flock to this country

from Germany to seek religious freedom. These very early settlers have, in the words of the Electoral Commissioners, "made a lasting contribution to the prosperity of South Australia". Pastor Kavel was born in Berlin in 1798, and was a pastor at Klemzig in Germany from 1826 until 1835. He spent two years in England before coming to Australia. His first wife was an English girl, a Miss Pennyfeather, who was an acquaintance of the Angas family. The early settlers endured considerable privation, and Kavel lost his wife in childbirth on Christmas Day, 1841. As an influential man in the new colony, in 1841 he was appointed one of the trustees of the Great Eastern road established by Act No. 4 of the Parliament, and he was also a trustee of the Savings Bank. He lived for the latter part of his life at Tanunda, where he is buried.

We of the present generation owe a great debt to the early settlers of this great country, who by dint of hard work, tenacity, dauntless courage and spirit laid the foundations of this country as we know it today. I trust that in the constant clamour for change in a changing world some of their qualities are not lost. I would also like to pay my personal tribute to the Hon. B. H. Teusner who represented the old district of Angas (which is now included in Kavel) and whom I am delighted to see in the Speaker's Gallery today. Many members in this Chamber, having been associated with Mr. Teusner for many years, would know from first-hand knowledge, as I do, of the statesmanlike qualities which he exemplifies. He was a member of this House for 26 years from June, 1944, to May, 1970; Speaker of the House (the highest honour the Parliament can confer) from 1956 to 1962; and Chairman of Committees for several years. Mr. Teusner is a thorough gentleman; I have never heard anyone refer to him in any other way. He brought dignity and wisdom to the deliberations of this House, and I wish him contentment and good health in his retirement from the active field of politics. He never allowed political considerations to cloud his judgment, always holding the interests of his constituents and the State uppermost in his mind, and I hope that I shall prove a worthy successor.

The District of Kavel encompasses the whole range of primary industry and a great deal of secondary production. The Barossa Valley is the vineyard of the State. There are great pastoral areas to the east and cereal growing and mixed farming to the north and

on the Murray Plains. Dairying, poultry farming, potato and other vegetable growing and fruitgrowing are all pursued. There are many associated industries, including flour milling, wool milling at Lobethal, cheese-making, fruit processing and the major wine-making industry of the Barossa Valley. Other important secondary industries include the cement works and Imperial Chemical Industries at Angaston, numerous engineering and metal fabrication works, and printing. Moreover, the tourist industry is of particular significance in the district. Tourism is assuming more importance as opportunity for travel is increasing. Few visitors to South Australia would not attempt to go to the Barossa Valley. The people of the valley, and indeed the citizens of the whole district, have a great sense of civic responsibility and pride, and the towns and surroundings are always clean and attractive.

I believe that one of the great challenges facing Governments today is that of our rural industries in this so-called affluent society. I have been engaged personally in primary production for 18 years; for half of this period I was engaged full time. Anyone who denies that there is a crisis in farming, as did Mr. Hawke, the President of the Australian Council of Trade Unions, some time ago, has his head well and truly in the sand. It is anomalous that, as the standard of living in the community is rising, the task of the primary producer is becoming more and more difficult. He is caught in the cost-price squeeze. The one side of this squeeze over which State Governments do have some control is in costs and charges. The community owes a great deal to country people for their contribution to the development and prosperity of this State. The gross value of rural production to South Australia is more than \$500,000,000 a year, and the net value is about 40 per cent of the State's total production.

It is essential that the Government examine closely all charges and taxes it levies in the country, with a view to giving relief. Succession duties, water rating, land taxes, the cost of electricity for pumping, and the means of financing council activities should be studied. We hear a lot about decentralization. I am convinced that this is only a pipe dream unless we can keep people on the land profitably engaged. The farmers are the underprivileged people in the community at the moment. They do not get a 40-hour week, let alone a 35-hour week, and they do not get four weeks' annual leave. Many farmers work twice as many

hours as this and get no holidays to speak of at all. At present they pay far too high a price for independence. The Liberal and Country League had a realistic policy of phasing out land tax on rural lands, a positive step in the right direction. It is humbug to suggest that, if hardship can be proved, Labor will remove this tax in individual cases, or to suggest that it will not increase the tax. No doubt members opposite would let the quinquennial assessment do it for them. We await with interest clarification of the Government's land tax proposals. The position of farmers on the Murray Plains has been further aggravated this year by drought. Another matter which is of some concern to me and to the people I represent is the status of local government in the rural community. It is essential that government be kept as close as possible to the people, and we cannot get any closer than through local government. The question of water pollution is one that is of considerable importance, particularly in the catchment areas in the Adelaide Hills. The residents of the Hills are well aware of their responsibility, being quite prepared to accept this responsibility. These matters have only comparatively recently been openly ventilated and, as someone has said, pollution may become the big emotional issue of the 1970's. However, we should see that emotions do not take the place of reason.

Authority at present is vested in the Health Department, and in local boards of health, consisting of councils. These bodies are conducting a survey of the Hills area under the guidance of the Adelaide Hills Environmental Committee, which has, as its Chairman, Mr. R. B. Hicks, the Mayor of Gumeracha. The Engineering and Water Supply Department independently has two watershed inspectors duplicating this work, and giving instruction to individual landholders in the Hills. Farmers do not take too kindly to being dictated to by these people when no discernible attempt is made to rationalize the whole situation. It seems to me there could be much closer co-operation between the E. and W. S. Department and local boards of health in this regard. I commend the aims of the Adelaide Hills Environmental Committee as follows:

In short, the committee's aims are to direct its efforts to the control of pollution with the retention by local government of all necessary authority for such control, and to seek, after discussion with the various departments, to arrive at a common policy which will be acceptable to all departments and will co-ordinate efforts and will enable local boards

of health to give a comprehensive and complete report to applicants or ratepayers who may seek information or advice.

I believe that this latter aim is most important. It is essential that ratepayers be made aware of the reasons for any decisions that are made concerning their properties, and the best way of communicating these decisions and reasons to them is through those elected by them to councils from their own midst. A direct demand from a watershed inspector to a landholder is not only undesirable but is not justifiable.

The other area in which I have had considerable experience is in education. I was pleased to read that the Minister intends to follow the policy of his immediate predecessors in following a vigorous recruiting drive for teachers from overseas. One of the most serious deficiencies in secondary schools in particular is the shortage of suitably qualified staff. Many part-time teachers have been engaged by the department, and they give faithful service in the main, but there is nevertheless a dearth of highly qualified specialist teachers. In view of the constantly enunciated promises of the present Minister to upgrade the physical amenities at schools, and to replace temporary wooden classrooms, we look forward to the early construction of new high school buildings at Nuriootpa. This school consists mainly of these wooden structures. I understand that this school is on the design priority list for 1970-71.

The administration of the Education Department did an excellent job in coping with a school population explosion which was more rapid here than anywhere else in Australia during the years after the Second World War, and tribute must be paid to the then Ministry and to the officers of the department for the service they have given to the State. These wooden temporary buildings are expensive to maintain, and they are now of an age when many will rapidly fall into disrepair. Those at the Oakbank Area School and at Birdwood, in a high rainfall area, are a case in point.

We were well aware of the deficiencies in education in South Australia before the last State election, and a very real attempt was being made by the Hon. John Coumbe, and, before him, by the Hon. Joyce Steele, in collaboration with the other State Ministers, to determine the overall position in Australia, and to present a coherent case to the Commonwealth Government for special aid. In view of the Labor Party's election publicity

and undertakings, the public will expect the promised rapid amelioration of the position.

The recent statement regarding subsidies for the building of school halls was somewhat less than we would have expected. In effect, it is no better than a \$1 for \$1 subsidy, with a strict limit on Government contribution. I commend the sentiments of the Director-General of Education (Mr. A. W. Jones), expressed in a speech to the South Australian Public Schools Association on September 11, 1969, and also the attitude of the President of the Institute of Teachers (Mr. W. A. White). These gentlemen seek to maintain harmonious relationships between the Teachers Institute and the administration of the Education Department, and their attitude always is entirely responsible.

A matriculation class is needed at Birdwood High School. This school is the centre for secondary education for a very large area, in much the same way as is Nuriootpa High School in the Barossa Valley. These schools are the focal points for much activity and involve many hundreds of people in surrounding districts. The real assessment of a school lies in the influence it has in the development of its students. In this sense the schools I have visited in my district are in excellent heart, and I hope in the future to have the opportunity to visit the other schools.

This success is due largely to the interest and enthusiasm of the parent bodies, and to the dedication of the headmasters and their teachers, but many of these people are working under difficulties. I have noticed the obvious deficiencies in the Nuriootpa and Angaston primary schools, with a lack of playing space and with temporary buildings. I was pleased to find that a new school on an eminently suitable open site is planned for Nuriootpa, to be completed in 1973, and I trust that the work will be completed on schedule. As I have mentioned, the Nuriootpa High School is in need of replacement, and there are also obvious deficiencies in the other schools in the district.

I commend my predecessor, the Hon. B. H. Teusner, for bringing many of these matters to the attention of previous Governments. I am also pleased that the department has so expeditiously effected much-needed improvements at the Millbrook Primary School, with the construction of a new room to relieve the obvious overcrowding which existed. I wish to quote from the recently delivered policy speech of the Australian Labor Party concerning some of the matters I have raised. The speech states:

We will use our resources to the full to provide more and better qualified teachers, to see that there is a reduction in class sizes, to ensure that discrimination against country education is eliminated so that country children and parents are not worse off than those in the city, and to ensure that temporary classrooms can be replaced over a period.

If this policy statement is to be taken at its face value, we would expect "our resources" to mean "our resources", that is, the State's resources, and I would hardly expect the replacement of temporary classrooms to extend over a period of 200 years, as was suggested by the Minister when replying to my question about a fortnight ago. The Minister has, since the election, suddenly become aware of priorities. In fact, it was not until then that he discovered what his undertakings would cost with regard to replacing temporary buildings. In view of the latter part of the policy statement regarding education in the country, we would confidently expect country schools to be at the top of his priority lists.

There are also in my district several excellently conducted independent schools. The Government has indicated that it will inquire into the needs of independent schools. I commend to its attention the policy those on this side of the House supported to double the grant to independent primary schools, and remind them that it would cost the State much more to educate these children if they were suddenly thrown completely on to the resources of the State. We believe we should do our best to help these people who are prepared to make such an effort to help themselves.

The matter of electoral distribution was mentioned by the mover of the motion for the adoption of the Address in Reply. There is no disputing the Attorney-General's legal attainments, but he and the members of the Labor Party should know that their oft-repeated cry of "one vote one value" is meaningless in a system where one member represents a certain area of the State. They have, over the years, been quoting percentages to justify their appeals. The fact is that the A.L.P. gained slightly less than 51 per cent of the vote yet gained 57 per cent of the seats in the State election. In the last Commonwealth election, the A.L.P. gained 51 per cent of the vote and gained 66½ per cent of the seats. If we took a lead from the Labor Party, we would be the ones claiming that there was a gerrymander acting against us.

Members of the Labor Party know perfectly well that there is only one system which ensures one vote one value, and that is a

system of proportional representation, taking the whole State as the electorate. Even under proportional representation, dividing the State up into a few districts returning more than one member, the system is similar to that which we now have, where, if some seats are won by a large majority and others narrowly, there is a disparity between the percentage vote cast for one Party and the number of members returned for that Party. The electoral redistribution, as it now stands for the House of Assembly in South Australia, is eminently fair, and reflects great credit on an L.C.L. Government that was prepared, by virtue of its political integrity, to adopt a measure that was not to its own advantage. In fact, it was decidedly to its disadvantage. The Labor Party has worked this gerrymander myth to death, as it has its attacks on the Commonwealth Government to screen its own shortcomings.

There is one matter I should not have expected to have to ventilate in an Address in Reply debate, but I should be failing in my responsibility to the people who elected me if I did not do so. If certain male members of the community wish to grow their hair longer than we have been accustomed to, that is their own affair; if the occasional university professor likes to dress up like Buffalo Bill, that is his affair; but, when people start parading in the streets and interfering with the normal going and coming of citizens and when the university professor announces that he intends to absent himself from his duties in support of a cause that is not supported by a great many of the people of this country and in opposition to a cause for which the Commonwealth Government had an overwhelming mandate in 1966, when this was the central issue at an election, and he does, in fact, absent himself, then it is the concern of the community, and its citizens, who by way of taxation support his salary.

Finally, when the Premier of South Australia advises a young person to defy the law of the land and says that he would do so, we have a situation of the utmost gravity and set a precedent which, I believe, is dangerous in the extreme. To say that some policemen have been seen to buy raffle tickets illegally and to state that this law is trivial does not alter the basic situation one iota. The fact is that the Lottery and Gaming Act has been useful over the years in regulating many activities. If certain provisions are deemed trivial, they can be removed by amendment. Nor is it a question of "my country, right or wrong": it is

a question whether we believe in the democratic process, which is often a slow process, whether we believe in electing Governments to make laws and, finally, whether we believe in the rule of law. I have pleasure in supporting the motion.

Mrs. BYRNE (Tea Tree Gully): Mr. Speaker, I join other members in congratulating you and other members who have been elected to office. I also congratulate all new members on both sides on their maiden speeches. I have listened intently to most of them, some in full and some in part, and as time goes on it will be interesting to see whether those who have shone on this occasion will continue to do so as the years go by. When maiden speeches are made, I suppose we all think back to the time when we made our own maiden speech. As time goes on, members will make many speeches in this House and they will forget most of them, but they will always remember their maiden speech.

I thank the electors of Tea Tree Gully for electing me as their member in this House. Previously, I was elected as the member for Barossa on two occasions. The member who has just resumed his seat and is now the member for Kavel was my Liberal opponent the second time I stood as a candidate for Barossa. He is now a member of this House. Prior to that, my opponent was Mr. Laucke, now Senator Laucke, who is held in high esteem by every member of this House. I have studied the Lieutenant-Governor's Speech and find there are no surprises in it, as most of the programme enunciated was contained in the policy speech of the present Premier prior to the State election. The Speech contains many things that interest me, including the establishment of a Government Insurance Office. Paragraph 14 states:

Legislation will be introduced to enable school committees and councils to borrow money through Government guaranteed loans for major school projects such as assembly halls and swimming pools. In addition, the Government has approved new policies to assist schools by increasing the subsidies for swimming pools and assembly halls and by providing canteen shells free of cost to all schools.

Another point is that pre-school kindergartens will be established and operated at all Aboriginal schools. Paragraph 33 states:

The present laws relating to raffles and sporting and charitable lotteries will be completely revised and a Bill will be introduced permitting the conduct of certain types of licensed and exempted lotteries.

As members of this House, we often receive complaints about the ridiculousness of the law in this respect. Paragraph 37 states:

Legislation is under consideration whereby courts will be given the right to investigate contracts and, where the parties have no equality in bargaining power, they will be empowered, if it is just and equitable, to set aside or re-write a contract to ensure fairness and equal terms. Door-to-door sales legislation providing for a compulsory cooling off period will be introduced and a licensing system for door-to-door salesmen is under consideration.

Paragraph 38 states:

A new system of registration of cars is under consideration, which will be concerned with title to motor vehicles.

And, what is more important:

Used car dealers will be required by legislation to disclose such defects in their vehicles as are ascertainable by any reasonably expert examination.

Again, all members have probably received many complaints of this nature, particularly about secondhand car transactions. Further, paragraph 41 states:

Legislation will be introduced providing that in insurance contracts insurance companies will not be able to rely on technical breaches of a policy which do not materially affect the insurer's position in order to avoid liability to an insured.

Again, members have received complaints of this nature. This is why the Labor Party proposed this legislation in its policy and why it is contained in the Speech. I refer specifically to paragraph 31, which states:

The Government will proceed with the distribution to councils and others of the report of the Local Government Act Revision Committee and will work towards the introduction of a Bill for a new Act following receipt of comments from these bodies.

I am pleased that reference has been made to this, although the next sentence states:

The Government will also introduce during the forthcoming session a Bill to provide for urgent amendments to the Local Government Act.

I regret that the present Local Government Act will not be repealed in this session and a new Act enacted in its place, because it is certainly long overdue. I think all members are aware, following a report made by the Auditor-General after he investigated the affairs of the city of Tea Tree Gully, of the various shortcomings in the Local Government Act. In my area (and I know that this has affected the Salisbury area, too) there is need for section 457 of the Local Government Act to be amended. When the Government introduces urgent amendments to the Act, I trust this amendment will be included.

At present the Local Government Act does not permit councils to use or lease public parks or park lands for the purpose of erecting kindergartens. These areas are reserved for recreation purposes and in many cases the Government has subsidized their purchase. Apparently some kindergartens were erected under the provisions of section 457, but it has now been shown that that is not permissible, as the word "educational" is not included. Some councils have sought the permission of the Minister of Local Government to dispose of small reserves of up to half an acre and, following his approval, have made those reserves available for kindergarten purposes. Section 459 (a) is relevant here, but it does not contain any similar power for larger areas.

I have previously asked questions in this House on this matter and I have written letters to the previous Minister of Local Government. In his final reply to me, dated April 24, the Minister's Secretary stated that he was directed by the Minister to inform me that the question of powers of councils to dispose of reserves in excess of half an acre, to which I had referred in my letter, had been submitted to the Local Government Act Advisory Committee for it to consider whether an urgent amendment be made to the Act. Doubt about the two sections to which I have referred is delaying the erection of a kindergarten in my district. I know that the matter was raised previously in the Salisbury council area, because it was given publicity in the local press last September. I trust that, when the Government introduces a Bill to amend the Local Government Act, these two matters will be covered in it.

Paragraph 36 of His Excellency's Speech states:

Steps will be taken to protect persons from harm from improper activities in the building trade and the sale of goods and services and the Government will bring into force the Builders Licensing Act.

I have often spoken on this matter: the legislation referred to was certainly necessary when it was introduced by the previous Labor Government. We all know that it was not brought into operation during the term of the previous Government, which wanted to amend it, but this was not done. Although the present Government has been in power for only a matter of weeks the Premier has already stated that Executive Council has appointed the remaining members of the Builders Licensing Board Advisory Committee; they are Mr. Flehr, representing the Employers Federation; Mr. Harvey, representing the Chamber of Manufactures; Mr. Evins, representing the

Master Builders Association of South Australia Incorporated; and Mr. Wilkinson, representing the Housing Industry Association. This means that the committee now represents every section of the building industry and will advise the board on qualifications necessary for certain forms of licence. It is hoped that the board will be operating at the beginning of 1971.

I have often mentioned in this House the trouble that has occurred through substandard building, deviations from specifications, and builders' going bankrupt; as a result, house purchasers have been caused financial hardship and much worry. A committee should be set up to revise the Building Act and regulations, as was done in connection with the Local Government Act. Although I have heard that the Building Act is to be revised, I have not heard this officially. I hope the report I have heard is correct; if it is not, I urge the Government to set up a committee soon to do this work.

Although the Builders Licensing Act will do much good, I believe that the Building Act should be repealed and re-enacted as well. The section in the Building Act referring to foundations stipulates that they must be 9in. deep. A council cannot force a builder to go beyond this, if he insists on sticking to the Act. Fortunately, most builders are conscientious and obtain engineering reports; further, banks are insisting on obtaining these reports, although the Act does not provide that this must be done. In my district many builders are laying W and G foundations, "T" beam foundations and pier and beam foundations, although the Act does not provide for them even if a soil test shows extra foundations are necessary. The part of the regulations dealing with out-buildings such as garages and carports certainly needs bringing up to date. Although much legislation has been promised by the present Government, I hope that the Building Act will eventually be considered.

In developing areas many disputes occur in connection with fences between the boundaries of house properties. It is a weekly occurrence for me to be asked to provide a copy of the Fences Act to a constituent and to be told of a dispute over who should pay for a fence or part of it. Such disputes occur particularly when a block that has been vacant has a house erected on it. Some members may think that the Act is clear, but solicitors have given differing opinions on it, particularly on whether the owner of an undeveloped block has to pay half the cost of a fence. As solicitors differ in their opinions, obviously the Act is not clear.

The Hon. G. R. Broomhill: Don't solicitors differ on most things?

Mrs. BYRNE: I was expecting some solicitors in the Chamber to smile at my statement; nevertheless, what I have said is correct. If there were no disputes over Acts, I suppose solicitors would be out of business. Unfortunately, most of the people affected by the vagueness of the Fences Act are those who have recently purchased blocks and built houses on them; as a result, they cannot afford to go to a solicitor and become involved in litigation over fences.

During this debate much emphasis has been placed on the statement made by the Premier concerning National Service. Most Opposition members have consistently referred to this matter, but I say to them: if they want peace they must live by peace.

Some members opposite have said that the electoral redistribution was fair. The Bill introduced by the previous Government was fairer than the previous system and, for this reason, my Party accepted it. However, it is still not fair from the point of view of one vote one value, and my Party will not accept it or any other redistribution method until we gain a system that provides for one vote one value. If members examine the results of past elections they will find that Australian Labor Party candidates have received most votes in every election held since 1945 and that the Labor Party should have been in office since then. I support the motion.

Mr. COURCE (Torrens): I express the usual terms of loyalty, welcome, and congratulations that are normally used in supporting this motion. In particular, I welcome the many new members that we are privileged to have with us now. Many members on both sides have been well known to me, either privately or officially, for many years: Some are strangers but I hope that they will always be friendly toward each other. I particularly extend a welcome to the member for Playford—

Mr. Rodda: A gentleman and a scholar.

Mr. COURCE: I thank the honourable member. I had the privilege of opposing him in the 1968 election. The district of Torrens seems to be a training ground: the member for Playford is here today, and another Labor Party candidate, Mr. Chris Hurford, who opposed me twice previously, is now a member of the Commonwealth Parliament. Those A.L.P. candidates who opposed me in the last three elections now represent the Labor Party in various Parliaments. It is significant (and

I say this without boasting) that, at the three elections, my majority has increased. I congratulate new members on their speeches: each spoke specifically about his sphere of activity, and these speeches obviously indicate the greater versatility to be expected from members during the coming session.

Many new members would not have been here if the Bill amending the Constitution and allowing for a redistribution of electoral boundaries had not been passed last year, and it was passed only because the then Premier (Mr. Hall) was successful for the first time in getting such legislation passed, after many attempts had been made by both Parties to achieve this. Looking at the other side I can see and sense that Government members are happy and almost gloating because they have a decent working majority. However, as one who has been a member for some years and who had studied political history for many years before becoming a member, I sound the warning that strange things happen suddenly in politics. In his speech in this debate the member for Mitcham referred to the 1930's and to the debacle that happened to the Labor Party, which was swept out of office by the Butler Government.

I come closer and refer to 1965. The late Hon. Frank Walsh, whom we respected and honoured as an honest man, did his utmost for this State, although we did not always agree with him. He helped to build this building and in 1965 he achieved what at that time seemed almost impossible: he defeated Sir Thomas Playford's Government and became the first Labor Premier for more than 30 years with a majority of, I think, four. Because of the A.L.P. rule that a member is not allowed to continue after reaching a certain age, the Hon. Frank Walsh had to resign and the Hon. Donald Dunstan, who was then Attorney-General, took over the reins of office as Premier for about 10 months.

At the subsequent election all the Labor Party's majority was wiped out: one Minister was defeated and another almost defeated. I tell Government members to enjoy themselves while they can, gloat while they can, and make the most of things, but they should remember that, in politics, history has a habit of repeating itself, and the unexpected can happen overnight.

I listened with much interest to the speeches of new members of both sides. I suggest to Government members, who, I hope, are or will be friends of mine, that they do not get carried away too much, especially concerning

some of the naive statements they made. They may be pulled up later, but some of their statements were refreshing to members of the Liberal Party because they departed from the strict A.L.P.'s. rules. I am sure that we will not hear those remarks repeated.

I pay a tribute to the former member for Flinders in the last Parliament, who was Treasurer of this State for two years and who restored the State's finances to a much healthier position than they were in when the Hall Government came into office on April 17, 1968. At that time we faced a record accumulated deficit which, in two years of Sir Glen Pearson's Treasuryship, was reduced considerably and, further, he did much work that led to the surplus being achieved on June 30 of this year. I believe that was a truly remarkable effort, and I consider him to be one of the greatest Treasurers that this State has had. The Labor Government has inherited this nest egg, and I hope that it will get away to a good start and not fritter away its chances. I say this on behalf of South Australia, and I hope that we will not see a repetition of the position that occurred with the Walsh-Dunstan Government in the period from 1965 to 1968, when it came in with a surplus in Treasury and finished with a deficit of about \$8,000,000. Sir Glen Pearson did his part to recover that position and I hope that we do not see this State revert to that position again. I read with much interest the Opening Speech delivered by Sir Mellis Napier, who I thought did a magnificent job physically in delivering that Speech. We all know the strains he has been under, and I pay a tribute to him for the way in which he carried out his duties on opening this Parliament.

I hope that His Excellency the Governor will soon be restored to good health. I saw him on television opening International Education Week, and I had a personal letter from him the other day. We both belong to the same club now, and I know that he is getting around more and feeling much better. Having read the Governor's Deputy's Speech with interest, I concluded that, like the curate's egg, it was good in parts. Some of its conclusions will certainly receive my support, because they are complete lift-outs from the Liberal and Country League policy speech. In case anyone says that that means nothing, let us not forget that the L.C.L. delivered its policy speech before the A.L.P. delivered its speech. There are some items in this speech which the present Government has prepared for legislation and some which I as Minister had prepared for

introduction had we remained in office, and these measures will receive my support.

Mr. Curren: You had six months to bring down legislation and didn't have the House sitting.

Mr. CUMBE: I am glad to hear from my friend from the river who is with us by a whisker. Some of the items contained in the Speech regarding education subsidies (items on which my predecessor the member for Davenport had worked) have been completely lifted out and put into the Speech of the Governor's Deputy. I admit that I had only three months in the Education portfolio, but I greatly enjoyed administering that portfolio. I pay a tribute here to the member for Davenport for the excellent work she did in the two years she held that portfolio in the face of a violent attack made on her in this House and outside it (if I may be so bold, stirred up pretty well by the present Minister of Education).

We find also tossed into the Speech the usual critical dose of Socialism, and some of the social measures referred to go much too far for my liking. I have said that I would support some of the measures, but I certainly would not support other measures, because I do not think that they are in the interests of this State, and some of them certainly will not attract industries here. If anyone in an industrial concern, who is thinking of coming here, looks at some of these measures, he certainly will not be attracted to South Australia. I say that advisedly as a former Minister of Labour and Industry who had much to do with industrial legislation in this State. My only regret is that I have been prevented from introducing into the House certain measures which I had prepared and which I thought were reasonable.

If we read through the Speech carefully, we come across the word "compulsion": it is compulsory for someone to do this and compulsory for someone else to do that; one has no choice when it comes to doing certain things. We shall have compulsory voting for local government elections, and people will not be able to please themselves. These things will be a chain around the ankle of the progress of this State. We see also a provision of compulsory voting for the Legislative Council. When I asked the Premier, I think only last week, whether, in view of his ideas on compulsion as expressed in the opening Speech, he would favour compulsory voting at trade union elections, he said "No". When I further asked him whether, before a strike could be held, he would favour

compulsory voting, he also said "No". Then he made the most inept remark of all when he said that he would not do this any more than he would suggest that L.C.L. branches had compulsory voting. I did not say anything about A.L.P. branches; I was talking about trade unions. Although we are now in the 1970's, under the regime of the Labor Government we must do what we are told. Seeing the Premier's divided views in this connection, we sadly become aware of his biased attitude towards one section of the community.

The Speech, after dealing with the formalities, refers to water, and I feel sorry for the Minister of Works in this regard. He is a good Minister and a decent man who is respected on both sides, and he is the Minister who probably, on the capital side, spends more money than is spent by all the other Ministers put together. The Minister of Works, who is responsible for water and sewerage, public buildings and just about everything one can think of, rates four lines in a Speech consisting of five pages; two and a half lines refer to the continuation and reticulation of the water and sewerage systems in this State, and then we find the whole issue of the last election (the Dartmouth issue) contained in one and a half lines.

Mr. Hall: He is only the Deputy Leader; there are many leaders up top.

Mr. CUMBE: That is so. As a result of a question asked, we have been told by the Premier that he has written to the other parties. Those of us who were in this House at the time know of the hurry and flurry that led up to the debate at the end of April, and we all recall the Premier's talking about renegotiating this agreement within a few months. It is nearly two months now since the Government came into office.

Mr. Clark: It seems a long time.

Mr. CUMBE: It is far too long for South Australia. In answer to a question, the Premier said he had written to the other parties to the agreement, but we want something better than this.

Mr. Rodda: What do you think the member for Chaffey thinks about the two-dam policy?

Mr. CUMBE: The people in the Chaffey District are already beginning to have second thoughts. I do not want to labour this point but, after all, water is the lifeblood of South Australia's future development; yet it has received only this passing reference in His Excellency's Speech. Reference to it has

been included in the Speech as an after-thought, while the rest of the Speech is devoted to a socialistic programme, which will not help to develop South Australia in the same way that more water and the assurance of water for the future would help the State's development. We cannot afford to wait to get more water: we must get on with the job. In a previous speech, I pointed out that I was the Minister involved in negotiating over 18 months the Dartmouth agreement to the stage it had reached. As three other Parliaments had ratified the agreement, South Australia was the only State not to have done so. Had the Bill before this House been passed at the end of April, working drawings for Dartmouth would already have been produced. Can any member here say now when those drawings will be commenced? In the meantime we have either a two-dam policy or a no-dam policy; I am not sure. However, the policy is no damn good.

With much interest, I read the reference in the Speech to the Metropolitan Adelaide Transportation Study. I have been most interested in what the Minister of Roads and Transport has had to say about the matter. Of course, he has fallen into the trap of saying too much too often. Leaving aside for the moment what the Minister said today, I will deal with the reply he made to a question last week, and I notice that he included a few caustic remarks in his reply that were not included in a similar reply given by the Chief Secretary in another place. Then he gave the game away in answering a supplementary question. Let us forget for the moment the confusion whether Dr. Breuning knew or did not know that he was engaged; we will accept the Premier's statement that this is O.K. We know now that Dr. Breuning will arrive, I think, next week.

The Hon. D. A. Dunstan: Yes.

Mr. CUMBE: I shall be delighted. I recall the Premier, as Leader of the Opposition, saying on the platform, "We are going to review the M.A.T.S. plan completely." Many people heard him say that. Recently he announced that Dr. Breuning was coming to Adelaide. Being naive and innocent, we all thought that Dr. Breuning was coming out here to check the M.A.T.S. plan, and perhaps, if that had been all that he was coming out here for, that would have been all right. However, the Minister of Roads and Transport gave the game away. When the Leader asked him a question he got a bit heated, saying:

Let me make the position plain. Dr. Breuning is not coming here on August 3 to review the M.A.T.S. plan and, at the conclusion of the month, to say that that is the plan he recommends . . . The Leader can be assured that Dr. Breuning will be informed of the Government's attitude and will be asked to conduct his investigation in accordance with the policy of this Government.

If it were not so serious, it would be farcical. In other words, this expert (and we acknowledge he is a world expert, as this is what we have been told) is coming here not to assess the M.A.T.S. plan but to have a look at what the Government wants him to look at; he will look at what he is told to look at.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: In that case, we'll get him to look at you.

Mr. CUMBE: When did the Minister last look in the mirror?

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: Accept the Premier's invitation to meet Dr. Breuning.

Mr. CUMBE: We resent this type of tactic (this hoodwinking) that is reminiscent of tactics used by the Labor Government between 1965 and 1968. The learned doctor is being asked to come here, and he will be told what the Government wants him to look at and what type of recommendation it wants him to make.

Mr. Hall: Perhaps he won't be prepared to be told.

Mr. CUMBE: For the benefit of South Australia, I hope that Dr. Breuning will be completely unfettered and will give his complete assessment of this plan. It would be most interesting to see what would happen if Dr. Breuning decided that the M.A.T.S. plan was the right plan, but perhaps he might not be allowed to do that.

The Hon. D. A. Dunstan: Obviously you haven't read his published works.

Mr. CUMBE: I agree with the Premier that some of the most hideous things I saw in America were some of the freeways, especially that at Los Angeles which consisted of about four tiers of concrete.

The Hon. D. A. Dunstan: Then there is the one at San Francisco.

Mr. CUMBE: Yes, that also. Incidentally, the M.A.T.S. plan avoids much of this. With a senior officer in the Public Service, I motored from Gretna Green, on the border of Scotland, along M1 or M5, which is a magnificent freeway, to Liverpool on the way to attend an international ports conference. That trip took less time than it took us to motor from Liverpool to Manchester, which shows the value of properly designed freeways. I do not want to see repeated in South Australia horrible

edifices of the type constructed in Los Angeles and San Francisco, and I do not think the M.A.T.S. plan includes that type of thing. The Premier has admitted that freeways are necessary in this State. Especially necessary is a freeway which will go through areas that are close to the district of the Minister of Roads and Transport and which will lead towards Noarlunga. I think that this had some bearing on the Minister's attitude when he was member for Edwardstown in the previous Opposition. I shall be most interested to see the result of this inquiry.

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

Mr. CUMBE: Before the dinner adjournment I had referred to some of the speeches made by members earlier in this debate and was about to discuss education, which many members have mentioned. I am the first to admit that many problems in education must be faced. I consider that successive Ministers have done a magnificent job in trying to solve some of these problems, and I refer particularly to the Hon. Sir Baden Pattinson, the Hon. Ron Loveday, and my predecessor as Minister of Education, who is now the member for Davenport. As I was Minister for only three months, I did not make a great contribution.

We will have this problem in education with us for years; let no-one delude himself about that. However, each of the Ministers concerned, including me to some extent, has tried, in different ways, to solve these problems. I have already paid a tribute to my immediate predecessor, the member for Davenport, for her work in the education portfolio. The innovations, including those in teaching methods, and the various schemes that she introduced had not been introduced previously in this State, but she received little or no credit for that.

The member for Mitchell has mentioned the South Australian Institute of Technology, and I agree with some of his remarks. I have a fondness for that wonderful institution, having served for 10 years on its council and having left the council only when I went into the Ministry. I had the privilege of being chairman of the building committee that planned the whole design and layout of the The Levels, engaged the first architects, let the first contracts, and saw the foundations built. The member for Davenport was an extremely valuable member of that committee and I was pleased to hear the member for Mitchell say that the buildings were extremely good, which they are.

I have the unique honour of having walked up the steps of this institute on North Terrace as a student, as a member of the council, as a parent of a student, and as Minister of Education. I do not know whether that will ever be equalled. However, the institute is acknowledged as being the leader in this State in its field, and it is well qualified as a college of advanced education. This institute must never become the third university in South Australia. If we need a third university, we must build one.

I hope that the Minister and the institute council will always provide part-time studies at the institute for those who, either because of their economic position or because of their work, cannot afford to take a full-time day course there. I hope these part-time courses will always be available, as the institute has a particular field to cover. Many subjects taught there are not taught at the universities. If I may be so bold as to say this, many students should go to the institute rather than to university, with advantage to themselves and to the community, because not all students who attend university need to go there and become graduates. We expect that, when the Wiltshire Committee reports, once again degrees in technology will be conferred by the institute, as was the case when I was a member of the council.

Mr. Clark: And a very good job it did, too.

Mr. CUMBE: I agree. The fact that those students have similar courses, though slightly shorter in content, and they can come out only as diplomates is a tragedy, for in many cases they work harder and apply themselves more readily and solidly at the institute than other students do at the university. The sooner we get this matter cleared up and students come out with a degree in technology, the better it will be.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: Do you see any objection to our going ahead and amending the Act?

Mr. CUMBE: If I had been Minister of Education, I had proposed to alter the Act in the coming session.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: To permit this to be done?

Mr. CUMBE: Yes; I was in favour of doing it. The other matter regarding the Institute of Technology is the Sweeney report concerning salaries. I believe that the staff at the institute who are on equal bases, both academically and in work load, who are qualified and who teach equal subject content with the university should receive remuneration

to the same degree as their counterparts do at the universities. Before the last meeting of the Council of Advanced Education that I attended in Sydney, five days before the election, I insisted that the Sweeney report be on the agenda. I could not get agreement amongst the other Ministers who attended that meeting. The Canberra institute, which is only a small college, does pay on a parity with the universities; Queensland does, Western Australia partly does, the other States do not, and I could not get—

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: We have already approved this.

Mr. CUMBE: I am about to come to this. I insisted that at the next council meeting the Sweeney report be discussed, that it remain on the agenda. It would not have been long before our Government had introduced this measure. By interjection, the Minister has just indicated that his Government has approved this. The only difference between these two categories is the degree of research carried out by the university staff and the institute staff. The institute has a great future, and I believe the concept of colleges of advanced education in South Australia must come forward. We have several worthwhile institutions which are perhaps not yet ready but which before long will qualify for this category.

I turn now to the survey of education needs carried out by the Australian Council of Education, comprising the six Ministers of the States of Australia. By invitation, at times the Commonwealth Minister for Education and Science attends. A survey has been made of the needs of the six Australian States and, in addition, the Commonwealth Government has undertaken a survey of the needs of the Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory. I here pay a tribute to the member for Davenport (Mrs. Steele), under whose chairmanship the initial meeting was held in Adelaide, where the basis for this survey was formulated. The concept of this is somewhat akin, if I may use the analogy, to the Australian Universities Commission and its findings and the grants made to universities. A subsequent meeting was held in Perth, and I attended the one in Sydney five days before the last election. In that survey we have worked out the States' needs for State schools over the next quinquennium, beginning in 1971. The private and independent schools have yet to complete their survey: that will be handled separately. The Commonwealth Government has done its job. Each State asked that, as the survey was not ready in time, in 1970 a special,

immediate, emergency grant be made to each State to meet its extra needs. This State submitted the figure of \$4,500,000, which we calculated was immediately needed. Each State's needs varied according to its population. We made these submissions to Mr. Bowen for consideration when the Commonwealth Budget was being prepared.

I notice that the present Minister of Education has increased the sum to \$7,000,000. How did we arrive at the figure of \$4,500,000? The Government of which I was a member had planned to increase considerably its allocation for capital works for educational purposes and, in addition, it calculated the sum of \$4,500,000 I have referred to. After taking advice from the Treasury, the Public Buildings Department and the building industry itself, we saw what we could physically do. We arrived at the considered opinion that this was the maximum that the building industry could handle on top of the amount the Hall Government planned to add to its Budget and Loan Estimates in the coming year. I do not dispute that we want as much money as possible, but I only hope that the sum of \$7,000,000 that the present Minister has requested does not prejudice the case that the six State Ministers have submitted as a whole.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: You're joking?

Mr. CUMBE: No; I am very serious. Did the Minister consult with his five colleagues before he submitted the figure of \$7,000,000?

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: Why should I? I was not committed to do that. The sum claimed by all six Ministers was over \$50,000,000.

Mr. CUMBE: I know the total very well, because I was involved in the negotiations. Having said that we want as much money as possible, I repeat that I hope the Minister's figure does not prejudice the case for the whole of Australia that is being submitted to the Commonwealth Government.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: That is rot.

Mr. CUMBE: No; it is not.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: How could it prejudice the whole case?

Mr. CUMBE: Did the Minister consult his five colleagues?

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: Prior to the last election the Ministers refused to tell the Commonwealth Minister the details of their individual cases, and the Commonwealth Minister had to get the information by the back door, through the State Directors-General.

Mr. COUNBE: I repeat that the figure of \$4,500,000 was realistic, because it was arrived at after consultations with the Treasury, the Public Buildings Department and the building industry; it could have been met on top of the additional amount that the Government was prepared to spend on capital works for education. I am talking about capital expenditure, not recurrent expenditure. The Minister had something to say on the survey in the *News* this evening, and these are the correct figures. The survey indicates the needs of the States in respect of both recurrent and capital needs for the quinquennial period beginning 1971, and there is a gap between what the States can meet and what is needed. That is the gap that the council put to the Commonwealth Government and said, "To achieve the aims of education we believe that the Commonwealth Government should fill this gap."

To be fair, the States stated that the allocation from their funds would be compounded by 10 per cent each year. That was an act of faith to show that the States were prepared to play their part in bringing this figure together. We will not hear the result of the survey until the Commonwealth Budget has been introduced, but it is my fervent hope that we will receive a large sum. The Commonwealth Minister said, at the meeting I attended, that for the quinquennial amount he would have to consult Sir Hugh Ennor and senior officers of his department. We pressed for the immediate grant by the Commonwealth Government to the various States in the proportion they had asked for, but we will hear more in the Commonwealth Budget of what the amount will be.

The significant thing in the survey is that for the first time the Commonwealth Government has indicated that it is willing to consider this aspect, and I think we all welcome that action and agree that the Commonwealth must participate. Previously, it has been mainly interested in tertiary, some secondary, and some pre-school education: we are talking now of primary, secondary, and teacher-college education needs. We all need money. The Minister of Education has said that we need more money for education, and I agree with him, but I do not know how much the Minister of Works will be able to allocate. We had planned to make a substantial increase in the sum to be spent on the capital works programme for the coming year.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: What was the preliminary approval?

Mr. COUNBE: For what?

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: For school buildings this year?

Mr. COUNBE: It is not for me to say now: the Minister is in Government, not I.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: Before you went out of office what was the preliminary programme?

The SPEAKER: Order! Honourable members must address the Chair.

Mr. COUNBE: Perhaps when the Minister visits his office tomorrow he may be able to delve into the files and find out.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: Would you object if I found that out and told you what it was?

Mr. COUNBE: The Minister can look at it, but if he had been in the Ministry for a longer period he would recognize that these are preliminary and not final figures.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: You just said that you planned to produce a substantial increase.

Mr. COUNBE: The Minister can make any allegations he likes, but I state that my Government had planned to substantially increase the capital works programme in the 1970-71 year.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: What is the figure?

Mr. COUNBE: For the edification of the Minister it is rather significant that during the two and a quarter years of the Hall Government's regime we increased spending considerably on education. The capital building programme of the last year of the previous Labor Government was \$8,700,000.

Mr. Hall: That was on school buildings?

Mr. COUNBE: Yes. In our last year of office we spent over \$12,000,000 on school capital works, which is an increase of 40 per cent and not a bad job in anyone's language. But what credit did we get? We received much abuse during the last session of Parliament and very little credit, indeed. I repeat that we had intended to increase this amount further in the coming year.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: What, to about \$15,000,000?

Mr. COUNBE: Increased expenditure was planned in many aspects of education, apart from capital expenditure. I pay a tribute to the officers of the Education Department who have done such a magnificent job not only on the accountancy side of the department but also in the way in which so many worked so hard to introduce new ideas into our education system. Many of them, as I said, were introduced by my predecessors, especially the member for Davenport. It will be most interesting to see what comes out of the Karmel committee report, which is expected to be presented

at about the end of this year. We said at the last election that we would set up this committee and we did so. I hope that this report will introduce many new facets of education for the benefit of students, teachers, and everyone else in this State who is concerned in the matter.

Let me turn now to that vexed question regarding the booklet *What Our Schools Are Doing*. It was not I who started the controversy in this House: it was the member for Glenelg, as he then was (the present Minister of Education). I recall vividly in April, aided by the Minister of Labour and Industry whom we nicknamed at that time Little Sir Echo, his getting up in this House and saying, "What about this political booklet that has been produced?" I said at that time that the preparation of that booklet had been commenced in about October (I think it was) of the previous year and that every 10 years a booklet of this type had been produced. But the member for Glenelg, as he then was, persisted in saying that this was a political gimmick. Having gone to the trouble of handing this booklet to many well-informed people, many of them teachers, some of whom were Liberal and some Labor, I asked whether they considered this to be a political document, and they replied that there was nothing political in it whatsoever.

I went further and said in this House, when I was sitting where the present Minister of Education is sitting, that this document was produced for the benefit of the children and parents of this State to show what we were doing and what could be done. Included in that booklet was a section devoted to schools that we hoped to build in the future, namely, the open-type building. That booklet eventually went out.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: You had all sorts of fun trying to get it out before the election.

Mr. COUMBE: Is the Minister proud of his part in it? The booklet was sent out and there were a television programme and articles in the paper about it. Although I believe it was a successful booklet that showed what is being done in education today, I am the first to admit that there are many more things we have to do in education. However, the booklet, particularly referring to open-type schools, showed what we can do, and I will support any measure that will improve the condition of education and educational facilities in this State. What a shame it was in the last Parliament for the then member for Glenelg to get up and say that this was a political gimmick!

That leads me to the next matter: freedom of speech. I read in the paper last week a great headline quoting the present Minister as saying, "Teachers may now speak out"; complete freedom! This was done months and months ago, but the Minister made it look as though it was one of his profound statements. This was the word of the oracle! The Minister came out with a great flourish and made this statement, but my predecessor made a statement along these lines, and I made one also. The present Director-General of Education also made such a statement, and I quote from what he said in March, when I was in office and when he addressed teachers, as follows:

All teachers have the right and are encouraged to give their ideas on education in the State to the Director-General, and there are no restrictions on teachers making public statements on educational matters. There is great value to a community in frank and responsible comment by teachers, given with goodwill and with an open mind. We are sorry that the great majority of our teachers is silent whereas we would like them to counter the vocal minority who always stresses deficiencies and not progress in education.

I do not mind the Minister's repeating that, but the way he said it, with the aid of his own press secretary (I did not have a press secretary available to me), made it sound as if it were some great new innovation. Several members have referred in this debate to the question of subsidies. In our policy speech, my Party announced a good programme of subsidies. I am pleased to see that the Minister has agreed, with one or two exceptions, to apply the subsidies that we said we would implement.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: What are the exceptions?

Mr. COUMBE: One was in relation to private schools and the other was in relation to the upkeep of ovals, about which I have not heard a word yet. Many schools made representations to me about the upkeep of ovals. I thoroughly agreed with what the member for Peake said about schools in areas where parents are not as affluent as parents in other areas. When I was Minister, I commenced some work in relation to these schools in depressed (if I may use that word without being misunderstood) areas, in which parents find difficulty in raising money, as against schools in more affluent areas. We must have a system with a bit of give and take, whereby schools in these areas are assisted a little more.

I believe our education system has one gap that needs to be filled fairly quickly. We have excellent high schools, technical high schools, and trade schools for apprentices,

and an excellent adult education system. The gap is between the universities and the Institute of Technology, and we must consider training technicians and technologists in this gap; not everyone can afford to go to a university or to the Institute of Technology. In this connection, on his return from overseas, on April 21, Mr. Bone issued a press statement dealing with employer and trade union participation and co-operation in the training of this kind of person. As I believe this work is essential, I should like to see it carried out.

The final part of His Excellency's Speech deals with finance. We saw what happened in Canberra during the last month, with the Premier moaning and groaning about the result. All I can say is that he must have a short memory. The Hall Government got an extra \$2,000,000, which only leads me to the conclusion that Premier Hall was a far better negotiator than was Premier Dunstan, because Premier Hall came home with the turkey and Premier Dunstan did not. As a result, the Premier resorted to the idea of going back to the Grants Commission. Undoubtedly, he will use this as an explanation for several other things that will happen as a result. I again pay a tribute to Sir Glen Pearson for his work as Treasurer and to the former Premier, Mr. Hall, for the way he got from the Commonwealth money that Premier Dunstan has not been able to get. If Premier Dunstan had waited and used his nut a little, he could have got the money.

In conclusion, I tell members not to get carried away by the state of the House at the moment. Many of them will soon get a shock, as happened in 1968, when Mr. Dunstan lost the whole of the majority that Mr. Walsh had got for his Party in 1965. It will not be long before the people of this State wake up to some of the fatuous statements that have been made by the Premier, the Ministers, and members of the Labor Party. It will not be long before, the Liberal and Country League returns to the Treasury benches. On that happy note, I support the motion.

Mr. CLARK (Elizabeth): In rising to support the motion for the adoption of the Address in Reply, I say first that I have a cold and so shall be mercifully brief, unless particularly provoked, and I rely on the good sense of members on both sides not to be so uncharitable as to do that. When a member who has been here for a long time sees so many new members in the House, he thinks of the old days, when he was in the same position. I remember being told by some

of my friends who were on the Liberal benches during the first two or three years that I was in this House that I had a nasty tongue. However, I think that over the years, like most other members, I have changed and I fancy that I have mellowed and become kind, charitable and benevolent, unless I am provoked too much.

I assure members, particularly new members (and we have seen and heard evidence of this in this debate) that, if one needed to be charitable anywhere, one needed to be charitable in this place. The member who has just resumed his seat—I am sorry, Mr. Speaker: that was one phrase that I had made up my mind not to use again, but it seems to creep back in again. I warn the new members about using some of these catch phrases. Every day we hear members say they desire to ask a question, when they mean that they want to ask a question, without there being any particular desire about it. Again, members speak freely of members opposite, when they would be much better off if they referred to Government members or Opposition members. However, we still use these phrases and I suppose that, before I conclude this evening, I, also, shall be guilty of using them. I want to refer to the member for—it is still Torrens, is it not?

Mr. Coumbe: Yes.

Mr. CLARK: The names of the new districts are confusing, because a member whom one has known to represent one district for many years now represents a district bearing another name. The member for Torrens said, in reply to an interjection that I think I made, that he was back to his old form and enjoying every minute of it, and so he was. His voice was becoming louder and louder.

Mr. Jennings: What about some Shakespearean quotations?

Mr. CLARK: My friend from Ross Smith has asked me for some Shakespearean quotations. Back in the old days when I was still uncharitable and had a nasty tongue, I would have said, as I think I have said to the honourable member in the past, that Shakespeare probably did sum up the way the member for Torrens spoke today when he said "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing".

Mr. Jennings: What did he say before that?

Mr. CLARK: I fancy the honourable member asked me this question some years ago and, if I was as uncharitable now as I was then, I would say the first part of the quotation was, "A tale told by an idiot". I am not insinuating that the member for Torrens is

an idiot, obviously, although sometimes I am inclined to think he comes to light with some idiotic statements, but then who does not? After all, it is his speech, not mine.

I came here in 1952 and, as I look around, I see only two members in the House who were here then—the member for Alexandra and my old friend and colleague the member for Adelaide. It is possibly hard for newcomers to this House to realize that, when I first came here in 1952, I was the youngest Labor member in the House. It is obvious to most members that I am certainly not that now. The member for Light (Mr. Eastick), who now represents a part of my old district, was kind enough to quote a few sentences from my maiden speech. I do not think he did this unkindly, either; anyhow, what he said was 100 per cent correct, so I do not argue about it. He was also kind enough to say that, generally speaking, I was known in Gawler as Jack "Sewerage" Clark. If that is so, I am proud of the name. I should be happy to adopt it, because in the first 15, 16 or 17 years I was in this place, the sewerage system had not extended to Gawler; but I did ask serious questions in a number of other speeches that were not really directly related to that end.

I hope I do not sound patronizing when I say this, because I do not intend to be, but I want to remind the new members in this place that the debate on the Address in Reply is possibly not the best debate in which to take off and fly at the first attempt. When I first came here, I was the only new member who had the privilege of getting up and having his say without members interjecting. I do not know whether I could do it now but I spent most of my speech seriously attacking the Government of that time. No doubt it deserved it and there is nothing wrong with doing that, but Government members sat in silence while I spoke. Then Sir Baden Pattinson followed me and. I remember, he cut into my hide. He did it effectively and I admired the way he did it, though I did not care for it too much.

We must remember that the Address in Reply debate is a peculiar debate. It is not a debate in the true sense of the word because, if a member wastes his time having too much to say about the arguments of the member who spoke before him, he does not say much himself or make much of a speech. It does, however, give us the chance to get off the ground and say kind or unkind words about people and to praise, blame or congratulate, according to where we think the merits may lie.

I want now to offer a few congratulations if I may. I congratulate you, Mr. Speaker, on your elevation to the Speaker's Chair; from what you have shown us in the past and from what you have shown us since your appointment, I am sure that you will acquit yourself with dignity and win members' admiration. I offer my sincere congratulations to the Premier on his return to the office that most South Australians would have preferred him never to have left. I congratulate the Leader of the Opposition; I believe he will make an excellent Leader.

Mr. Jennings: For a long time to come.

Mr. CLARK: Yes. It is my biggest wish that his Party will put up with him for a long time, because it will be to our benefit if he stays in that office.

Mr. Ryan: There is a rumour that the Leader will be entering Commonwealth politics.

Mr. Rodda: That's wishful thinking on your part.

Mr. CLARK: During this debate I have put up with much wishful thinking from Opposition members, so I do not think they should object to my saying things that they consider wishful thinking but that most South Australians believe to be correct. I congratulate all members of Cabinet on their appointments. I believe that we have chosen wisely. In our Party we do not allow the Party Leader to pick the members of Cabinet. We believe that the concerted judgment of all Party members is the best basis for selecting Cabinet members; we have found that this method gives good results.

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: Some members on the other side would agree with you.

Mr. CLARK: Yes, because sometimes some very peculiar people become Cabinet members; this has not occurred often in the South Australian Parliament (although I could mention three or four names), but it makes one's hair stand on end when one thinks of some men who have become members of the Commonwealth Cabinet.

Mr. McAnaney: That is only your view.

Mr. CLARK: I do not want to argue with the honourable member because, after all, his ideas on that matter may well be different from mine, and he is entitled to his opinion: that is his privilege, and I would be the last one in the world to take it away from him.

Mr. McAnaney: Don't you belong to the compulsion group?

Mr. CLARK: There is no such group in my Party: the honourable member is becoming confused again. Since he has adopted his

Napoleon style of hairdo he has tended to adopt some of Napoleon's attributes, too. I have even noticed that when he is speaking he puts his hand over his heart, although possibly he may be scratching himself. I want to congratulate all new members, irrespective of Party and no matter what their speeches were like. I believe that this is the best crop of new members that we have had for years; it is certainly the largest crop. If one compares this year's crop of new members with the new members we had in the last Parliament (poor as some new members may be), the comparison favours this year's crop very much. The speeches made by members who have spoken in this debate were adequate, and some were very good indeed. I shall not mention names although all members probably know to whom I refer. My old district of Gawler, which I represented for many years, has now been divided pretty well into four districts.

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: That shows what a good job you did.

Mr. CLARK: The Minister need not remind me of this, because that is what I intended to say. It shows that I was capable of representing these districts for a long time.

Mr. Jennings: Adequately, too.

Mr. CLARK: I do not guarantee that it was always adequate, but the numbers I polled at elections showed that I must have satisfied most of the electors. It seems that it now needs four members to do what I had been doing. I am glad of this, as it means that most of my old district will be represented better than it has been represented before, because members who now represent it will have more time to do it and fewer people to attend to. Although the new District of Light comprises more than Gawler, Gawler is the most important part of it. One of my regrets over the redistribution of the electoral boundaries is that the name of Gawler as an electoral district has disappeared. Perhaps the new member for Light may find it unwise for him to say that here because he represents places other than Gawler, but he may sympathize with me. I assure the House that the name of Gawler, as a town at any rate, will never be forgotten.

I wish Mr. Eastick, the member for Light, the best of fortune in representing that district. Although I worked hard to keep him out of this House, I wish him well now that he is here. My friend, Mr. McRae, now represents the District of Playford, which includes the rest of Elizabeth, Para Hills, and some of Salisbury.

I have known him for many years, and the people of his district are fortunate in obtaining a young man with his bright future to represent them. My old friend, Reg Groth, represents the rest of my old district and Salisbury. I wish him well, and I know that he will be an asset to the district. The member for Salisbury has been an active and well-respected member of his trade union for many years. I assure you, Mr. Speaker, as you would know from your associations, that he will find as a member of Parliament that he will put in much of his time looking after the interests of others in a way similar to what he has been doing in his union for many years.

I give a gentle message of warning to new members on both sides. I do not wish to be regarded as being patronizing, because I do not mean it in that way, but I advise them to beware of what they say and do from now on. A maiden speech is a bit of a gay deceiver, but now they have made that speech I shall let them into a secret that, from now on, there is an open season on all bunnies in this place and also on larger animals. I have noticed one or two who speak well, but they showed every sign of being suitable and highly admirable future targets.

Mr. McKee: What about station rangers?

Mr. CLARK: That is not a matter on which I am well informed, but I know that the honourable member knows much about it. One congratulation that I forgot (and probably it should have been the first one I offered) is my congratulation to the Labor Party, of which I am proud to be a member, on being returned to Government at the recent election. Although I am not going to say much about other members' speeches, I thought the member for Davenport was a little unkind to my colleague the member for Ross Smith, who I thought made a wise and witty contribution to the debate. However, who am I to judge? The member for Davenport obviously judges speeches on standards different from mine, thank God!

The member for Davenport suggested this afternoon that the new electoral boundaries did not favour her Party, but I believe that most people in this State would agree with me when I say that this was not the reason for the Liberal and Country League's defeat at the recent election. There seems to be some confusion about this matter: we were told this afternoon that the credit for having passed the legislation altering the boundaries should rest almost completely on the shoulders of the present Leader of the Opposition, but I do

not agree with this at all. That legislation was passed for two reasons: first, I do not think it would have been introduced had the Deputy Premier of the State, who sits in front of me, not been returned at the previous Millicent by-election.

The then Premier made it plain that he would submit himself to the judgment of the people at the Millicent by-election, and the people of Millicent, from his point of view, gave him the wrong answer. But it was not finished then: I saw the faces of members of the then Government Party go white when it was obvious that, instead of rejecting the amendments made by the other place to the relevant Bill, the Labor Opposition would support them.

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: Their little plot came unstuck.

Mr. CLARK: I believe that the reasons why the legislation relating to the redistribution of boundaries was passed was that the then Opposition stood firm. We have been told all sorts of reasons for the former Government's defeat at the recent election, and some of them have been silly reasons. Let me state the reasons that have been most freely conveyed to me by many people who have spoken to me about the matter: first, despite what the member for Torrens said this evening, the Hall Government should not have come into power at all in 1968. It was not the wish of the people that it should come into power but it did so. It is obvious from the results of the recent election that the people still wanted Labor, and it did not matter how hard the L.C.L. members worked in the campaign and how much the Premier thundered about and laid down the law on television (what a dreadful sight that was, and how it worried many people!).

The fundamental truth was that most people in South Australia still wanted Labor. The then Premier believed that he could cause much anxiety and make capital out of the controversy over the two dams. Yet, out of the hundreds of homes at which I called, only at one at Freeling in the district now represented by the member for Light did I meet one person who was concerned about the matter, and she was concerned because her husband had for many years been a river pilot and was most interested in the Murray River. No-one else mentioned the matter to me. I do not think the controversy over the dams played any part at all in the election. Most people wanted to give Labor the chance to go on with the work it started

so successfully in its previous three years of office.

Hundreds of people have told me they were jarred and irritated by the Hall personal propaganda on television. The Leader worked his heart out on television but, in my opinion and in that of many others, he worked too hard; instead of trying to persuade people, he was too loud and clear, too forcible altogether. Also, we must remember that, for the first time in nearly 40 years, the people had a real chance to elect the Government they wanted, and they did so. A few weeks ago my old friend, the member for Mitcham, with whom I have often disagreed and occasionally agreed (when I have agreed with him I have wondered whether I have been making a mistake), when speaking at some gathering (I have forgotten where: it could have been in my old district), had the temerity to put the blame for the previous Government's defeat at the election on the Playford image. Surely that is one of the most nonsensical things ever said. Let me remind the honourable member that Sir Thomas Playford, who was Premier for many years, would have had a lot more sense than to go to the people on the dam controversy; he was too smart to have done that.

Mr. Slater: He would've been on our side.

Mr. CLARK: Yes.

Mr. Jennings: The member for Rocky River seems to disagree.

Mr. CLARK: We will leave him for the time being: he is happy. Sir Thomas Playford would have had more sense.

Mr. Jennings: He would have had too much sense to have the member for Mitcham in his Cabinet.

Mr. CLARK: I am certain that the honourable member is right. Many people in this State, although they do not even vote for Sir Thomas Playford's Party, still think that he is a fairly good bloke. To be frank, I put in many years while Sir Thomas Playford was Premier and sometimes, to be colloquial, I hated his guts but, in company with other members, I respected him. I believe most people in South Australia still respect Sir Thomas and do not take kindly to the ridiculous remarks about the Playford image. I think that if the present Opposition still had the Playford image it would be a better Party.

I find myself now representing the District of Elizabeth, and perhaps this is suitable, as the member for Light has said and as I do not deny. I was first elected to Parliament as a member who opposed the establishment of

a new town north of Adelaide, as it was then referred to. At that time the District of Gouger comprised Gawler and country places around it, such as Williamstown, Lyndoch, Smithfield and Wasleys. True, we campaigned vigorously in Opposition to the establishment of the "new town north of Adelaide".

Then, when the districts were adjusted in 1956, I represented that part of the country, as well as my former area of Gawler, and also, Salisbury, and the district remained unchanged until the next redistribution. I had the pleasure (not always pleasure: at times it was hardship and troubles) of watching the city of Elizabeth grow, almost from when it was established. For the first few months of the city's existence I did not represent it, because it was then part of the old District of Gouger and for a few months was represented by the late Mr. Rufus Goldney. Since then I have represented this city, and I represent a large part of it today, my friend the member for Playford representing the remainder.

I have shared in the growing pains of Elizabeth; indeed, I have felt those pains. I consider that I know fairly intimately the problems in this area that need to be solved. Elizabeth has many difficulties. Migrants comprise a large portion of the population, and difficulty is always associated with settling down in a new country, particularly in a new town that is growing. We need more work for men and women within the environs of Elizabeth, and we need more houses. I was pleased to hear the other day from the Premier, as Minister of Development, that many more houses are to be built in Elizabeth. I do not take all the credit for this for our Government, because I have no doubt that some of those houses were planned by the previous Government.

In the last few months the housing position has deteriorated. In former days it was reasonably easy for me to help people to get a house quickly. In fact, some of my colleagues envied me. However, people are coming to me now with pitiful cases. The Housing Trust does all that it can, but a person is doing well if he can get a house at Elizabeth within nine months. I am pleased that this position is to be changed and that more houses are to be built.

Mr. McAnaney: What happened in 1965?

Mr. CLARK: In that year, the best Government that South Australia has ever had was elected for three years. I do not know whether that is the answer the honourable member wants but that is the one he gets. Another matter seriously affecting Elizabeth is the need

for diversification of industry. This is coming gradually and I hope that I live to see the day when it comes completely. At present, to a large extent Elizabeth is too dependent on General Motors-Holden's—and thank God that company is there! Subsidiaries are tied up with G.M.H. and unfortunately the motor industry if it goes bad causes the trouble that I fancy the honourable member may have been referring to when he mentioned the year 1965.

I take this opportunity, as I now represent Elizabeth and have lost my other towns, to pay a tribute to the people who have helped make the city of Elizabeth. I know I shall leave out some people, but many organizations have been vitally concerned in the growth of a new community. I can think of progress associations and ratepayers associations which were most helpful, particularly in the early days. I can think of clubs for old and young, established in Elizabeth. There would be no city with more organizations doing wonderful work for people, many of whom have come from another country and have had to find new friends. I am thinking, too, of sporting bodies—and not only of Australian rules football: I have learnt to take a keen interest in other games, such as soccer and rugby.

I pay a tribute to the political organizations in the area, and not only the Labor Party. I can think of three political organizations that in their own way have done much for the people of Elizabeth. Not only have they helped educate them in political philosophy (and I assure members that most people from the United Kingdom do not need education in politics) but also they have given them a centre and a group of friends around which a portion of their lives revolves. I refer to the work done by the Liberal and Country League and the Australian Labor Party in the area, and also by the Social Credit group, which is particularly active. Apart from the rights or wrongs or whether or not I believe in these political philosophies, the organizations have been of great assistance in the area,

Mr. McKee: Particularly to you.

Mr. CLARK: I am pleased that the strength of the A.L.P. is the greatest of the three of them. I mention, too, the magnificent work done in Elizabeth by the Elizabeth counselling centre. Anybody associated with counselling centres knows that people can go to one of them and get advice and assistance, and often it is the best help a person can get. Sometimes it makes a little less work for the local member of Parliament, too, but I am not praising

the centre for that reason; I am praising it for the value of the work it has done in this area.

I am glad to say how much I have appreciated the work of the school committees. The work of such committees is hard at any time but, when they are set up with new schools in an entirely new place, with small numbers to begin with, the work is indeed difficult and valuable. Here again, the associations that the people have made and kept through their school committees, mothers clubs and welfare clubs help to make them feel welcome in a land that was strange when they first came here.

I want to say "Thank you" to the teachers in the schools, and particularly Mr. Bill Laidlaw, who was the first teacher at Elizabeth South. He came there when the school was not quite finished, and he was getting dozens and dozens of new enrolments a week. Like other teachers in the area, he did a magnificent job.

The Good Neighbour Council recently celebrated its twenty-first birthday. That organization has made a wonderful contribution to the welfare of people in Elizabeth. Many people who had no idea where to obtain advice have obtained it from that organization. I do not always agree with its ideas, but I must say it has done a splendid job in Elizabeth.

Mr. Jennings: What about the homing pigeon club?

Mr. CLARK: I understand that the honourable member, who is Australian President of that club, will deal with that matter later. Although I have given trophies to the organization, I would not know a homer from any other type of pigeon. I pay a tribute to local government in the area, particularly for its work in the early days when it was tough. Because I was a councillor for a few years before I became a member here, I know the difficulties of local government even in an established area, and I can assure the house that the difficulties in Elizabeth were very great indeed. The men and women who worked in local government in Elizabeth did a wonderful job for the city. I thank the dozens of people who led in these activities and the hundreds of people who helped to push the wheels. Although they might not always have been noticed very much, they were a valuable part of the total contribution. Sometimes they pushed me, too, and I hope they did not have to push me too much.

So, Elizabeth is not a new district for me: it is a small but important part of a large area.

Before the recent electoral redistribution, my district was too large. I remember Sir Thomas Playford saying to me eight years ago, "Jack, your district is far too big." I said, "Sir Thomas, what are you going to do about it?" I did not see much sign of anything being done until recently. I will miss my many friends and some foes in Gawler, and I will miss my friends and some who did not like me in Salisbury. Unlike Elizabeth, Gawler and Salisbury are old towns, but they have plenty of character. Of course, Salisbury has now almost gained the character of a new town, because extensions around Salisbury have been as great as those around Elizabeth.

I do not intend to answer all the provocative remarks made during this debate, but I think I should say a few words to the member for Mitcham. A few minutes ago I referred to some ill-chosen words spoken by the honourable member about Sir Thomas Playford. Among the few worthwhile (and cunningly concealed) points in his speech, he threw in many absurdities, and I wish to refer to two of them.

Mr. Rodda: Be a bit charitable.

Mr. CLARK: I promised that I would be kind, charitable, and forbearing, but the trouble in this House may be the atmosphere or interjectors; I do not know. Let me be reasonably charitable concerning the member for Mitcham, although, frankly, when you have to sit opposite him in this Chamber it is not always easy to be charitable to him. I refer to two things that he said that I think were absurd. First, he said he was looking forward very much to returning to office after the next election. A member referred to wishful thinking a few minutes ago, and I should say that this remark of the member for Mitcham would be wishful thinking plus, and I do not think that the honourable member really means it, although he may hope for it.

Another thing that he said seemed to me to be peculiar coming from a member of his Party, because of what has happened before. He explained in some detail objectives 1 to 4 of the Liberal Party of Australia, and amongst them were freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and freedom of association. I wonder if he told Elliott Johnson about freedom of association! Apparently, the Liberal view of freedom of association is freedom of association as long as you associate with the right people. I cannot understand that: it is not a policy that anyone could honestly and in a seriously commonsense moment believe in.

I believe in freedom of association, but I do not think that the Opposition Party does.

The honourable member read a long quotation, beautifully written, and he read it well. He always does. I remember when he became a member: he was young and able, and had done much debating at the university. He had also done all the right things, and members will recall that the honourable member always used the right gestures. At one, he would place his hand on his heart; at three he would raise his hands. Eventually, we were able to get him out of it somehow, and now he is one of the best speakers in the House. However, I remind him he quoted from Sir Robert Menzies about the pernicious evils and the dreadful consequences of that awful Socialism. If he were going to quote an authority on Socialism surely he did not have to quote Sir Robert Menzies. Naturally, one would expect Sir Robert not to be fond of Socialism and neither he was. It would be the same if I gave a long quotation (and I could do it) because I have it here, but I am not going to) of the late Ben Chifley on Socialism. What point can the honourable member make as an L.C.L. member: what argument can be proved by quoting Bob Menzies on Socialism, and what could I prove by quoting Ben Chifley on Socialism?

Mr. Evans: Let's have them all. We want Ben.

Mr. CLARK: This time I am going to be like our friend Mr. McLeay, and have the piece of paper on which the quotation is written in my pocket or in my case, or somewhere, but I am not going to produce it.

Mr. McKee: Do you walk on red carpets?

Mr. CLARK: No. The only time I walk on one is when I go into the august Chamber next door and hear the words spoken at the opening of Parliament by His Excellency the Governor, spoken very well, or by his Deputy, also spoken very well. I see no point in my quoting Ben Chifley on Socialism, and there was no point in the member for Mitcham quoting Bob Menzies on Socialism. Frankly, I would have preferred to listen to Mr. Chifley, who despite his rasping voice was a good speaker, than to Sir Robert Menzies who was a magnificent speaker but with whom I did not agree at all. The honourable member surely erred in quoting someone who we all know would be opposed to the policy he was criticizing. There has been much criticism of the Premier's remarks regarding compulsory service in Vietnam, but I completely agree with everything the Premier said.

In offering my allegiance to Her Majesty the Queen, I believe that no-one can do it with more justice or right or more sincerely than I can, because I represent the District of Elizabeth. I will not, as some members have done, give a detailed account of the life and work of the person for whom the district has been named, because I think that could be out of place. However, the Queen's name is commemorated forever in the name of the city itself and of the district that I represent, and I will leave it at that.

I did not intend to speak in this debate at all, but then the thought ran through my mind that probably this was the last time I would speak in the Address in Reply debate immediately following an election. If this Parliament lasts its full three years, I do not intend to nominate again. This is not because any rule stops me but because I will have been here 21 years, and by then I think it will be about the time when I ought to start paying some attention again to my wife.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: It might be a little too late.

Mr. CLARK: I assure the Minister that the attentions paid by a good husband to a good wife, no matter what shape or form they take, are always welcome. I do not intend to go any further into the suggestion that I think the Minister was making, because I think that sometimes his mind may run in channels in which I would prefer it not to run. However, let me say to the new members that if they have not already found it out they will eventually find out that the wife of a member of Parliament can be lonely, and so can his family generally. I refer particularly to members who are away from their home and family all week and who are not used to this situation.

Members themselves find that it can be pretty lonely for a while, and I assure them that it is lonely for their wives. Some members have probably already found this to be so. If the Parliament lasts the full three-year period, I do not intend to nominate again. I know that it will possibly be difficult for the House to do without me, but it will just have to manage.

Mr. FERGUSON (Goyder): I support the motion. I hasten to congratulate the Speaker on his appointment. I am sure he will add to the prestige of the long line of speakers who have graced the Chair. As well as congratulating new members, I congratulate other members who have been returned to this Parliament. A new member elected at the

last election was fortunate in that he entered this place together with several other new members.

Like the member for Elizabeth, I was first elected at a by-election, and when I came here I felt like a stranger in a strange land. The new members must have a feeling of togetherness, and I am sure they will help each other to become accustomed to the surroundings and procedures of Parliament. I thank the people of Goyder for returning me as the first member of that district. Of course, there was never any doubt about the outcome of the election in my district. I am well aware that my opponent was an "Honner-able" opponent. At the time of the election, some members opposite said that my opponent was a good opponent, but on this occasion I could not agree with them, for I believe that, if a candidate is to be a good candidate, he must be dedicated in the cause he wishes to represent. However, my opponent at the election was in the same category as the Minister of Agriculture was when he was first elected, because at the time of nominating as Labor candidate for the election, he was a member of the Liberal and Country League.

The custom in this debate seems to be for members to give the background of the person after whom their district has been named. For many years past, there was a District of Yorke Peninsula in this Parliament. At one time that district incorporated areas to the north of Yorke Peninsula including Wallaroo, Kadina, Moonta and areas farther north. It was expected that, in the last redistribution, those areas would return to the old Yorke Peninsula District, but this has not happened. I am reminded of some of the outstanding members of Parliament who represented the old District of Yorke Peninsula. I refer to one, Peter Allen, who was known for his letters to the daily newspapers. Peter Allen, of Green Plains, was well known throughout South Australia.

I do not know whether I was pleased when I heard that the name to be given to the district that I would contest would be Goyder, because we hear the name Goyder mentioned usually in association with Goyder's line of rainfall, a line that was drawn by this honourable gentleman many years ago. It is more than 100 years since Goyder, who was at one time Surveyor-General of South Australia, drew what is known as Goyder's line, and the late Mr. Stan Kelly, the father of the Hon. Mr. Bert Kelly, who now represents the District of

Wakefield in the Commonwealth Parliament, saw fit, on the occasion of the centenary of the drawing of Goyder's line, to write a brief history of the life of this man.

Goyder's line is a household term in South Australia and is famous far beyond the borders of this State, but few South Australians today know much about the man who, nearly a century ago, gave his name to the line on the map that marked the boundary between pastoral country and safe agricultural areas. Goyder's outstanding professional and personal qualities are shown in this report by Mr. W. Stan Kelly, formerly of Merrindie, Tarlee, one of South Australia's leading authorities on agriculture. G. W. Goyder was born in Liverpool in 1826. He left Britain in 1848 and, after spending some time in the Eastern States, arrived in Adelaide early in 1851. In June of that year he was appointed to the Colonial Engineer's Office under the control of Colonel D. R. Freeling. He was made Chief Clerk in the Land Office in 1853 and in the next year became the first Assistant to the Surveyor-General. His fast rise in status continued and he was appointed Deputy Surveyor-General in 1858 and Surveyor-General and Inspector of Mines in 1861.

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: Does Mr. Kelly mention that Parliament tried to sack Goyder?

Mr. Ferguson: Yes, it is all here. Mr. Kelly states:

Severe losses in the drought which lasted from 1864 to 1866 caused Governor Sir Dominick Daly in 1865 to appoint three commissioners to inquire and report on the state of the northern lands. As a result of the report, the Surveyor-General (G. W. Goyder) was given the task of defining the boundary of rainfall. The commissioners travelled through the droughty country and submitted a startling report, showing the hardship and losses suffered by the settlers to be extremely severe. This brought about the fall of the Government in Adelaide and strengthened the demand for relief to the areas most affected by drought. The new Government, within three days of taking office, passed a resolution to send Goyder north to draw a line showing the boundary of rainfall.

In the 1870's good seasons were restored in the north of South Australia. Mr. Kelly continues:

All this caused the line to be laughed to scorn. But in the 1880's the inevitable change came to those distant northern areas and severe droughts recurred. The farmers who had ventured out to the salt bush country well below the line suffered sad losses. . . . So Goyder's line, though still a warning, no longer sets a limit to successful agriculture. Nevertheless, it is well to remember that the line, though drawn to distinguish areas in need of special assistance during the severe drought

of 1865, has since exerted an important influence in the rural policy of South Australia. In spite of the costly break-through in 1874, the line has strongly supported, in both last century and this, the policy so firmly held by Goyder, namely, that farmers should be checked from pushing too far into the dangerously dry areas of the State.

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: The line was based on vegetation. You can almost see it.

Mr. FERGUSON: That is right. I believe that, if the electors of Goyder emulate the big-heartedness, the grit and the determination of this man of very small stature, the electorate of Goyder will continue to be one of the most important parts of South Australia.

Many speakers in this debate have dealt with tourism. I think they mentioned about every other place in South Australia except Yorke Peninsula. May I remind this House that Yorke Peninsula has great potential for tourism. It has a fine stretch of coastline that offers good beaches, good boating, good fishing and scenic coastal views equal to anything that other parts of South Australia have to offer; also surfing unequalled in any part of Australia. This has been established by surfing authorities in Australia and by surfing enthusiasts in every State in the Commonwealth. In fact, it has been said that there are surfing enthusiasts who spend most of their leisure time at Daly Head and other parts of the extreme south of Yorke Peninsula indulging in surfing because those are very good areas for that sport.

One thing that is hampering tourism on Yorke Peninsula is the lack of water supply to the coastal areas, where there are beach houses and beach shacks, numbering about 200 in some places. For the sake of health and hygiene alone, a water reticulation system should be installed in those areas. We are grateful that the Engineering and Water Supply Department is at present doing what it can to establish better pressures and a better supply for Yorke Peninsula, but it is known that the present system is carrying double the amount it was intended to carry. This must be a difficult problem for the department, but the installation of a booster pump five miles south of Maitland, an extra 1,000,000 gall. storage at Maitland and a 2,000,000 gall. storage at Curramulka should at least give some relief to the water pressure and water supply on Yorke Peninsula. I hope that careful consideration will be given to supplying coastal areas with water so that there will be no curtailment of tourism in the Goyder District.

Although the district still remains mainly a rural area, it extends into a district with a

different type of primary production. I refer to the market gardening industry around Virginia. In South Australia about 19,000 acres of land is used for vegetable production. Of this area 11,000 acres is in the central district, and one-third to one-half of the vegetable production in the central district is undertaken around Virginia. Since 1963 the area used for vegetable production in South Australia has grown from 16,000 acres to 19,000 acres, which was the area under production at the end of June this year. The establishment of the industry in the Virginia area is an interesting story. I have here a report of the Munno Para experimental farm, Brooks Road, Virginia. It has been compiled by a committee that was formed by several independent gentlemen who were interested in the survival of the market gardening industry around Virginia and in using reclaimed water to supplement underground water from the Adelaide Plains basin. The following is a brief history of the market garden expansion and the reasons for using the area:

The growth of secondary industry in South Australia, as in all States, has been extremely rapid since World War Two. The planning and development of Elizabeth, coupled with a vigorous programme to encourage migration from Great Britain and Europe carried out by the Commonwealth Government, has caused the greatest expansion of population South Australia has ever experienced.

One of the desired results of this rapid population increase is an increased consumer demand and, of course, an important part of this demand is the increased food consumption. The increased demand for vegetables caused a rapid expansion in the market gardening industry and a great deal of the land on the fringe of the urban development of Adelaide and suburbs came under the plough.

The expansion of the manufacturing industries in and around Adelaide generated an increasing demand for housing in close proximity to available employment, and fringe land used for market gardening now assumed a new value as it was eagerly sought by subdividers for development for housing. This demand for land to cope with the increasing building activities in and adjacent to the metropolitan area caused a general movement of the market gardeners who formerly occupied this land to the plains north of Adelaide.

I believe there were good reasons for using this area for the market gardening industry. The report continues:

Several reasons would have influenced people to look to the plains as an alternative to gardening on the outskirts of Adelaide. For many years gardeners had been established along the Little Para and Gawler Rivers and the suitability of the area climatically was well known. Good quality water was available in quantity at no great depth. With modern

transport the area was within easy reach of traditional markets. The comparative flat well-drained sandy loam of the plain was ideally suited to the now increasing use of mechanized methods of planting, irrigating, and harvesting. As the plain was within a few miles' travel of the industrial areas of Elizabeth, Salisbury, Port Adelaide and Adelaide, people wishing to establish themselves on the land could continue to work in factories whilst bringing properties into production. The publication of the Metropolitan Adelaide Development Plan was prepared by a committee in an attempt to forecast probable expansion and guide the future development of the city of Adelaide and surrounding areas. The report accompanying the plan suggested that displaced market gardeners would establish themselves on the plains, and marked the plan accordingly. A large area of the plan to the north of Adelaide with the township of Virginia as its centre was marked as an area where subdivision of land into 10-acre blocks should be permitted. The commencement of the building of the Bolivar Sewage Treatment Works, it was stated in the press, would mean that large quantities of good quality reclaimed water would be available.

This vegetable industry has been established in the Virginia area, and many varieties of vegetable are being produced. Members will realize the extent to which this industry has grown in Virginia and the value of the industry to South Australia if I quote one or two figures. To produce tomatoes, 591 growers work 8,575 glasshouses, from which about 538,300 half-cases are exported to other States at an average of \$3 a half-case, returning to the State \$1,604,900. This is in addition to supplying the needs of the Adelaide market, which can consume an estimated 250,000 to 300,000 half-cases of tomatoes. Some of the fruit sold on the Adelaide market is exported by merchants to Darwin, Sydney, Melbourne, and Tasmania, and the return from this fruit would be on a par with fruit exported to Melbourne direct by growers and, according to the last figures of consumption available, would be at least \$575,000.

If the water supply to growers in this area was severely curtailed, without a supplementary reticulated supply, the loss of income would be more than \$1,000,000. Tomatoes require about 3,000gall. of water a glasshouse for each watering, and water is required 16 or 17 times during the growing period of the plant, depending on weather conditions. I could speak on many types of vegetables produced in the Virginia area, but I can see the member for Ross Smith shaking his head.

Dr. Tonkin: I thought it was the Premier. He is occupying the Premier's seat.

Mr. FERGUSON: He would not be interested in growing these vegetables. It would not particularly matter how those

vegetables were grown, so long as they were put on a desk in front of the honourable member so that he could consume them. The vegetable industry in South Australia is an important one particularly to the new settlers in the Virginia area. In a summary of the report to which I have been referring, the following statement appears:

There are 4,389 acres of vegetables grown in the area, and it is estimated that 1,550 families are directly engaged in primary production. The above figures were taken from actual physical surveys on the growing crops—prices taken from market reports covering the various marketing periods—and are as accurate as is possible to obtain. If production in areas north of Adelaide were to be seriously curtailed the immediate effect would be extreme shortages of vegetables in winter and spring with the resultant extreme prices. Not only will the grower be affected but also the families of those employed directly in production. Business houses in the area will ultimately be forced to close, and banks are at present carrying high amounts in loans and overdrafts which many growers will find impossible to meet. Vegetable production in the area is of immense value, as many thousands of dollars come into the State through exports of tomatoes, onions, celery, potatoes, etc. This in itself could be a severe loss to the Treasury.

This summary will give members some idea of the extent of market gardening in the Virginia area. This industry has extended so greatly in the area that it is well known that the withdrawal of water is depleting the underground basin. Had legislation not been introduced to control the use of this underground water, there might have been serious repercussions. In 1965, the Leader of the Opposition, as the member for Gouger, moved a motion that a Select Committee be appointed to investigate the problems arising in connection with market gardening in Virginia and with the water basin in that area, but that motion was defeated on the grounds that the Government of the day had already set up a committee to inquire into this matter in the Virginia area.

Although the report that I have quoted contains much interesting information, it is somewhat inconclusive and now rather out of date. I have said that if this area cannot be supplied with water supplementary to the water being taken from the underground basin, the market gardening industry there will be seriously affected. I noticed the following article on a water study at Bolivar in last weekend's *Sunday Mail*:

The Works Minister, Mr. Corcoran, is studying three proposals to use reclaimed water from the Bolivar Treatment Works to

ease the water shortage in the northern plains. The proposals were put to him separately by three groups, in confidential talks. Mr. Corcoran said the Bolivar water, now rushing into the sea at 15,000,000 gallons a day—

I have heard varying reports that more than 15,000,000 gallons goes out to sea from the Bolivar works, but the Minister of Works should know.

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: My officers should know.

Mr. FERGUSON: I accept that. The article continues:

Mr. Corcoran said the Bolivar water, now gushing into the sea at 15,000,000 gallons a day, would help to relieve demands made on the plains underground water supply. He would not identify the groups, but said they were firmly pressing their individual proposals.

I identify myself as belonging to one of the groups that made a submission to the Minister on one of the occasions referred to. The submission states:

This submission has been prepared to support a scheme to reticulate reclaimed water from the Bolivar treatment works through the Virginia district, as a possible solution to the water problem now existing in this district. The scheme as suggested would set up a system of distribution to provide an alternative supply of water for irrigation over the portion of the underground basin which has developed the greatest cone of depression. Undoubtedly relief in this area will in large part remove the need for severe restriction in underground water use over a much larger area. About 314 individual properties already in production could be serviced from the main lines. These properties are worked mainly as family businesses, and the people operating them will be faced with considerable financial loss if, as predicted by the Mines Department, a further severe curtailment is effected to the supplies of bore water by a reduction in the quota at the end of the present two-year period.

It is urgent that use of this water be directed to the preservation of present industry. Only after this prime object has been achieved should further irrigation development be permitted, if there is proved to be surplus water available above this primary need. The main production in this area centres around glasshouse tomatoes, potatoes, and onions with lesser plantings of many other crops. The gross return from the market gardening industry on the Adelaide Plains is estimated to be in excess of \$5,000,000. The suitability of this source of water for irrigation of crops grown in the area is currently being tested by landowners in the district with the assistance of the Munno Para District Council. Results to date indicate that the salinity of the water is unlikely to be a problem and, owing to the well-drained nature of the soil in the area, any type of underground drainage would not be necessary. One of the main problems to be overcome when setting up a reticulation scheme to serve a

market gardening area is that of cost to the grower, of the water.

The scheme as set out will deliver water at the outlets on the main line at an acceptable figure. The cost of transmission to individual properties has been left to the growers. If finance could be arranged by way of a Commonwealth Government grant through the Commonwealth Water Resources Fund the scheme could be considerably improved by the addition of spur lines to provide water to properties not actually abutting the main delivery pipeline. The experience of the Tasmanian Government when it applied for assistance to finance what is called "The Cresay Longford Irrigation Works" indicate that the scheme suggested for the Virginia area should meet the requirements of the Commonwealth authorities.

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: You know the only reason why they got that, don't you?

Mr. FERGUSON: Yes, I do. There are problems in Virginia, and I noted at the end of the statement made by the Minister of Works that the Premier would be going to Virginia next Friday. I understand that that has been changed and that the Premier will go on Thursday next.

Mr. Venning: They'll have to give him a bodyguard.

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: He doesn't need one. He's got the courage of his convictions.

Mr. FERGUSON: The member for Elizabeth has said that there are many problems to be solved in his district, and I consider that there are many problems to be solved in the market gardening industry in the Virginia area. I hope that, when the Premier holds this meeting in Virginia, he will be able to satisfy the growers about their quotas and the industry in general.

Mr. LANGLEY (Unley): Mr. Acting Deputy Speaker, first I congratulate the Speaker on his elevation to that high office. I am sure that he will hold this position with the dignity with which it has been held in past years. Further, as the Speaker is a former member of the Electrical Trades Union, the member for Davenport will probably say something about his being a union member. I also congratulate new members and wish them well during the course of this Parliament. In this debate many members of the Opposition have done their utmost to discredit the Premier.

Mr. Jennings: Very ineffectively.

Mr. LANGLEY: Yes. Members opposite will find that in all districts the Premier is held in high regard. This was shown at the recent election by the result and by the candidates who have opposed him. One new member previously opposed the Premier in the Norwood District, but transferred to Bragg

District, and I congratulate him on being elected as member for Bragg. I also congratulate that member on defeating the then Mayor of Unley (Mr. Short) in the plebiscite.

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: Mr. Short is an old opponent of yours.

Mr. LANGLEY: Yes, and the member for Boothby in the Commonwealth Parliament (Mr. McLeay) is also an old opponent of mine.

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: He toppled Millhouse.

Mr. LANGLEY: Yes, he got under the guard of the member for Mitcham and was able to move into another place. They tell me he did it unbeknown to anyone and while the member for Mitcham was away on an army camp. The member for Mitcham is not here today; I do not know whether he has gone on another camp.

Mr. Clark: Last Sunday the member for Boothby spoke about politics in the churches.

Mr. LANGLEY: I sat alongside the member for Bragg at that function, but I do not know whether he went red as I did when the member for Boothby spoke.

Mr. Clark: He might have been misreported!

Mr. LANGLEY: No, he was not. He knew what he was saying. What members opposite have said in this debate is part and parcel of the Opposition's attitude to our Premier and I assure the House that, although everyone does not hold the same views as the Premier, I hold his views on the undeclared war in Vietnam. I suggest that members speak to people whose sons are going to Vietnam. Members of the Opposition who have spoken in this debate so far have not suggested that all our young men should do National Service. I think that, if everyone did National Service, that would be much fairer. Some servicemen are able to get out of a trip to Vietnam, and they do not know what is going on. I have spoken to people who have relatives on National Service over there. If men join the military forces voluntarily, they should expect to go overseas, but I am sure the average person does not think that some national servicemen should go and some should not.

I also congratulate the Cabinet on its election and the wonderful job it is doing. When we ask questions now, we generally get replies straightaway; if not, we get them within a short time. Perhaps some replies have not been pertinent, but some of the questions have not been pertinent, either. This compares strikingly with the previous position when Ministers in the last Government used to say

they would get a report, and that would be the end of it: most of the reports did not materialize. I am sure the prompt replies help members on both sides. The Ministers are not merely rubber stamps in this Government; they are going about their job properly. The member for Davenport got up with a great flourish when she spoke. She must have been dripping with sour grapes, the way she spoke about members on this side of the House, including myself and the member for Ross Smith. I got told off for having a bit of a laugh. What a terrible thing it is that I was not supposed to laugh! She mentioned personalities and went on to say what she did as Minister of Education. Her speech was full of "I did this" and "I did that." If she wanted to have a shot at the member for Ross Smith and me, she did not say anything about why she was replaced as Minister of Education. If she has a shot at members, it always comes back to that at some stage. If she can tell us the reasons, I shall be happy to accept what she has to say on this matter. She also mentioned the terrible members on this side of the House, officers of the trade union movement who have moved into this House. She said there were more trade union members than any other occupation on this side of the House.

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: She said "the majority".

Mr. LANGLEY: I have compiled a list, and there are 11 members on this side of the House that come from the trade union movement, and 15 who do not. There is also one doubtful. In case members should think I am telling an untruth these are the members who have come up through the trade union movement as paid members: the member for Henley Beach (Hon. G. R. Broomhill), the member for Whyalla (Mr. Brown), the member for Spence (Mr. Crimes), the member for Salisbury (Mr. Groth), the member for Albert Park (Mr. Harrison), the member for Adelaide (Mr. Lawn), the member for Pirie (Mr. McKee), the member for Price (Mr. Ryan), the member for Gilles (Mr. Slater), the member for Florey (Mr. Wells), and the Speaker (Hon. R. E. Hurst). What a terrible lot of fellows you are! As a matter of fact, members can work it out for themselves. The following are the non-union members of Parliament: the member for Mount Gambier (Mr. Burdon), a forestry officer; the member for Tea Tree Gully (Mrs. Byrne), a housewife; the member for Elizabeth (Mr. Clark), a schoolmaster; the member for Millicent (Hon.

J. D. Corcoran), an Army officer; the member for Chaffey (Mr. Curren), a fruitgrower; the member for Norwood (Hon. D. A. Dunstan), a lawyer; the member for Mawson (Mr. Hopgood), a lecturer; the member for Brighton (Hon. Hugh Hudson), an economist (I suspect in close association with the member for Heyesen); the member for Ross Smith (Mr. Jennings), a wool classer; the member for Stuart (Mr. Keneally), a railways officer; the member for Coles (Hon. L. J. King), a lawyer; the member for Playford (Mr. McRae), a lawyer; the member for Mitchell (Mr. Payne), a technician; the member for Peake (Mr. Simmons), a lecturer; and the member for Ascot Park (Mr. Virgo), a secretary.

As members can see, members on this side of the House come from many and varied walks of life. When the qualifications of members on this side are compared with those of Opposition members, I am sure that members on the other side are jealous. I am sure that Opposition members would be very pleased to have members of the calibre of the new Labor Party members on their side. We are proud to have them and I am sure they will be with us for many years. The member for Torrens said that it would not be long before the Opposition members were on the Government benches. However, I can assure him that it will be a long time before that happens. Prior to the present Parliament the balance of power fluctuated, but now the people of South Australia have woken up and have had the opportunity to voice their opinions effectively. We are quietly confident of having 28 or 29 Labor Party members in the future, because there were close contests in some seats. Every time I stand for re-election the Leader of the Opposition says I have no chance. Both the Leader and the member for Heyesen went around all the hotels in my district with all the Leader's frilly little girls and bought drinks all round.

Mr. Clark: Didn't they have a camelcade in your district?

The Hon. Hugh Hudson: Was it a camel or a giraffe?

Mr. LANGLEY: They did me a good turn because everyone going to the shopping centre saw this camelcade going along the street; if people do not get their shopping done, this always wins votes! I was pleased to know that I had the honour of the Leader's presence in my district.

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: He always gives us good support when he comes into our districts.

Mr. LANGLEY: If anyone defeats me, good luck to him. I will be the first to congratulate him. I must say that I had a very worthy opponent in Mr. Borwick. He was the only candidate who has opposed me in the Unley District who at all times practised fair play. He was the only gentleman at the declaration of a poll who was willing to admit that he was defeated and that he would fight to come back again. Others have not come back again. Mr. McLeay, the member for the Commonwealth District of Boothby, will not be there for very long, judging from the way he is carrying on. He did not mince words at the declaration of the poll, and was not sporting about the defeat.

One important matter that concerns me and many others is the future of the Metropolitan Adelaide Transportation Study plan and the redevelopment of inner suburban areas, coupled with the licensing of land agents and land salesmen. Members, particularly those on this side, receive many inquiries because of the methods used by people selling houses, as these salesmen promise many things. In some cases, although loans have been promised, the purchaser suddenly finds that finance is not available. The purchasers are unable to consult anyone before signing their name to a contract, and often accept the word of the salesman without further checking.

In my district a person bought a house for \$7,200 and wanted to sell it for \$10,350, which seemed an exorbitant price. It is often difficult to trace these salesmen, and in order to assist people who purchase houses there should be a cooling-off period in which they would be able to seek advice to ensure that the purchase of the house was not affected by the salesmanship of some of these people. I hope that the Government will take action to curtail the efforts of this type of salesmanship. Again in congratulating the new members and you, Mr. Speaker, I look forward to the State's progress under the aegis of the present Government. Some members are asking that many things be done: one member said that he did not believe in increased taxation, but I do not know how more amenities can be provided if taxation is not increased. I hope that, in the next three years, the Labor Government will put South Australia back on the map.

Mr. McAnaney: What, by increasing taxation?

Mr. LANGLEY: The honourable member should talk about that: what happened when the L.C.L. was in Government? Taxation

was increased by about 20 per cent, although the then Premier said he would not increase taxes.

Mr. McAnaney: It had to be done to finance your Government's losses.

Mr. LANGLEY: The Liberal Government was not going to increase taxation, but it did. If I had to have someone to prepare my accounts I would prefer the Minister of Education to the member for Heysen. I support the motion.

Mr. ALLEN (Frome): In rising to support the motion for the adoption of the Address in Reply, I must first say how privileged I am to have been elected to represent the enlarged District of Frome in this State, a district which has been part of the South Australian House of Assembly ever since this House was formed in 1857 and which has been ably represented by members in the past. I am told that I am the first Liberal member who has ever represented Frome and, although I have not undertaken any research on this matter, I believe that that is correct and that the many people in the district who have been faithful supporters of the Liberal and Country League in the past are pleased that at last they have a representative in this House.

With the redistribution of boundaries, Frome now becomes the second largest district in the State, comprising 146,000 square miles, or 38 per cent of the State, and extending 570 miles from south to north and 360 miles from west to east. The combined Districts of Eyre and Frome total in area 87 per cent of South Australia. Whether it is humanly possible for one man adequately to represent such a large area, I do not know, but I suppose time will answer that question. Several members have claimed in this debate that they still believe in one vote one value but, if ever that policy is implemented in South Australia, God help the man who will have to represent Frome! It is disappointing that the districts of Peterborough, Burra and Eudunda have been affected by the redistribution: there was a time when each of these towns had its own district, with the member living in that district. Now, however, these three towns are included in the one district, and it will be impossible for one man to give them the same representation that they have received in the past.

At the declaration of the poll at Peterborough, I said that I was elected by the majority of the people in that area but that I was willing to represent all of the people in the district, and I repeat that I am happy to do this. Since the election, I have been

approached by people who openly admit that they did not support me, and I do not hold anything against them for that. Those people are entitled to their own political views, but I have already done considerable work for them, and I am prepared to continue to do so. I wish to thank the electors of Frome for electing me as their representative in the Fortieth Parliament. During the two years that I have been in this House, I have had to survive two Party preselection ballots and two elections, representing a total of four elections in that period, and I am beginning to wonder just how long this can continue.

To give the House an idea of the area of Frome, I point out that recently I left home early on a Wednesday morning and put my car in the shed at midnight on Friday, and during those three days I travelled 800 miles. I congratulate you, Mr. Speaker, on your appointment, and I am sure that everyone in the House agrees that you will carry out your duties impartially. I also congratulate those members who have accepted offices of responsibility. I congratulate the new members on their election, and I hope that their deliberations will be of benefit to the State. No doubt it will take some time to become acquainted with all these members, but I am sure that we will eventually get to know each other personally. I should like to refer to several matters contained in His Excellency's Speech at the opening of Parliament on July 14. Paragraph 29 states:

The present condition of the Wild Dog Fund following the record number of scalps received during the last financial year is causing concern to the Government. Appropriate amendments to the Wild Dogs Act will have to be introduced.

I am sure that every landowner in South Australia will welcome this statement. In my old District of Burra, there were no Aborigines and no wild dogs. On being elected as member for Frome, I realized that I would have to become conversant with these two matters. I was preparing to make a trip north to familiarize myself with these matters when the Minister of Lands announced on June 27, 1970, that the bounty on wild dog scalps had been cut from \$6 to \$4 on fully grown dogs and from \$6 to \$1 on dogs not fully grown. Members may recall that the bounty was raised in September last year from \$2 to \$6 on all scalps, irrespective of age.

The reason for the reduction was the fact that up to June 30 nearly 20,000 scalps had been paid for as follows: 1,470 at \$2; 18,020 at \$6; total, \$111,060 for the year. Comparing

this with the two previous years we find that, in 1968-69, 2,865 scalps were paid for and, in 1967-68, 2,021 were paid for. Therefore, there was about a tenfold increase in the number of scalps submitted for payment this year. Already, at the commencement of this financial year, 5,800 scalps had been paid for at the rate of \$6 a scalp. I understand that those scalps were in the hands of agents at the time the Minister made this announcement. This has exhausted the wild dog fund. I understand that an unusually large number of scalps were from puppies. This bears out what the Minister of Works said on Thursday, July 16, that he had been told that pups were being bred up there at one stage and that people were doing fairly well out of it. When announcing the reduction in payment for the scalps of wild dogs not fully grown, the Minister of Lands said that the decision had been made on the basis that probably 50 per cent or more of the pups died before becoming predators on the pastoral industry. When I asked many station owners for their opinion of this statement, they said it was nonsense.

The Hon. J. D. Corcoran: It isn't nonsense; they were bringing them in from other States, too.

Mr. ALLEN: I will deal with that directly. Station owners are afraid that pups will now be neglected by some people and allowed to grow to obtain the higher bounty. I expected that the Minister's announcement would be received unfavourably in the pastoral industry. It is felt that now is the time to finish off the excellent work already achieved by the increase in bounty. With the reduction in the bounty some full-time doggers may have to quit, because it is expensive to buy, equip and maintain a four-wheel-drive vehicle and live in this type of country. It appears that an unusually large number of dogs has migrated south-west from the drought country in Queensland. If the Government had let the price remain at \$6, it would have been an incentive to clean up the remainder of the present infestation; even if the Government had to find an additional \$20,000 or \$30,000 to supplement the fund, it would be money well spent. The Government can find \$50,000 a year to pay the salaries of press secretaries, and I am sure the eradication of the present infestation of dogs in our pastoral areas is more important than press secretaries.

I cannot see how landowners can pay any more rates than they are paying at the present time. Members will recall that the wild dog rate was increased this year from 10c to 15c

a square mile. The pastoral industry is having a bad time with droughts and low wool prices. Apart from the dog fence rate and wild dog rate which, combined, costs some pastoralists \$500 a year and more in some cases, they pay a bonus to station hands for dogs caught on their property. For instance, a property which I visited that joins the dog fence pays station hands \$20 a dog for dogs caught on the property. Normally, they pay for about 12 dogs a year. In the last 12 months they have paid for over 30 dogs, and this is \$600 over and above the wild dog rate and the dog fence rate.

Many stations are paying this \$20 bonus, and I feel the Government should not ask these people to pay more than they are paying now. It is admitted by some people in the area that scalps may have been held back in expectation of an increase last September, and there is a diversity of opinion about whether any scalps are coming over the border from other States that pay only \$2 a scalp. Landowners claim there will not be the concerted effort by doggers at \$4 that there was with the \$6 a scalp, and it is thought that many doggers will seek employment elsewhere.

Wild dogs have been a problem practically all over Australia since the country was first taken up by pastoralists, and we do not seem to be any closer to solving the problem than we were many years ago. In my opinion, the first thing we must achieve is uniformity in the price paid by the States for scalps. At the present time New South Wales is paying \$6 and South Australia \$4, while Western Australia, Queensland, the Northern Territory and Victoria are paying \$2 a scalp. If uniformity could be obtained, it would remove all doubt about whether scalps were being taken from one State to another. I understand that the previous Government tried to effect this, but to no avail. I have mentioned earlier about the wild dog rate and the dog fence rate, which are paid by pastoralists into separate funds and subsidized by the Government towards the control of wild dogs in South Australia.

The wild dog rate is now 15c a square mile on all properties over four square miles (2,560 acres) in area. The ratable area comprises the whole of the State except the more closely settled section south of the Murray River and south of a line which runs from Morgan to Port Pirie. A grant of \$8,000 is contributed each year by the Government. The wild dog rate is for the purpose of providing funds from which bonuses are paid for the destruction of wild dogs or dingoes, on production of the tails and scalps, and also to meet the cost of aerial

baiting for the destruction of dingoes in areas where it is not practicable to bait by other means.

From my interviews, I have gathered that a lot of landowners in the North are not satisfied with the results obtained from aerial baiting. Some are very outspoken about the results obtained. They claim that the \$5,000 spent annually on aerial baiting could be better spent by following a method used in Queensland, whereby landowners provide cuts of fresh meat suitable for baits and an experienced Government officer prepares the baits with 1080 poison and distributes them with the guidance of the landowner. A landowner from Queensland told me that they had picked up 14 dogs in a relatively small area after this method was adopted, whereas there is seldom any evidence of success from aerial baiting. Landowners claim that, if aerial baiting is to continue, a better type of bait should be used.

If this fund is depleted at the present time, the Government should make additional funds available to continue the excellent work that has been done in the last year. I suggest that the fund be subsidized on a \$1 for \$1 basis, as is done in the case of the Dog Fence Fund.

The dog fence fund is financed from a rate of 35c a square mile on all properties over four square miles in area on land inside the dog fence and above a line running along the Murray River to Morgan and then to Port Pirie. No rates are paid by landowners outside the dog fence, as it is considered the fence is of no benefit to them. The ratable area is 99,014 square miles, which brings in a rate revenue of \$34,655. Added to this is a Government subsidy of \$1 for \$1, amounting to \$34,655 bringing in a total revenue of \$69,310. Landowners inside the dog fence are paid \$35 a mile for patrolling and maintenance of the fence. All material necessary is supplied from the fund. The fence is 1,470 miles, 44 chains in length and costs, at \$35 a mile, \$51,469, which leaves about \$17,841 a year for purchase of materials, etc. The fence is inspected at least four times a year by departmental officers.

During my recent visit north, I was generously taken in a light aircraft for an inspection of a portion of the dog fence around the Marree area. The fence appeared to be well patrolled and no holes were visible in it, but it was showing signs of deterioration with age: and it will not be long before sections will have to be renewed. At present, 68 miles of new fence is being erected by the Lake Torrens East Vermin Board. It is costing

\$1,200 a mile, comprising \$350 for labour in erecting, \$100 for cartage of material, and \$750 for material. Incidentally, the fence is 5ft. high netting. It protects 18,000,000 sheep in South Australia from the wild dog, but fewer than 2,000,000 of these sheep are owned by pastoralists whose properties adjoin the dog fence. That is why this rate is so widely spread. Only a few weeks ago a wild dog was caught a few miles north of Quorn; that illustrates the value of this fence to South Australia.

Much damage is done to this fence by kangaroos, particularly when chased by wild dogs. Landowners think that permits to shoot kangaroos should be given in areas adjoining the dog fence.

Let us have a look at what is being done in Western Australia to control wild dogs. It appears that it will be difficult to get West Australia to fall in line with any increased bounty rate, judging from a 1967-68 report, which was the last one I could obtain. It states: The payment of higher bonuses has been discouraged. It was suggested that any available funds should be spent on the employment of doggers. When high bonuses were paid there was a greater reliance on trapping with efforts sometimes being made to prevent poisoning. More time was spent in chasing individual dogs, mostly those easy to capture, with the difficult killers being left. Sometimes higher bonuses were found to perpetuate the problem rather than solve it, as it was more profitable to keep a supply of wild dogs going than to wipe them out.

In West Australia in 1967-68, 51 doggers were employed, 15 in agriculture areas and 36 in pastoral areas. The full-time dogger in South Australia may be the answer in place of the high bonuses on scalps. In West Australia in the year 1967-68 the sum of \$339,000 was spent on wild dog control and of that amount only \$11,000 was spent on scalp bonuses. I understand that at present the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization is carrying out research on the aerial baiting of wild dogs. We hope there will soon be a valuable contribution from these trials.

As a rural member, I would be remiss in my duty if I did not support the previous speakers who dealt with the present position of the primary producer. Of the 15 rural seats in this Parliament, 13 are held by the Opposition and two by the Government. Two other seats could be classed as predominantly industrial with some rural portions; they are both held by the Government. Two others are country-industrial, both held by the Government. It appears as though it will be up to the Opposition members to draw the attention

of the Government to the position of the primary industry at present.

Paragraph 27 of His Excellency's Speech states that a committee will be appointed to re-examine the wheat quota system with a view to ensuring a more equitable basis for allocating wheat quotas. The names of members of this committee are now known to the public, and I think everyone will agree that an excellent choice has been made. We must not lose sight of the fact that the South Australian quota will fluctuate around the 36,000,000-bushel mark for a year or two; so, this committee will not be able to produce miracles, but I do hope it will be able to assist many producers who are on a very low quota. Out of a total of 12,300 growers, 3,040 produce less than 1,000 bushels, and 2,440 growers produce between 1,000 and 2,000 bushels. So, it would appear that nearly half the wheatgrowers have a quota of less than 2,000 bushels, which is only 666 bags. Such a quantity can be grown in some districts on 100 acres and, in the high rainfall districts, on between 50 acres and 60 acres. This is a very low quota.

I must mention the rural march that was held in Adelaide on Wednesday, July 22. I point out that, although I did not take part in the march, I was present at Elder Park to listen to the speeches. A *South Australian Rural March Manifesto* was distributed to most people present, and I can truthfully say I agree with everything in that manifesto. I thought what was very noticeable was the absence of any mention of it on the front page of the *Advertiser* next day. Here we had about 8,000 primary producers of South Australia who had travelled thousands of miles to be present (an industry that has played a very large part in carrying this State for 134 years) and the best it could do was to get page 3 headlines. A photo of a women's lacrosse championship team with their heads down and bottoms up, news of the disturbance over land rights in New Britain, and the Vietnam news received front-page space. One of the reasons for the march was to point out to other people the plight of the primary producer at present. It would appear that it is necessary to have long hair, create a disturbance and have a few arrests made, or hold a moratorium, before front-page headlines can be obtained. I feel sure many of the marchers are disappointed at this aspect of the march. Paragraph 8 of His Excellency's Speech, which refers to tourism in this State, states:

My Government will promote tourism in South Australia and the Government Tourist Bureau will carry out research into and promote the State's unique tourist potential.

Tourism is being promoted all over the world, with very keen competition existing between the various countries. With the affluent conditions that we have in this country at present it is only to be expected that a large sum is finding its way out of the country by Australian tourists travelling overseas. In order to try to correct this imbalance, it is necessary that this Government should try to promote this State as a tourist attraction.

The Flinders Ranges, a large part of which is in my district, are famous for their beauty and are a wonderful tourist attraction. To have tourists visit the Flinders Ranges, it is necessary to have adequate accommodation at various points throughout the area. Much progress has been made in this regard over the last few years. Quorn, in the north of South Australia, can be regarded as a starting point to tour the Flinders Ranges. When the railway was rerouted from Leigh Creek to Port Augusta, it placed Quorn in a most difficult situation in that many people were forced to leave the town. The townspeople, in their wisdom, realized that there was a great tourist potential in the area, and set out to promote tourism. Four hotels and one motel are catering for the public, the barytes industry employing most of the available work force. I asked a question in this House last week of the Minister of Roads and Transport in relation to the sealing of the Quorn-Wilmington road, which would assist the tourist industry in this area. Farther north, I understand that a motel is to be erected at Hawker. The road is being sealed from Hawker to Wilpena Pound, where improvements are continually being made to provide for the increasing number of tourists visiting the pound. Still farther north, Arkaroola is being developed to accommodate more tourists, and I am sure that in time this area will be one of the show places of the world. It is essential, therefore, that we have the facilities to accommodate increasing numbers of visitors to the Flinders Ranges, and it is necessary for the Government to assist wherever possible with larger grants than are being provided at present.

Competition between the various countries of the world for tourists will become keen, and we will have to do what we can to attract as many people as possible to visit this State. Other countries are developing their tourist facilities more than ever before. My wife and I were able to make an organized tour of India

early this year, and I hasten to remind members that the tour was a private one and was at no expense to the Government. We visited Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Hyderabad, Delhi, Agra, Khajuraho, Jaipur, Udaipur and Bombay. We were members of an organized tour, and at some places we were the first organized touring party from Australia that had visited the area. This illustrates what is being done in other countries to attract tourists.

I was interested to hear the member for Stuart relate some of the difficulties that are associated with the Aborigines in his area. Earlier I said that in my old district of Burra I had no Aboriginal problems. Recently, I visited the Nepabunna Mission, which is in my district. Some facilities are needed at this mission, to which I referred recently when asking a question of the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs. One of the present problems is the unemployment of the menfolk at the mission. In previous years these men were employed at surrounding stations on a full-time basis. Between the busy times, such as shearing and crutching, they were employed on fencing, dam cleaning, etc. With the dry season and low wool prices, station owners are unable to employ them all on a full-time basis, and some are being retrenched during the slack period. This is an extremely serious problem in the north at present, and I hope that the Government will be able to assist these people soon.

I agree with what the member for Elizabeth said about the wives of members of Parliament. It seems that wives are forgotten in politics, and I think that every member will agree that their wives do a mighty job in assisting members, particularly those representing the larger districts, where it is necessary for the member to be absent from home for two or three nights consecutively. The wife of the member remains at home, answers the telephone and

callers at the door, and when the member returns he finds a long list of callers. The wives act as secretaries, but they do not receive, either in this House or outside, the credit they really deserve.

I am pleased to note that this debate will be ended in such a short time. Speaking from the point of view of a member who has been in this House only for just over two years, I say that the time limit imposed on speeches during the last session of Parliament was the right action to take. How well can we recall the former member for Wallaroo speaking in this debate for three hours, and the former member for Glenelg (the present Minister of Education) speaking at great length with his usual prolixity. It would now seem that this debate will end in half the time taken for it during the last two years, even though eight more members have spoken. This is just another instance of wise legislation by the former Government.

The SPEAKER: I have allowed a little latitude in this debate, particularly to new members who have spoken, but I point out that it has been the practice for members to have notes only to refer to. As I think that some members have been using rather copious notes in making their speeches, I ask that in future they try to observe the normal procedure. I have not raised this matter previously, but I think it is appropriate that I do so on this occasion.

Mr. EVANS (Fisher): In rising to support the motion, I am disappointed that you should have given this ruling, Mr. Speaker, just before I rose to speak. As I will now need the rest of the evening to study my speech further, I seek leave to continue my remarks.

Leave granted; debate adjourned.

ADJOURNMENT

At 10.22 p.m. the House adjourned until Wednesday, July 29, at 2 p.m.